

# Psychological Abstracts

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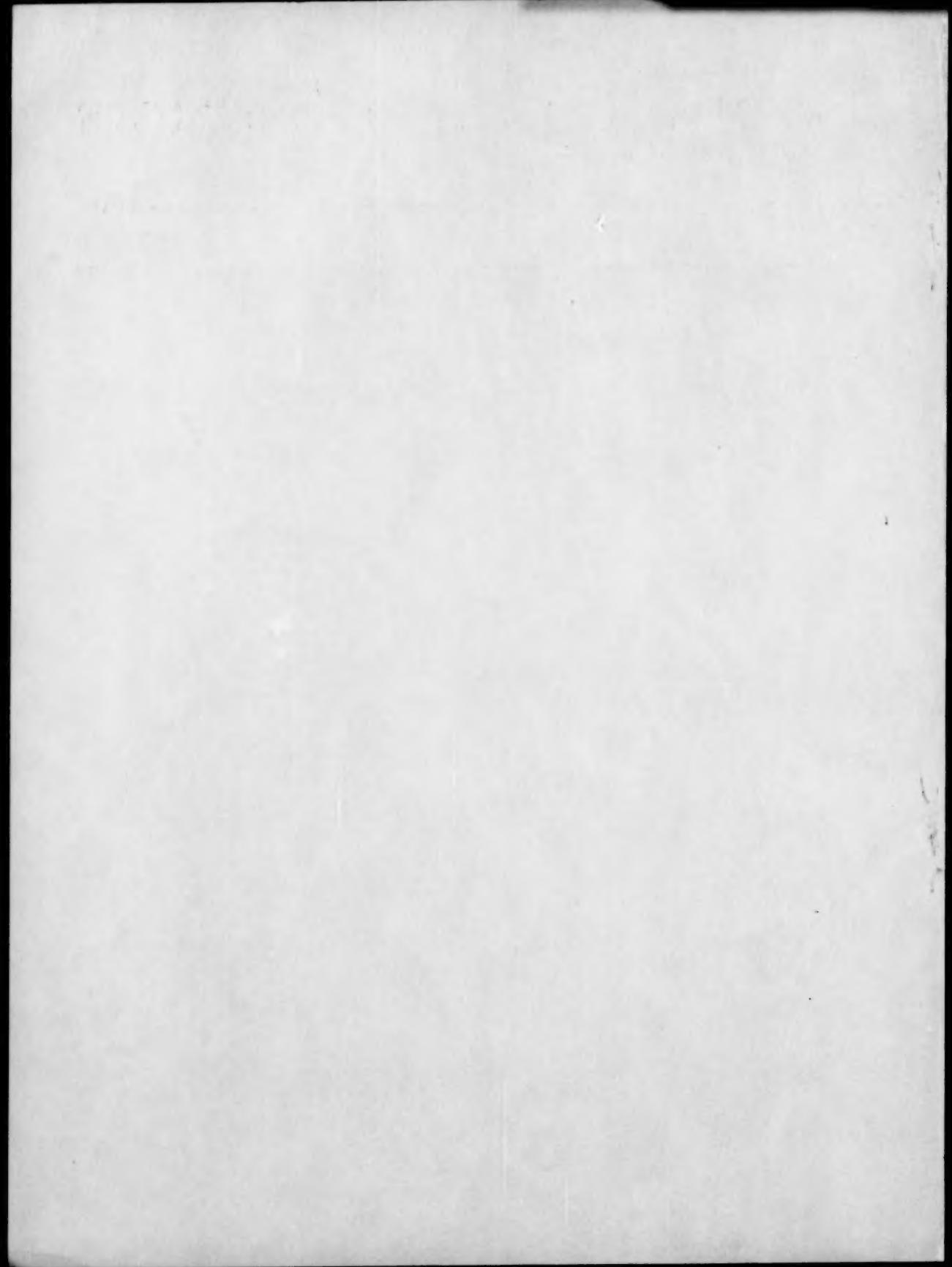
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# Psychological Abstracts

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## EDITORIAL NOTES

The Editorial Office of *Psychological Abstracts* has been moved to Ohio State University, 1945 North High Street, Columbus 10, Ohio. Mrs. Peggy Jenkins is Assistant to the Editor. The APA Publications Office continues to be at 1333 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

\* \* \*

It is the general policy of *Psychological Abstracts* that if an article or book is worthy of notice at all, it is worthy of at least a line or two describing the contents. Occasionally, however, the title amounts to a brief abstract and may be sufficient. At the present time, we find ourselves with a considerable backlog of books which it is, for one reason or another, not practicable to abstract. We are including these by title only on the grounds that this is better than no listing at all. We hope in the future to reduce this sort of entry in *Psychological Abstracts*.

\* \* \*

If you see an article containing psychological material in a journal not regularly covered by *PA*, please feel free to (a) call it to our attention or (b) write an abstract. We want to abstract every bit of published psychological "information." If an article seems to you to have informative value for professional students of psychology, send it in. We are especially desirous of increasing our foreign coverage. The journals regularly searched are listed each year in the index number. At the moment we have enough regular abstracters, but there is always some turnover. If you would like to serve as an abstracter, please drop us a note. Tell us the kind of material that you would like to abstract and indicate any foreign languages in which you are competent.

\* \* \*

The Interamerican Society of Psychology (Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología) is issuing a bilingual Boletín de Noticias with notices of meetings, fellowships, etc., and occasional short articles having an international interest. It will be issued four times yearly. The Editor is Dr. Victor D. Sanua, P. O. Box 4, Stuyvesant Station, New York 9, N. Y.

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*AMA Archives of General Psychiatry*—This new journal, specifically devoted to psychiatric medicine, is an independent continuation of the psychiatry section of *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.* The date of Vol. 1, No. 1, is July 1959.

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*AMA Archives of Neurology*—This new journal, devoted to the clinical science of neurology, is an independent continuation of the neurological section of *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.* The date of Vol. 1, No. 1, is July 1959.

## GENERAL

9209. **Baruk, Henri.** (Maison Nationale de Charenton, France) *Traité de psychiatrie*. [Textbook of psychiatry.] Paris, France: Masson & Cie, 1959. 2 vols. 1570 p. Fr. 15.000.—A comprehensive handbook in which the problems of psychopathology and clinical psychiatry are considered in their biological, psychodynamic, and social settings. Systematic discussions are supplemented with case histories as well as analyses of experimental findings. Volume I is entitled "Semiology and Psychopathology"; Volume II, "Therapy and Etiology." Very extensive bibliographies follow individual chapters.—*M. D. Simmel*.

9210. **Smirnov, A. A., Leont'eva, A. N., Rubinshteyn, S. L., & Teplov, B. M. (Eds.)** *Psichologija: Uchebnik dlja pedagogicheskikh institutov*. [Psychology: Textbook for pedagogical institutes.] Moscow, Russia: Uchpedgiz, 1956. 575 p.—The text is an introductory book to psychology, handling the various topics usual to such books published in the Soviet Union. It is distinguished from the latter, however, by its attention to the physiological bases of psychological phenomena and the relation of reflex mechanisms to the latter.—*I. D. London*.

9211. **Smith, Leonard J.** (Fairleigh Dickinson U.) *Career planning*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1959. viii, 263 p. \$3.50.—A text for individual or class study, this book is designed to help the student evaluate his aptitudes, interests, personality, and character in order to determine the best career to follow. Self-evaluation tests are included. The 60-page bibliography lists sources of psychological tests and career information.—*P. Jenkins*.

9212. **Thompson, George G., Gardner, Eric F., & Di Vesta, Francis J.** (Syracuse U.) *Educational psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1959. xx, 535 p. \$6.00.—A textbook designed to present principles and research findings most useful to teachers. Part I presents an overview of educational psychology, Part II discusses evaluation and measurement techniques, Part III deals with the teacher's roles and functions in guiding pupils' learning processes, Part IV is concerned with pupil adjustment and personality development and the teacher's role, and Part V deals with teacher adjustment and community relations. Case studies and anecdotal material are presented to demonstrate psychological principles and their application to educational practices. A student's workbook with review exercises, projects, and suggested readings is also available.—*S. W. Chad*.

## THEORY & SYSTEMS

9213. **Duncan, David C.** *Psychology for economists*. *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 197-203.—Emphasis in this British symposium paper is the need for psychology to contribute to economics. Hull's systematic behavior theory as given by Miller and

Dollard in Social Learning and Imitation serves as Duncan's model. Upon this he attempts to build a theory of value for the economists. He encourages systematic study of cues in the economic system and cooperation between the 2 disciplines.—*M. York*.

9214. Ellfeldt, Lois, & Metheny, Eleanor. (U. Southern California) **Movement and meaning: Development of a general theory.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ.*, 1958, **29**, 264-273.—"The central problem of this study was the development of a tentative general theory about the meaning of human movement-kinesthesia as a somatic-sensory experience which can be conceptualized by the human mind." The general theory arrived at is "A kinest-struct is the non-discursive kinesymbolic expression of the import of its kinescept." Each of these general aspects of movement included in the general theory is defined.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

9215. Fey, William F. **Doctrine and experience: Their influence upon the psychotherapist.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, **22**, 403-409.—The study is based upon therapists' reports of their responses to patients. Differences in doctrine and in experience are examined as they influence the behavior of psychotherapists. Greatest homogeneity exists among Rogerians and least among analysts. Analysts and young eclectics resemble each other most, while older eclectics and Rogerians are least alike.—*A. A. Kramish*.

9216. Glanzer, Murray. **Curiosity, exploratory drive, and stimulus satiation.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, **55**, 302-315.—Interest in exploratory behavior on an experimental and theoretical level has been high as judged by the number of related papers. Mostly the experiments are concerned with spontaneous alternation arrangements, exploratory situations, and reactivity tests. The experimental work has been conceptualized in terms of curiosity, exploratory drive, and stimulus satiation. In this paper the author has reviewed the relevant papers, pointed out the problems which have arisen in the area, and presented a general system within which future research may be conceptualized. 79 references.—*W. J. Meyer*.

9217. Irro, F. (Inst. for Forensic Medicine, Berlin) **Parapsychologie und gerichtliche Medizin.** [Parapsychology and forensic medicine.] *Z. Psychol.*, 1958, **162**, 150-162.—Using concrete examples from current parapsychological literature the scientifically untenable position of parapsychological arguments is demonstrated. Establishment or maintaining of a formal course of study in parapsychology is not deemed necessary. In view of the work done up to now in parapsychology only a negative attitude towards this field is possible for forensic specialists.—*K. M. Newman*.

9218. Kluckhohn, C. **The scientific study of values and contemporary civilization.** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, 1958, **102**, 469-476.—An analysis of values as inescapable data of human experience, a plea for their scientific study, a complaint that behavioral science, in its tendency to remain descriptive, usually rules them out of account. Values may be free, as in free choice and personal taste; dependent upon the culture of a time or place, as in incest or murder; or universal in being common to all cultures. The views of others are considered, Thorndike's definition of value is cited, and behavioral science is encouraged to

broaden its scope to include the study of values.—*E. G. Boring*.

9219. Nodet, Charles-H. **Quelques réflexions sur les valeurs engagées dans la cure analytique.** [Thoughts on the values implicit in analytic cure.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, **22**, 343-374.—The eternal problem: "to suffocate science in order to keep philosophy unchanged, or to strangle philosophy and establish human behavior on a scientific throne." There is here, if not a contradiction, at least a thesis and an antithesis. The author proposes that there is not an irreducible antinomy between anthropological choices where analysis inevitably leads and the empiric neutrality where the therapist's vocation would establish itself. The analyst must be both scientist and philosopher. In the latter capacity he establishes values and goals in human behavior.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

9220. O'Connell, Daniel C. **A gestalt law of mental work.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 105-109.—Katz's original tentative study (see 24: 3918) from which a general gestalt law of mental work was formulated was reduplicated. There was confirmation that a mental-work gestalt parallels the perceptual gestalt. However, some of the predictable trends were not confirmed.—*C. K. Bishop*.

9221. Parnell, R. W. **Behaviour and physique: An introduction to practical and applied somatometry.** London, England: Edward Arnold Ltd.; Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1958. viii, 134 p. \$7.00.—The aims and methods of somatometry are reviewed in the introduction and first chapter. Original data are presented in Chapter II on typing of family groups and on the somatypes which are encountered in families having children of predominantly one sex. The third chapter reviews previous work and presents new data on relationships between body type and activities, athletic process, choice of occupation, and scholarship. A similar comparison is made between typology and mental health in Chapter IV. The final chapter summarizes and points out further applications of somatometry. An appendix includes statistical notes and a table used in computing the ponderal index. 164-item bibliography.—*R. T. Davis*.

9222. Peak, Helen. **Psychological structure and psychological activity.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 325-347.—Events within a psychological space are determined by structure involving relations of similarity, opposition, complements, antecedents, and consequents. "The course of activation . . . of these structures is predicted on the basis of assumptions about the following: (a) the relation of distance to the probability of activation; (b) the combination of probabilities when there is multiple input to the same point in the structure; (c) the combination of probabilities when parts of a structure are arranged serially; (d) the number of events that are distinguished within an activation pattern; and (e) the development of activity decrement as a result of activity." These principles may explain context effects, assimilation and contrast, and continued activity. 39 references.—*C. K. Bishop*.

9223. Phifer, I. Gregg, & Clevenger, T., Jr. (Florida State U.) **A semantogenic theory of stage fright.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1958, **15**, 284-287.—The author takes the point of view that the discussion of stage fright in class may lead to the symptomatol-

ogy. The tendency to openly discuss stage fright in class is challenged with various semantic arguments and evidence from research in stuttering.—F. Elliott.

9224. Roberts, Carl L. (Colorado Coll.) **An empirical side light on the distinction between aggregate and general propositions.** *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 4, 42.—Abstract.

9225. Rosenzweig, Norman. (U. Michigan Medical School) **The affect system: Foresight and fantasy.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 113-118.—A neural model is proposed for certain mental processes in terms of Freud's primary and secondary processes. Even though such a model is not precise it is offered as a framework for an objective study of psychological theory and as a theoretical framework of physiological findings and to facilitate communication between experimental and clinical workers. 29 references.—N. H. Pronko.

9226. Russell, Roger W. **Effects of "biochemical lesions" on behavior.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 281-294.—Behavior has biochemical correlates. However, intelligence, personality, and interpersonal relations do not depend on swallowing the proper tablets. Linkage to behavior may be direct or diffuse. In the latter, a particular biochemical state may facilitate change of behavior, but the actual change may not occur without learning the application of some other psychological procedure for altering behavior. Knowledge of these links with behavior is still primitive and present theoretical models unsupported. 35 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9227. Soares Leite, Octavio. (U. Brasil) **Fundamentos de behaviorismo logico.** [Fundamentals of logical behaviorism.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958, 8(3-4), 11-19.—"The application of the physicalist epistemological thesis to the field of psychology is what Hempel calls logical behaviorism." Logical behaviorism is not a psychological theory but an affirmation that the language of psychology can and must be reduced to the universal language of science. Starting from the principles of the unity of science, logical behaviorists deny any fundamental difference between the "so called" natural and cultural sciences. The unity between physics and psychology does not result in the reduction of psychological objects to physical objects, since their unity lies in the formal and not in the material plane. The material object of the 2 sciences is diverse and irreducible. To logical behaviorists it is perfectly licit to use in psychological language "mentalistic" terms since they can be translated into concepts with empirical reference that is translated into physicalist concepts.—J. M. Salazar.

(See also Abstract 11164)

#### METHODS & APPARATUS

9228. Adam, G. **Metodika izuchenii interotseptivnykh refleksov pri razdrazhenii lokhanki pochki.** [Method for studying interoceptive reflexes evoked by stimulation of the renal pelvis.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, 44, 593-594.—A technique is described for studying interoceptive reflexes in dogs by stimulating the renal pelvis without injury to the renal apparatus.—I. D. London.

9229. Alexander, Leo. **Apparatus and method for the study of conditioned reflexes in man.**

*AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 629-649.—A polygraphic method is described whereby Ss can individually be studied through recording brain waves, electrocardiograms, respiration, psychogalvanic reflex, and reactions to paired acoustic and electrical signals. 9 control and 31 experimental Ss, the latter suffering from a variety of nervous and mental disorders, were tested before and after the administration of relaxant and other drugs (meprobamate, benactyzine, and trimipramine). The results are discussed by reference to differentiation, excitatory generalization, and inhibition of the conditioned response before and after drug administration. One major finding is that the "effect of the drugs upon conditioned reflexes depended to a large extent upon the preexisting mental stage of the S." This is illustrated and documented in detail by a discussion of the depressions. "The fact that psychotropic drugs may produce inhibitory phenomena in normal Ss, while failing to produce such results in anxious Ss and actually relieving such manifestations in depressed Ss suggests challenging opportunities for the use of the method for the differential diagnosis and evaluation of the severity of mental disturbance, as well as for the determination of choice of treatment, choice of drug, and drug dosage." 22 references.—L. A. Pennington.

9230. Baranovskii, P. P. **Universal'nyi pribor dlia issledovaniia slukhovoi chuvstvitel'nosti (polyaudiograf).** [Universal apparatus for investigating auditory sensitivity (polyaudiograph).] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 177-183.—The working characteristics of a new universal audiograph capable of "objective study of various differential thresholds of auditory sensitivity" are discussed in a variety of experimental situations.—I. D. London.

9231. Burt, Cyril. **Definition and scientific method in psychology.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 31-69.—The logical structure of an empirical science consists essentially in a hierarchy of propositions based on a hierarchy of abstract concepts. A distinction is drawn between formal or constitutive definitions and rules of empirical interpretation (including operational definitions) and between postulates which do not call for proof and hypotheses which do. The general conditions for valid proof in an inductive science are outlined, and criteria for distinguishing a science from a pseudoscience are briefly indicated. The conclusions reached suggest that the recommendations put forward by several psychologists who have recently proposed different methodologies of their own are inadequate and misleading. 55 references.—H. P. Kelley.

9232. De Wet, D. R. **A cancellation timer.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, 7, 125-127.—The construction of an apparatus used "to administer cancellation tests . . . individually so as to secure a separate time measure for each line of stimuli" is described. 2 diagrams and a photograph are included.—J. L. Walker.

9233. Dudley, Homer. **Phonetic pattern recognition vocoder for narrow-band speech transmission.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 733-739.—"Syllabic spectral patterns of continuous speech have been classified into a finite alphabet through an automatic recognition process built into a 'phonetic vocoder.' The classified spectra were then used to synthesize corresponding sounds approximating the

original phonetic content, within broad limits. The principle of phonetic recognition can be applied to realize a maximally efficient coding of speech, considering only the phonetic content. The corresponding frequency band is about 50 cps, a 6-fold reduction over the frequency-band vocoder."—I. Pollack.

9234. Dudley, Homer, & Balashek, S. Automatic recognition of phonetic patterns in speech. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 721-732.—"The mechanical recognition of ten spoken words (the digits) with near-perfect precision was demonstrated under laboratory conditions for a single talker after optimum circuit adjustment for his voice. Such word recognition points to the possibility of automatic voice writing and other voice-controlled operations. The device described is based on two principles—the recognition of sustainable patterns of power versus frequency in speech, and the recognition of the durations of such phonetic patterns in words."—I. Pollack.

9235. Graybiel, Ashton, & Woellner, Richard C. A new and objective method for measuring ocular torsion. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 17 01 11, Sub. 1, No. 46. ii, 8 p.—A procedure is devised to measure accurately torsion of the eye. This procedure is as follows: sutures are placed to the right and left of the cornea in the anesthetized conjunctiva; reference points are marked on the head; the subject is photographed before, during, and after each experimental trial; lines are drawn on each photograph connecting paired points and the angle between the eye reference line and the head reference line is measured. Differences in serial photographs are due to ocular torsion. The method is objective and highly reliable.

9236. Irion, Arthur L., & Briggs, Leslie J. Learning task and mode of operations variables in use of the subject-matter trainer. *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent., tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-8. viii, 19 p.—The authors report 2 studies "concerning learning task and mode of operation variables in use of the Subject-Matter Trainer." Six were assigned to practice under one of 4 modes of operations, each with one of 3 different learning tasks, followed by an immediate retention test, and 2 weeks later, a second retention test. The most effective mode was selected for the second study in combination with one or more of the remaining modes. The over-all results suggest use of the device in its quiz mode of operation, whether this mode is used singly or as an introduction to the material to be followed by other modes of practice. The use of the device is recommended for learning kinds of technical information which can be placed in question-and-answer form.—K. W. Colman.

9237. Karvonen, M. J. (Inst. of Occupational Health, Helsinki) Use of competitive tests as a method of performance research. *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 137-150.—32 lumberjacks in Finland participated in a 4-day national competition. Time and motion studies, anthropometric measurements, and records of food selection and consumption were made, as were measurements of energy expenditures, haematological changes, and composition of sweat. Data and applications of results are reported. 19 references.—B. T. Jensen.

9238. Kvasnitskii, A. V., & Koniukhova, V. A. Pribor dlia kolichestvennogo ucheta i kimografic-

heskoi registratsii sliuonootdeleniia u zhivotnykh. [Apparatus for quantitative assay and kymographic registration of salivation in animals.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, 44, 590-592.—Details are given for the construction and operation of a simple, yet highly sensitive, apparatus to be used to record both the quantity and process of salivation in a freely moving animal.—I. D. London.

9239. Löhn, Klaus, & Traxel, Werner. (Institut für Psychologie der Universität, Marburg/Lahn) Über einen elektronischen Schallschlüssel. [An electronic voice key.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 339-345.—"An electronic voice key is described. The sound is picked up by microphone. The amplified voltage controls a gas filled tube which releases the switch via relays. Applications and experimental arrangements are discussed."—W. J. Koppitz.

9240. McGuire, James C., & Kraft, Conrad L. (Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio) A radio channel load distribution analyzer for use in studies of communication flow in radar approach control centers. *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 57-424. iii, 8 p.—The radio channel load distribution analyzer was described and was developed in order to obtain measures of frequency of use and time-in-use of radio channels in a radar approach control center. The report describes in detail the specifications and uses of the equipment.—R. V. Hamilton.

9241. Moser, Henry M., Dreher, John J., & Schwartzkopf, Lewis J. Phraseology of international language of the air (sentence form). *USAF Operational Applications Lab. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-51. iv, 28 p.—"A method of testing comprehension of air messages is described, and the results for foreign and American listeners are reported along with comments of a seminar composed of foreign pilots and language instructors of the Air Force Language School."—L. N. Solomon.

9242. Murphy, J. V., & Miller, R. E. A flexible general test apparatus for the monkey. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 265-271.—A monkey box suitable for electric shock motivation and food-reward problems is described.—C. K. Bishop.

9243. O'Connor, William F. Calculation of product-moment correlations matrices with the IBM 604 calculating punch. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 1, No. 26. v, p.—A computing program employing the IBM 604 calculating punch for the determination of correlation matrices is described. It is especially suited to the situation where computing machine time is limited.—L. Shatin.

9244. Scheier, Ivan H. Two orientations in psychological research: Effect-centered and condition-centered. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 247-252.—Definitions are given of effect-centered and condition-centered orientations to psychological research. Differences in method appropriate to each are discussed. In the author's opinion, the applied researcher often fails to "recognize that effect-centered problems require designs and variables that are not in the classical laboratory-restricted, theory-oriented tradition of experimental psychology."—R. S. Davidon.

(See also Abstract 9308)

## NEW TESTS

9245. **Cassel, Russell N., & Kahn, Theodore C.** (Union Schools and Coll., Phoenix, Ariz.) **Development and standardization of the Group Personality Projective Test.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 267-271.—The GPPT consists of "90 stick-figure drawings portraying a widely diversified range of usual life activities." 5 multiple choice responses correspond to each picture. The test covers personal needs (aggression, achievement, dominance), social needs (affiliation, nurturance, distrust), and emotional needs (anger, happiness, dejection). A variety of methods of validation are reported.—*A. R. Jensen.*

9246. **Cattell, Raymond B., Beloff, Halla, & Coan, Richard W.** **Psychological Test Reviews: IPAT High School Personality Questionnaire (H. S. P. Q.)** Ages 12-17 years. 2 forms. Untimed, (40) min. Test booklet Form A or Form B (\$4.00 per 25 or \$3.50 per 2 or more packages); answer sheet (\$1.90 per 50 or \$14.90 per 500); hand scoring key (\$6.60); handbook, pp. 58 (\$2.20), and tabular supplement of norms, pp. 10 (\$0.80); sample set (\$3.10). Champaign, Ill.: Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, 1958. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 497.—*A. A. Kramish.*

9247. **Hector, J.** **A new pattern completion test.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1958, 7, 132-134.—The test (abbreviated PATCO) consists of 60 problems and is divided into 2 parts: bilateral symmetry and rotational symmetry. The testee places black cardboard pieces in such ways as to copy designs presented him. It is assumed that intelligence is measured. Investigations are under way. 8 diagrams.—*J. L. Walker.*

9248. **Lang, Gerhard.** (City Coll., NYC) **An experimental scale to measure motives for teaching.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 687-693.—The scale which is reproduced, and the development of which is described, is designed to explore the less superficial and the less socially acceptable motives for teaching. It consists of 25 items and was developed using Thurstone's method of equal-appearing intervals.—*M. Murphy.*

9249. **Petrovich, Donald V.** **The Pain Apperception Test: A preliminary report.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 339-346.—The problem is to develop a method for studying pain, taking cognizance of emotional factors and investigating individual differences. A Pain Apperception Test was developed, having 25 pictures, of 3 types: felt sensation, anticipation, and origin—this latter being half of self-inflicted pain and half pain inflicted by other than the sufferer. Response to the test may be obtained for the pain dimensions of intensity and duration, and results of initial experimentation with the test indicate it has satisfactory reliability and is suitable for investigating the psychological dimensions of pain. 19 references.—*R. W. Husband.*

9250. **Roser, Otto L., Ferrara Mori, Gina, & Nicoletti, Ivan.** **Metodo per la misurazione dell'efficienza intellettuale M.E.I.-H.F.57.** [A method for the measurement of intellectual ability, M.E.I.-H.F. 57.] *Boll. Psicol. Sociol. appl.*, 1958, No. 25-30, 111-145.—A new test for the measurement of intellectual ability has been developed on a sample of Italian students (11-17 years of age) in Florence.

The test has been constructed in connection with a research project (sponsored by the Harvard Florence Research Project in collaboration with the Institute of Psychology of the University of Florence) directed to study the relations between physical and psychological development. By "intellectual ability" is meant "a global intellectual behavior" as opposed to particular intellectual functions. The test has been given the title of M.E.I.-H.F. (measurement intellectual ability Harvard Florence).—*L. Steinor.*

## STATISTICS

9251. **Adams, Ernest, & Messick, Samuel.** **An axiomatic formulation and generalization of successive intervals scaling.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 355-368.—A formal set of axioms is presented for the method of successive intervals, and directly testable consequences of the scaling assumptions are derived. By systematically modifying the axioms, the model is generalized to nonnormal stimulus distributions of both specified and unspecified form. 27 references.—*A. Lubin.*

9252. **Anderson, C. C.** (U. Alberta) **The wandering quotients settle down.** *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 4, 158-161.—Some preliminary evidence is presented to support the hypothesis that reliability coefficients ("correlations between parallel tests on various testing occasions"), after an initial period of decline, straighten out and begin to vary about some hypothetical mean value. The hypothesized curve is formed separately for each of 4 tests (1 English, 1 arithmetic, and 2 intelligence tests) by averaging reliability coefficients at various removes (1-9) from the first testing occasions.—*G. M. Della-Piana.*

9253. **Bakker, Franz J.** **Einige Probleme und Methoden der Itemanalyse.** [Some problems and methods of item analysis.] *Diagnostica*, 1958, 4, 41-48.—Some functions of item analysis in test construction are outlined and briefly discussed with respect to determining: degree of item difficulty, differential value of items, test reliability, item validity, and appropriate statistical procedures.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

9254. **Balma, M. J., Maloney, J. C., & Lawshe, C. H.** (General Electric Co.) **The role of the foreman in modern industry: I. The development of a measure of management identification.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 195-205.—A measure of management identification was developed for use in studying the foreman's role in management. Because of the ego-involved nature of management identification the measure was based on the Error-Choice technique of attitude measurement. Questions were written on a rational basis and an a priori scoring key was derived. From a sample of 212 first line foremen, the questions were item analyzed for internal consistency and 30 items were selected; none of the Error-Choice questions had its a priori scoring direction reversed by the item analysis. The reliability estimate of these items was .65 for this group. A sample of 45 corporation executives scored significantly higher on the 30 items than did the 212 foremen, thus providing evidence for the validity of the measuring instrument. 35-item bibliography.—*A. S. Thompson.*

9255. **Bechhofer, Robert E.** **A sequential multiple decision procedure for selecting the best one of several normal populations with a common un-**

**known variance, and its use with various experimental designs.** *Biometrics*, 1958, **14**, 408-429.—The problem discussed is the designing of an experiment which is to determine the conditions which will maximize the mean value of some response where all factors are qualitative. A sequential multiple-decision procedure is suggested for a number of common designs such as completely randomized designs and Latin squares. Approximate methods and a completely worked-out numerical example are given.—R. L. McCornack.

**9256. Bendig, A. W. The comparative reliability of double and single rating scales.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 197-201.—"Thirteen five-point rating scales were devised: eight of them being single scales (the rating continuum extending from zero amount of trait to a desirable maximum) and the remaining five being double scales (undesirable and opposite aspects of the trait at either end and the most desirable characteristic in the center of the scale). Four instructors . . . in introductory . . . statistics were rated by 46 students. Analysis indicated that the double scales gave a more symmetrical distribution of ratings and that the ratings had a smaller standard error of measurement."—C. K. Bishop.

**9257. Bendig, A. W. The comparative validity of raw scores vs. stanine scores.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **56**, 291-292.—"The use of stanine scores in place of raw scores neither increased nor decreased the validity of the Hr subtest in the California Psychological Inventory.—C. K. Bishop.

**9258. Bendig, A. W. Rater reliability and the heterogeneity of clinical case histories.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 203-207.—"Ten short clinical case histories were divided into two sets on the basis of the average adjustment rating given each case by . . . judges. Five cases from both ends of the adjustment continuum constituted the heterogeneous set while five cases clustered in the center were the homogeneous set. The sets were rated by 121 . . . student Ss using either a 5-, 7-, or 9-category adjustment rating scale and measures of rater reliability and rater bias computed for each of the six combinations of scale length and case set. Reliability was larger for the heterogeneous set and bias was greater with the homogeneous set. Scale length was not significantly related to either reliability or bias."—C. K. Bishop.

**9259. Bennett, George K., Seashore, Harold G., & Wesman, Alexander G. Differential Aptitude Tests: Manual. (3rd ed.)** New York: Psychological Corp., 1959. iv, 94 p.—The authors supplement earlier editions of the manual (see 27: 3543) with subsequent Differential Aptitude Test validity and reliability studies as well as tables of intercorrelation with other aptitude tests, achievement tests, and the Kuder Preference Record scales. Norms now include a general scholastic aptitude score made by combining Verbal Reasoning and Numerical Ability scores. 105-item bibliography.—J. F. Kamman.

**9260. Berkshire, James R. (USN School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola) Comparisons of five forced-choice indices.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 553-561.—An empirical evaluation was made of 5 forced-choice indices including a Preference Favorableness, Upper Group Applicability, Face Validity, and Job Importance Indices. Instructor-supervisors

(N = 58) were asked to rate blocks of items of comparable discrimination indices with respect to their attractiveness. A relatively high consistency in choices was observed most closely related to the Job Importance Index. 18 references.—W. Coleman.

**9261. Berlioz, L. Variations intraindividuelles et validité.** [Intra-individual variations and validity.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, **7**, 157-161.—"The rather ambiguous notion of the intra-individual variability of psychotechnical results is clarified, first of all, by distinguishing the variations related to the scoring system itself, the variations attributable to the heterogeneity of experimental situations, and those coming from the instability of the subjects themselves. The classical theory of intra-individual variability and the evaluations of variability which derive from it, are based on the hypothesis that the psychotechnical scores represent real values. This hypothesis is contested and a statistical model of the influence of intra-individual variations on the validity of psychotechnical results is submitted."—V. Sanua.

**9262. Bernyer, G. Second order factors and the organization of cognitive functions.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1958, **11**, 19-29.—A comparison was made of results obtained by factoring the same set of data according to Thurstone's method of oblique simple structure and Burt's method of overlapping and subdivided group factors. The correlations between Thurstone's oblique factors were made the basis of a second order factor analysis and a procedure was devised to transform the oblique factors into a factor pattern including both general and group factors. 2 batteries of tests were investigated. With both sets of data much the same factors were obtained with both procedures and the factor pattern was fully consistent with Burt's theory of a hierarchical classification leading to subdivided group factors.—H. P. Kelley.

**9263. Bock, R. Darrel. Remarks on the test of significance for the method of paired comparisons.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, **23**, 323-334.—It is shown in this paper that the anomalous behavior of Mosteller's test is the result of assuming the sampling errors independent when in general they are not.—A. Lubin.

**9264. Campbell, Donald T., Hunt, William A., & Lewis, Nan A. (Northwestern U.) The relative susceptibility of two rating scales to disturbances resulting from shifts in stimulus context.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 213-217.—A simple and a complex rating scale were compared with respect to their resistance to distorting effects produced by limited and shifting stimulus contexts. These 9-point scales assessed "shifting in the value of common stimuli as a function of context" and "loss of refinement or correlational accuracy." Results favored the detailed rating scale with judgmental equivalence and accuracy. Utility of creating experimental stress tests for rating scale evaluation is implied.—M. York.

**9265. Cardinet, Jean. La vérification de l'existence de facteurs bipolaires par l'analyse de la variance.** [The verification of existence of bipolar factors by analysis of variance.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, **17**, 212-230.—Based on analysis of variance a method is presented for testing the significance of factors. Factors are defined as source of interaction between Ss and tests. The method is explained and illustrated by some typical applications including a study of bipolar factors in tests of in-

telligence. English and German summaries.—*J. W. House.*

9266. **Cardinet, Jean, & Bader, Roger.** *Étalonnages différents ou correction du pronostic.* [Different standardization or correction of the prediction.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 181-187.—"This paper considers the case where a prediction must be made about subjects drawn from heterogeneous populations. It is shown that the use of different norms, as usually done, is not the most valid procedure. The predicted success must be corrected according to the population from which the subject comes. The value of the correction is derived mathematically. An example is presented. The method is also useful to find an upper bound for a validity coefficient in heterogeneous groups."—*V. Sanua.*

9267. **Chapman, Loren J., & Bock, R. Darrell.** *Components of variance due to acquiescence and content in the F scale measure of authoritarianism.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 328-333.—"This paper presents a method for computing the amount of acquiescence response set variance and content variance in an opinion questionnaire of true-false or agree-disagree format. The method is used to reanalyze the results of recently published investigations of acquiescence response set occurring in the California F Scale measure of authoritarianism. For raw data, the method uses scores on the scale as originally constituted as well as on scales of reversed items obtained from the same group of subjects."—*W. J. Meyer.*

9268. **Chung, J. H., & Fraser, D. A. S.** (U. Toronto) *Randomization tests for a multivariate two-sample problem.* *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 729-735.—"With few observations involving a large number of variables the  $T^2$  test for the multivariate two-sample problem may not exist. Some alternative tests based on randomized methods are suggested and two of these are applied to an example. Also, valid randomization tests can be obtained by using subgroups of permutations; this provides a simple method for reducing computation which is desirable when the sample sizes are not small."—*C. V. Riche.*

9269. **Cliff, Rosemary.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity) *The predictive value of chance-level scores.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 607-616.—The predictive value of chance-level scores on the School and College Ability Tests (SCAT) was investigated by examining the relationship of chance-level subtest scores to scores on the subtests of the equating form. The linear regression line of equating form scores on SCAT scores was fitted for 8 groups and the regression coefficients tested for significant deviation from zero. Cliff concludes that chance or below average chance scores may be used to predict performance on a statistical basis.—*W. Coleman.*

9270. **Collier, Raymond O., Jr.** *Analysis of variance for correlated observations.* *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 223-236.—A 4-factor experimental design where each S is tested on all 4 factors is considered. It is shown that the usual split-plot analysis of variance is appropriate if the correlation between any 2 observations on the same S is a constant. This analysis of variance is generalized to the case where observations taken over the levels of one factor, say u, have the same correlation  $P_1$  when another factor, say t, is held constant; but the correlations between

observations taken under different levels of t are equal to  $P_2$ .—*A. Lubin.*

9271. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of items on the F scale of the MMPI.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 621-632.—A centroid factor analysis was conducted on the 63 items of the MMPI F scale with 360 Ss. "Nineteen factors were extracted from a matrix of phi coefficients . . . and then rotated analytically by Kaiser's Varimax method." 16 factors were named, and it was concluded "that the F scale is not too different from the abnormal scales in what it is measuring."—*W. Coleman.*

9272. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of items on the K scale of the MMPI.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 633-639.—With the same procedures and based on the same subjects as described in his previous reports, Comrey factor-analyzed the 30 items on the K scale. 8 factors were named as: cynicism, euphoria, shyness, hospitalization, hostility, family dissension, feelings of inadequacy, and worry. "The present use of the K scale as a correction device is regarded as undesirable."—*W. Coleman.*

9273. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of items on the MMPI Hypomania scale.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 313-323.—The factor content of the Hypomania scale of the MMPI seems to be the most diversified of all the scales. For predictive validity, it is Comrey's belief that scales need not be completely homogeneous, but identity in factor content is needed for statistical and logical relationships. The optimum degree of homogeneity lies between the 2 extremes with the Hypomania scale appearing to be too heterogeneous.—*W. Coleman.*

9274. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of items on the MMPI Psychasthenia scale.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 293-300.—Using the population and methods reported in his previous studies, 15 factors were extracted for the MMPI Psychasthenia scale. Of these, the significant new factors were "Anxiety," "Withdrawal," "Poor Concentration," "Agitation," and "Psychotic Tendencies."—*W. Coleman.*

9275. **Comrey, Andrew L.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of variables related to driver training.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 218-221.—From school and traffic records on 1116 Los Angeles high school "driver training" students 36 variables were extracted for 2 independent analyses. Kaiser's orthogonal Varimax Method was used to rotate each set of 18 centroid factors. "Of the 18 factors extracted in each analysis, 16 were sufficiently identical to warrant being called the same factor." Tendency to have accidents proved to be relatively independent of traffic citations. Much of what accidents are not related to was shown, though generalization is limited to one large driver training population.—*M. York.*

9276. **Comrey, Andrew L., & Marggraff, Waltraud M.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of items on the MMPI Schizophrenia scale.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 301-311.—11 factors were extracted from the MMPI Schizophrenia scale using Kaiser's Varimax Method for

rotation following centroid factor analysis. "A tentative and temporary scale was suggested for Psychotic Tendencies based on existing MMPI items. Scale development was recommended for the Poor Concentration, Repression, Rejection, and Sex Concern Factors."—W. Coleman.

9277. Corne, P., Charlin, P., Lefetz, L., Pacaud, S., & Quinson, J. *Etude analytique de la validité de l'épreuve de personnalité appliquée à des agents de maîtrise dans l'industrie des chemins de fer.* [Analytic study of the validity of a personality test applied to foremen in the railroad industry.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 189-206.—"The personality traits with the highest degree of validity are those most strongly tinged with intellectualism; the potentiality for development (.75) and, intellectual curiosity (.70) followed by a sense of organization and method. However, these high coefficients cannot apparently be attributed to the information given to the psychologist by the intellectual and mental psychometric tests, since these tests yielded validity coefficients ranging only from .07 to .55."—V. Sanua.

9278. Coughenour, C. M., & Christiansen, J. R. *Farmers' knowledge: An appraisal of Stouffer's H-technique.* *Rural Sociol.*, 1958, 23, 253-262.—Guttman-type scale analysis and Stouffer's H-technique were compared in scaling farmers' knowledge of OASI.—H. K. Moore.

9279. Crockett, Walter H., Bates, Charles, Jr., & Taylor, John S. (Clark U.) *Intra-judge consistency and inter-judge agreement in responses to attitude scale items.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 597-605.—For adequate measurability 2 essential requirements are postulated for items in an attitude scale: "(a) the items must occupy the same relative positions for every individual who responds to them . . . and (b) the items must represent an unidimensional attitude continuum for each person." 11 items from Hinckley's scale of attitudes toward the Negro were examined for the 2 essential characteristics. The results showed the scale to be deficient in these 2 vital facets.—W. Coleman.

9280. Cureton, Edward E. *The average Spearman rank criterion correlation when ties are present.* *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 271-272.—An equation is given for "the average Spearman rank correlation between  $m$  independent rankings and an untied criterion ranking, corrected for ties in any or all of the independent rankings."—A. Lubin.

9281. Dingman, Harvey F. *The relation between coefficients of correlation and difficulty factors.* *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 13-17.—"The purpose of the following inquiry was to test the view, put forward by Ferguson and others, that unequal dichotomization of items tends to produce spurious difficulty factors. Subtests of three levels of difficulty were compiled for each of the three factors, and applied to nearly 500 students. The correlations were calculated by the phi, cosine-pi, and full tetrachoric formulae, and four factors extracted. The results obtained do not support Ferguson's hypothesis." 18 references.—H. P. Kelley.

9282. Dittman, Allen T. *Problems of reliability in observing and coding social interactions.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 430.—Problems of reliabil-

ity occur in observing social interactions and coding reports of observation. Reliability studies have been conducted at the Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health. Children are observed in social situations and the protocols coded. Agreement by coders is moderately high in judging behaviors that are interpersonal rather than self-directed acts. Disagreements occur when the observations lack detail and interactions are equivocal. The reliability of these measures is analogous to that of tests.—A. A. Kramish.

9283. du Mas, Frank M., & MacBride, King. (Montana State U.) *A manifest structure analysis of the Otis S-A Test of mental ability, higher examination: Form B.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 269-272.—This new scale theoretic approach to item analysis is shown to be useful in shortening a standarized test. A short test of 20 Otis items was developed. Testing time was 8 minutes. "Cross-validation resulted in a correlation of .82 between the scores obtained on the long and short forms."—M. York.

9284. Dwyer, Paul S. *Mathematical procedures and multiple criteria for assembly of large work groups.* *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-9. vii, 26 p.—The author proposes "the development of (1) mathematical procedures for assembling individuals in large work units, and (2) multiple criteria for assembly, when group scores were known. The procedures were to be modified for use with electronic digital computers." The author concludes that, "using the method of reduced matrices, solutions are now available for the group assembly problem for large work groups with group score matrices. An approximate solution method based on deviates is also available. The method of reduced matrices is especially useful in handling the several problems which arise when the group scores are based on alternate criteria and to modifications of the problem which features incomplete groups, error in group scores, etc. When the number of subgroups is large and the group scores do not lend themselves to further grouping without large errors, it is better to use the approximate method." 19 references.—K. W. Colman.

9285. Ekman, Gösta. *Two generalized ratio scaling methods.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 287-295.—2 methods for psychophysical ratio scaling are compared. The ratio setting method includes the method of fractionation and multiple stimuli; the ratio rating method includes constant sums and a variation of this procedure where the ratio is directly estimated. Next a generalized ratio rating method is described; stimuli are divided into 2 groups which may or may not contain identical stimuli, and comparisons are made only between groups. In a test scales from 2 variants of the ratio rating method show a close agreement with each other and with the scale from ratio setting.—R. W. Husband.

9286. Elliott, Lois Lawrence. *Reliability of judgments of figural complexity.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 335-338.—"Two groups of 100 Ss each judged the complexity of different samples of random shapes by both the paired-comparison and rating-scale methods. Intercorrelations and correlations of these scales with the Arnoult scale values all fell above .92. Judgments of figural complexity were shown to be consistent for different populations using the same scaling method, for the same subject population using

different methods, and between different shapes from the same population. Two methods for evaluating individual consistency of judgment were described."—*J. Arbit.*

9287. Faverge, J. M. *Comparison des résultats fournis par l'analyse factorielle, l'analyse de la variance et l'analyse multivariée dans l'exploitation d'un tableau rectangulaire de valeurs d'une variable.* [Comparison of the results from factor analysis, analysis of variance, multivariate analysis when applied to the exploitation of a rectangular table of data of a variable.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 163-169.—"Factor analysis is especially well adapted to studies of homogeneity. . . . The analysis of variance makes it possible to test the influence of the situations on the variables. It is not adapted to the study of homogeneity. . . . Multivariate analysis also makes it possible to test the influence of the situations on the variable. . . . It has an advantage over the analysis of variance in suggesting hypotheses which are less restrictive."—*V. Sanua.*

9288. Feldt, Leonard S. *A comparison of the precision of three experimental designs employing a concomitant variable.* *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 335-353.—3 designs (stratification, analysis of covariance, and analysis of differences) are compared in effectiveness. ". . . the less stringent assumptions of the factorial design more than compensate for the relatively small advantage in precision which may obtain for covariance. . . . the latter technique . . . might be reserved for experiments in which stratification is not feasible." 21 references.—*A. Lubin.*

9289. Feldt, Leonard S., & McKee, Mary Ellen. (State U. Iowa) *Estimation of the reliability of skill tests.* *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ.*, 1958, 29, 279-293.—Seeking to clarify various approaches to the measurement of test reliability the authors discuss test-retest and split-halves methods as applied to skill tests. The greater utility of the analysis of variance techniques to reliability studies is discussed and the advantages of this approach is demonstrated.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

9290. Feldt, Leonard S., & Mahmoud, Moharram W. *Power function charts for specification of sample size in analysis of variance.* *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 201-210.—Charts are given for estimating the sample size required for F tests of specified power. To enter the charts it is necessary to state the expected variance of the means under the alternative hypothesis, the error variance, the level of significance at which the null hypothesis will be rejected, and the desired power.—*A. Lubin.*

9291. Fiedler, Fred E., Hutchins, Edwin B., & Dodge, Joan S. *Quasi-therapeutic relations in small college and military groups.* *U. Ill. Group Effect. Res. Lab. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 7, 94 p.—4 investigations are here reported which test the hypotheses that a relationship exists between certain measures of interpersonal perception (Assumed Similarity scores) and level of personal adjustment and that these Assumed Similarity scores are positively related to improvement in adjustment. 2 studies deal with college students living in small housing groups; 2 utilized members of small military crews. A variety of criterion indices were obtained: Ss' evaluations of their own adjustment, fellow group members' evaluations, and a number of objective adjustment measures.

Statistically significant, albeit relatively low, positive correlations were found between AS scores and level of adjustment. Statistically significant differences in changes of adjustment were also obtained for groups matched on adjustment at the first time of testing but differing in Assumed Similarity scores. 38 references.—*M. Brown.*

9292. Fine, Bernard J., & Haggard, Donald F. (Quarter Master Research & Engineering Center Labs, Natick, Mass.) *Contextual effects in scaling.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 247-251.—The effect of specific contextual levels upon empirical meaning of adjectives in scales was determined by 4 identical content forms. All 145 females got forms A and B, "which were in the context of 'food,' one week apart." After 2 weeks  $\frac{1}{2}$  got a "roast beef" context and  $\frac{1}{2}$  got the "stewed kidneys" context. The hypothesis that scale values of adjectives rated in a "food" context would increase when rated in a specific context of a highly acceptable food was verified.—*M. York.*

9293. Flament, Claude. *Analyse pluridimensionnelle des structures hiérarchiques intransitives.* [Multidimensional analysis of intransitive hierarchical structures.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 171-179.—"This is a study of hierarchical structures obtained by ranking the elements of a population, particularly by paired comparison method. The intransitivities often found in these structures, usually interpreted as inconsistencies resulting either from chance factors or from fundamentally irrational behavior, are here submitted to an analysis implying a perfectly rational but multidimensional pattern of behavior. The group technique is utilized. General results applying to transitive and intransitive graphs are first established; several variations of the patterns are then outlined according to whether the criteria considered constitute ordinal or metric, additive or non-additive scales."—*V. Sanua.*

9294. Flament, Claude. *L'étude mathématique des structures psycho-sociales.* [Mathematical study of psychosocial structures.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 119-131.—In a review of 40 papers, (largely appearing in English-language publications) 3 methods of study appear: theory of graphs, matrix calculus and relational analysis, of which the first derives from Lewin's topological psychology, and the other 2 from Moreno's sociometry. Whatever the future of such methods, it must be remembered that mathematical manipulation can only support psychological analysis.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

9295. Fruchter, Benjamin, & Novak, Edwin. *A comparative study of three methods of rotation.* *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 211-222.—The Thurstone graphic, Thurstone single-plane, and Harris direct methods of rotation were applied to an empirical matrix of centroid loadings to determine which method is the most efficient. Each has some unique advantage.—*A. Lubin.*

9296. Gaito, John. *The single Latin square design in psychological research.* *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 369-378.—What are the effects of significant interactions on the F tests in a single Latin square design? If all 3 variates are fixed (not determined by random sampling), then all F tests of the main effects will be biased (too many significant or insignificant F's) or invalid. If one or more of the variables are random, then some unbiased valid F

tests do occur. Bias is usually negative, i.e., the F test usually gives too many insignificant ratios, but some positive bias may occur; e.g., when there is a significant triple interaction and one or none of the variates are random.—*A. Lubin*.

9297. **Garman, Glen D., & Uhr, Leonard.** (VA Hosp., Ft. Douglas, Utah) **An anxiety scale for the Strong Vocational Interest Inventory: Development, cross-validation, and subsequent tests of validity.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 241-246.—A level of adjustment dimension utilizing a combination of Taylor MAS and Winne Scale of Neuroticism scales has been developed for the Strong VIB. 400 graduate psychology students served as Ss while a second validation used 200 male freshmen. For the 33 items split-half reliability on the first cross-validation was .73. Criterion cross-validations yielded corrected correlations of .44 and .51. 27 references.—*M. York*.

9298. **Garner, W. R.** **Symmetric uncertainty analysis and its implications for psychology.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 183-196.—A presentation of equations derived from information theory which show important properties of uncertainty analysis. These equations permit a symmetrical analysis of the variables involved, e.g., ". . . a single number which represents the total contingent uncertainty in a multidimensional matrix, and . . . how parts or all of the contingent uncertainty can be made available for prediction of just one of the variables." Important psychological implications are: multivariate information transmission, redundancy of printed English, and response to a continuing series which involves such factors as the memory function, the amount of redundancy, and the amount of noise.—*C. K. Bishop*.

9299. **Gowan, J. C.** (U. California) **Intercorrelations and factor analysis of tests given to teaching candidates.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 27, 1-22.—Large correlation matrices based on achievement tests, aptitude tests and personality tests administered to teaching candidates and resulting factor analyses are reported. It was concluded that the factor analyses seemed to show a common factor space.—*E. F. Gardner*.

9300. **Graesser, R. F.** (U. Arizona) **Guessing on multiple-choice tests.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 617-620.—A study of probability theory suggests the following rule: "If  $n+1$  is divisible by  $k$ , then the probability of making a positive score is greater than 0.5,  $k$  being equal to 3, 4, or 5. If  $k=2$ , then this probability is never greater than 0.5." For true-false tests, it is neither advantageous nor disadvantageous to guess when  $\frac{1}{2}$  is subtracted for wrong answers.—*W. Coleman*.

9301. **Graham, Warren R.** (Personnel Research Branch) **An experimental comparison of methods to control faking of inventories.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 387-401.—7 different inventories with appropriate scoring keys were developed in order to compare the effectiveness of different methods for controlling faking and improving validity. Critical ratios of the differences between validity coefficients were computed for the following comparisons: "A. Between the validity coefficients and correlations of zero. . . . B. Between the validity of honest responses and the validity of faked responses, for each key. . . . C. Between the validities of faked responses for each

pair of keys that were significantly more valid than zero, when responses were faked." No inventory was definitely superior.—*W. Coleman*.

9302. **Greek, David C., & Small, Arnold M., Jr.** (Lehigh U.) **Effect of time limitation on making settings on a linear scale.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 222-226.—With 12 Ss in a cursor positioning performance setting, 4 independent variables were investigated: reduced time intervals in which to make a setting, control ratio, direction of initial cursor displacement from target, and distance of cursor travel. "When ample time is allowed to make a setting, use of a relatively fine control ratio gives maximum accuracy; with limited time, a coarser control ratio gives maximum accuracy." Critical time interval for rapid error increase depends on travel distance and control ratio.—*M. York*.

9303. **Guttman, Louis.** **To what extent can communalities reduce rank?** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 297-308.—Guttman (see 29: 3293) proved that when communalities were used the universal least upper bound for the rank of a correlation matrix of order  $n$  was  $n-1$ . An upper bound given by Burt, Ledermann, and Thurstone,  $\frac{1}{2}(2n+1 - \sqrt{8n+1})$ , was shown to be false by demonstrating that the minimum rank for certain correlation matrices was  $n-1$ . It was urged that large rank rather than small rank is the proper null hypothesis for mental test data. In the present paper these arguments are repeated. 19 references.—*A. Lubin*.

9304. **Guttman, Louis.** (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences) **What lies ahead for factor analysis?** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 497-515.—Guttman first reviews the contributions of Thurstone and Spearman and their followers to the psychological design of a theory of mental ability. Thurstone's 3 abstract principles of parsimony are discussed and criticized, with briefer comments on the psychology of Spearman, El-Koussy, and Guilford. The relationship of Guilford's approach towards finding a structure for psychological meaning to Guttman's radex theory is discussed in which a facet design for mental abilities is sought. 17 references.—*W. Coleman*.

9305. **Hall, R. S.** **A circular nomograph for battery scores.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, 7, 130-131.—The construction of a circular nomograph is described and an example given where scores on a battery of 4 tests are available. On the nomograph "weighted scores are represented by angles and the battery score is obtained by the addition of angles."—*J. L. Walker*.

9306. **Hall, R. S.** **A quick method for computing  $X^2$  for  $2 \times 2$  tables on a slide rule.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, 7, 129.—The basis for the method, the slide rule procedure, and an example are presented.—*J. L. Walker*.

9307. **Jardine, R.** (Dept. of Agriculture, Melbourne, Australia) **Ranking methods and the measurement of attitudes.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 720-728.—"An individual's attitude to a psychological object may be measured by the total of his response scores over a set of nondichotomous items. Such a set of items is defined to be perfectly homogeneous if items agree perfectly in partially ranking a random sample of individuals. . . . A coefficient,  $W$ ,

is defined as a measure of the extent of agreement of actual and perfect patterns of response, and an F test is given by which the null hypothesis of random association of scores with an individual may be rejected."—C. V. Riche.

9308. Jones, Marshall B. **A machine method for the calculation of Kendall's tau.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 1, No. 28, ii, 6 p.—"A machine method for the calculation of the essential components in Kendall's tau is presented. The procedure requires only a tabulating machine, a summary punch, and a sorter."—L. Shatin.

9309. Kaiser, Henry F. **The varimax criterion for analytic rotation in factor analysis.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 187-200.—It is proposed that the analytic criterion for rotation in factor analysis be the maximization of the variance of the squared loadings. The result of the "normal varimax" form of this criterion (where the projection of each test into common factor space is lengthened to unity) is shown to be invariant under changes in the test battery for the case where there are only 2 "pure" test clusters in common-factor space.—A. Lubin.

9310. Karon, Bertram P., & Alexander, Irving E. **A modification of Kendall's tau for measuring association in contingency tables.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 379-383.—A coefficient of association  $\tau'$  is described for 2-way contingency tables. The coefficient always equals unity for perfect positive association and has an expected value of zero for chance association, but the lower limit is not always -1.—A. Lubin.

9311. Keehn, Jack D., & Prothro, E. Terry. **The meaning of "intelligence" to Lebanese teachers.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 339-342.—A factor analysis was made of the ratings of 12 English-speaking Lebanese teachers in 9 classes on 11 scales, including a scale of intelligence. The similarities between the results of the present analysis and those of comparable American studies suggest that in Lebanon, as in America, "the variables controlling the use of intelligent are frequently the same as those controlling the use of conscientious, thoughtful, and emotionally stable." These judgments seem to be relatively independent of judgments of cyclothymia and friendliness, which appear to be the defining terms of the second orthogonal factor. It is suggested that investigations of this type point up an important application of the factor analytic approach to "meaning."—C. M. Frank.

9312. Kelley, Truman L. **Development of an activity preference test.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-107, vi, 44 p.—To identify and measure components of individual behavior related to job training and performance success the Activity Preference Test was revised and given to 7 groups of men and 2 groups of women in the Air Force. These previously developed component scoring procedures were compared with a simplified second set given to 100 airmen. 10 of the 15 bipolar components were reliable, important, and independent for retention, and the profile chart was effective. The components from the simplified scoring method were not as reliable. Further development and testing is required.—S. B. Sells.

9313. King, Leslie A. (U. Minnesota) **Factors associated with vocational interest profile stability.**

*J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 261-263.—Which of 12 types of information available about a college freshman are useful in predicting Strong Vocational Interest Blank profile permanence? The author's stability measure was significantly related with "number of P patterns and Depth index," but no high prediction of interest stability was found.—M. York.

9314. Kristof, Walter. (Marburg/Lahn, Institut für Psychologie, Gutenbergstrasse 18) **Statistische Prüfverfahren zur Beurteilung von Testprofilen.** [Statistical check-methods for evaluation of test-profiles.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 520-533.—Significance tests are developed for: comparison of group performances within the same or in different single tests of a profile, global comparison of profiles, comparison of profiles with regard to the "most probable profile height," comparison of profile shape.—W. J. Koppitz.

9315. Lawley, D. N. **Estimation in factor analysis under various initial assumptions.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 1-12.—An investigation is made as to "how far it is practicable to adopt the principle of maximum likelihood for the estimation of factor loadings, when some of the loadings are assumed a priori to be zero. Both the orthogonal and the oblique case are considered; and the solutions obtained are illustrated by applying them to a simple example. Owing to the need for an iterative procedure the labour involved increases enormously as the number of factors increases. It is concluded that one possibility would be to use methods which, though not fully efficient, would entail only fairly simple calculations. To devise such methods is comparatively easy, but it is far more difficult to assess their efficiency."—H. P. Kelley.

9316. Lawshe, C. H., & Bolda, Robert A. (Purdue U.) **Expectancy Charts: I. Their use and empirical development.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 353-365.—An expectancy chart is a graphic display of data presenting the likelihood or probability of the attainment of some defined level of success, and providing in addition a visual concept of the statistical relationship between the predictor and the criterion. The article deals with empirically constructed expectancy charts and describes a 5-step method of constructing them.—A. S. Thompson.

9317. Lawshe, C. H., & Harris, D. H. (Purdue U.) **The method of reciprocal averages in weighting personnel data.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 331-336.—The procedure for the Method of Reciprocal Averages is presented and its use illustrated for weighting personnel data for an optimal combination. This scaling technique was introduced by Richardson and Kuder in 1933 and a general extension suggested by Horst in 1935. The writers conclude that the procedure can be used to: 1. Define and weight response categories within each measure. 2. Eliminate noncontributing measures. 3. Produce a composite variable with high internal consistency."—W. Coleman.

9318. Lesser, Gerald S. (Hunter Coll.) **Application of Guttman's scaling method to aggressive fantasy in children.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 543-551.—Guttman's scaling method was used to construct a scale of fantasy aggression from the projective responses of preadolescent boys. Scale analysis provided an indication of unidimensionality

and a method for ordering the projectiveness of pictures. "In addition, through the standardization of number of series of scaled pictures, quantified, inter-individual profile analyses could be obtained which are descriptive of the comparative strengths of different drives."—W. Coleman.

9319. Levine, Abraham S. (Bureau of Naval Personnel) **Aptitude versus achievement tests as predictors of achievement.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 517-525.—Aptitude tests are achievement tests used to predict achievement with the assumption that opportunity to learn has been equal for all testees. Difficulty in meeting this assumption and the unlikelihood of equal motivation makes this concept rather a theoretical one. For improving prediction of multiple criteria, a judicious combination of aptitude and achievement tests are recommended of verbal and quantitative reasoning tests plus specific subject matter content tests. For a single criterion, a specially devised test is recommended combining the characteristics suggested above.—W. Coleman.

9320. Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service) **Further problems in the measurement of growth.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 437-451.—Several basic problems in the measurement of growth are discussed such as: estimating the gain of each individual, correlating gain with other variables, comparing the gains of good students with poor ones, and determining whether numerically equal gains are really equal.—W. Coleman.

9321. Lord, Frederic M. **Some relations between Guttman's principal components of scale analysis and other psychometric theory.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 291-296.—Guttman's principal component, a vector of item-weights that maximizes the ratio of the between-subjects deviance to total deviance, is shown to be the same as the vector of item score weights that maximizes the generalized Kuder-Richardson reliability coefficient. It is further shown that this vector of item weights can be obtained by extracting the first (Hotelling) principal component from the item intercorrelation matrix (with unities in the diagonal) and dividing each item factor loading by the standard deviation of the item.—A. Lubin.

9322. Luce, R. Duncan, & Edwards, Ward. **The derivation of subjective scales from just noticeable differences.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 222-237.—The obtaining of sensory scales by Fechner's method of adding up j. n. d.'s is mathematically incorrect since he used a differential equation approximation in place of a functional equation. A mathematically correct solution and a graphical equivalent to the correct solution is offered. Practical applications of the new method are discussed relative to scaling procedures based on the law of comparative judgment and other psychophysical methods. 16 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9323. Lyerly, Samuel B. **The Kuder-Richardson formula (21) as a split-half coefficient, and some remarks on its basic assumption.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 267-270.—Case IV of the Kuder-Richardson series, their formula (21), is derived as a generalized split-half Spearman-Brown coefficient by using the idea that each item response is a Bernoulli trial. The assumptions used in other derivations can be deduced from this Bernoulli trial assumption.—A. Lubin.

9324. McNemar, Quinn. **Attenuation and interaction.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 259-265.—"A significance test is proposed for determining whether a correlation coefficient is less than unity by an amount greater than that attributable to errors of measurement." The test is based on the idea that insignificant S-by-test interaction is necessary if the standardized tests measure identical functions.—A. Lubin.

9325. McNemar, Quinn. **More on the Wilson Test.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 334-335.—Sheffield (see 33: 132) has presented a conceptually and computationally simplified adaptation of a distribution-free test for analysis of variance hypothesis. The author presents a logical analysis of the technique demonstrating it to be basically unsound.—W. J. Meyer.

9326. Mann, John H. (New York U.) **Self-ratings and the EPPS.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 267-268.—Graduate students received the EPPS, a self-rating scale of 15 items assessing the same variables of the EPPS, and an ideal self-rating scale based on the same 15 variables. A 3-week interval between test and retest obtained lower reliability coefficients than Edwards. The findings warrant conclusions that "(a) the EPPS has satisfactory test-retest reliability; (b) the EPPS correlated with self-ratings on the variables which it purports to measure; (c) the EPPS does not correlate with ideal self-ratings on the variables which it purports to measure."—M. York.

9327. Martitch, Miloche. **Choix du test à ajouter à une batterie standard.** [Choice of a test to be added to a standard battery.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 243-244.—The problem was to select the appropriate test to be added to a test battery which would result in the highest coefficient of multiple correlation for 4 different criteria. The Horst method needs long calculations and is too complex. To make this problem simpler and to treat simultaneously all the criteria, the author utilized d'Airrens method of "pivotal condensation."—V. Sanua.

9328. Medley, Donald M., & Mitzel, Harold E. (Municipal Colleges of NYC) **Application of analysis of variance to the estimation of the reliability of observations of teachers' classroom behavior.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 27, 23-35.—A procedure for estimating the reliability of scores based on an analysis of variance of the observations of behaviors was described. The relative merits of analysis of variance and correlational analysis as techniques for estimating reliability coefficients were discussed. The authors concluded that "the use of correlational technique be limited to validity estimation, and that analysis of variance be adopted as the standard procedure for estimating reliability." 15 references.—E. F. Gardner.

9329. Merenda, Peter F., & Clarke, Walter V. (Walter V. Clarke Ass.) **AVA as a predictor of occupational hierarchy.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 289-292.—High and low status male groups in industry were used to determine whether AVA can distinguish the 2. A Fisher 2-group discriminant analysis was applied to the data as well as a simple procedure using an AVA analyst. "Both methods proved to be highly successful . . . confirm existence of differences in temperament characteristics of personnel in higher and lower echelons . . . confirm power and efficiency of AVA in measuring these differences."—M. York.

9330. **Messick, Samuel, & Jackson, Douglas N.** (Pennsylvania State U.) **The measurement of authoritarian attitudes.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 241-253.—A number of studies have indicated the presence of an acquiescent response set on the F scale and possibly the E scale as well. This set is likely confounded with belief making the interpretation of an item response especially difficult. The writers recommend that a new set of homogeneous scales for the F scale be constructed in order to more adequately interpret F scale responses. 36 references.—*W. Coleman.*

9331. **Michael, William B.** (U. Southern California) **Symposium: The future of factor analysis. An overview of the symposium.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 455-461.—As an introduction to the papers by Wrigley (see 33: 9368), Tryon (see 33: 9358), and Guttman (see 33: 9304) Michael briefly states the thesis of each. He then forecasts the following directions in the development of factor analysis: improved analytic means of rotation of axes and the determination of communalities, relating more closely the factor analytic model to substantive aspects of psychological theory, increased use in test development and criterion analysis, and the possibility of greater use of obverse factor-analytic techniques.—*W. Coleman.*

9332. **Morrison, Robert F., & Maher, Howard.** (Iowa State Coll.) **Matching indices for use in forced-choice scale construction.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 399-403.—". . . an attempt to integrate the results of previous studies by analyzing a comprehensive list of appearance scales derived from . . . the literature and from insights of people making decisions in a forced-choice test situation." 100 items were taken randomly from a larger pool, but later randomly reduced to 40. To 12 appearance scales was added a discrimination index. A correlation matrix, generated from mean item ratings, was factor analyzed to yield 5 factors. "The finding of a general factor, supported by previous studies, brings an element of economy to forced-choice scale construction tending to support the pairing of items on only one appearance index."—*M. York.*

9333. **Nash, Harvey.** (Northwestern U. Medical School) **Incomplete sentences tests in personality research.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 569-581.—Reliability of incomplete sentences tests may be improved by care in the construction of sentence fragments and in the scaling of responses. The use of tight clusters of items "which are subdivided into subclusters promises to combine the advantages of clarity of meaning, power to discriminate easily among individuals, adaptability to efficient statistical procedures, and broad stimulus sampling coupled with the opportunity to compare distinct stimulus situations."—*W. Coleman.*

9334. **Pearson, John S., & Kley, Irene B.** **Discontinuity and correlation: A reply to Eysenck.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 433-435.—"Our original point was to underscore Eysenck's own carefully stated reservations concerning the application of criterion analysis. We erred in not making this sufficiently clear. Here, we have tried to rectify this error and to amplify a suggestion made implicitly in the earlier paper (see 33: 1700), for an experimental approach to the validation of factor analytic procedures in relation to discrete genotypic determinants of human behavior."—*W. J. Meyer.*

9335. **Penny, Ronald.** **The analysis of data in matrix form. Part II.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 215-219.—The author continues the work of an earlier paper (see 30: 124) which suggested a method "for the computation of a coefficient to indicate the degree of repetitive selection in an interpersonal communication matrix."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

9336. **Phillips, Beeman N., & Weathers, Garrett.** (U. Texas) **Analysis of errors made in scoring standardized tests.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 563-567.—By rescoreing 5017 subtests of the Stanford Achievement Battery hand-scored by teachers, an analysis of scoring errors was made. In order of frequency were errors in counting, instructions, use of key, use of tables, and computation. Teachers ranged in errors from less than 10 per 100 tests to more than 50 per 100 tests in 3 cases out of a sample of 51 teachers. Errors in grade equivalents ranged from +3.8 to -3.5 with scoring errors in 28% of the tests. Implications of these findings are discussed.—*W. Coleman.*

9337. **Ramachandran, K. V.** (Demographic Training & Research Centre, Bombay) **A test of variances.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 741-747.—"A two sided test for the equality of variances from two normal populations is given which is not only completely unbiased but has also the stronger property of monotonicity. An example is given to illustrate the use of this test and the performance of this test is compared with that of the current equal tail area test. The case of one variance from a normal population is also considered. Tables are provided for carrying out these tests."—*C. V. Riche.*

9338. **Rambo, W. W.** (Purdue U.) **The construction and analysis of a leadership behavior rating form.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 409-415.—First, an attempt was made to generalize the leadership dimensions of consideration and initiating structure to midwestern middle-management behaviors. Rating and item analysis procedures were used to obtain a rating form. Split-half reliability coefficients for the 2 dimensions were greater than .80. Secondly, scores from the rating form were analyzed in relation to the formal organizational structure of a large firm. "Significant behavioral variations were observed along the horizontal axis of the company, but not up the vertical axis. Some evidence is presented which supports the leadership climate concept."—*M. York.*

9339. **Richardson, Jack, & Underwood, Benton J.** **Comparing retention of verbal lists after different rates of acquisition.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 187-192.—"A method was proposed for statistically testing differences in retention for verbal lists which have been acquired at different rates. A method of equating associative strength at the end of learning was used to compute an expected immediate recall score. The obtained recall is subtracted from the expected immediate recall and the resulting loss score is used for comparisons. The loss scores were as reliable as the recall scores . . . and do not seem to depart radically from normality providing most of the recall scores are not zero. The method was applied to three sets of retention data and gave the results expected. . . . It is proposed that this procedure is applicable to comparison of the retention of groups which have

learned to the same apparent criterion at different rates, thereby actually having different degrees of learning."—C. K. Bishop.

9340. Rimland, Bernard. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **The development and standardization of Form 6 of the Navy Arithmetic Test.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-5, vii, 17 p.—The development and standardization of a new form of the Navy Arithmetic Test is described; this test contains computation and reasoning subtests. "Experiments conducted as part of this project and reported briefly in this report yielded these findings: (a) The inclusion of extraneous numerical information in the reasoning items does not appear desirable. (b) The use of 'right answer not given' was not found to be an improvement over the use of five numerical choices in the reasoning items. (c) The subtest time-limits do not require modifications."—H. P. Kelley.

9341. Rimland, Bernard. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **The development and standardization of Form 6 of the Navy General Classification Test.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-4, vii, 14 p.—The development and standardization of a new form of the Naval General Classification Test is described. The new form contains sentence completion and analogy items.—H. P. Kelley.

9342. Roy, S. N. **Some aspects of multivariate analysis.** New York: Wiley, 1958. \$8.00.

9343. Runkel, Philip J. (U. Illinois) **Some consistency effects.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 527-541.—In stability of response over short time intervals may be regarded as reflecting "uncertainties on the part of the subject in his organization of what he perceives." An index of instability is proposed involving replicated stimulus situations and C. H. Coombs' Method of Triads. 2 experiments are described in which greater consistency was observed for persons who agreed more with societal norms or the opinion structure of the group. "It is concluded that the consistency measure may be useful where an index of certainty or firmness of cognitive structure is desired."—W. Coleman.

9344. Ryans, David G. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Some validity extension data from empirically derived predictors of teacher behavior.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 355-370.—Empirically derived scoring keys of the Teacher Characteristics Schedule were applied to criteria provided by principals' assessments. Significant differences (.05 level) between superior and poor teacher groups were found in 34 cases whereas the expected number by chance was 6. The most successful scoring keys are identified, and the characteristics of good teachers as defined by the principals are discussed.—W. Coleman.

9345. Scheier, Ivan H., & Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois) **Confirmation of objective test factors and assessment of their relation to questionnaire factors: A factor analysis of 113 rating, questionnaire and objective test measurements of personality.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 608-624.—The measurements are on 86 male undergraduates, and include questionnaire scores, test scores, and psychiatric ratings. Relationships among the measures are complex, with some objective test data closely related to ques-

tionnaire, and others not. 2 factors among objective tests were identified as first-order drive factors and one as a second-order drive factor.—W. L. Wilkins.

9346. Shepard, Roger N. **Stimulus and response generalization: Deduction of the generalization gradient from a trace model.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 242-256.—The problem of generalization and the shape of the generalization gradient is examined in light of recent theoretical and empirical evidence. The following conclusions are offered: (a) generalization measures can be defined in terms of conditional probabilities; (b) stimulus and response generalization are "invariant functions of interstimulus and interresponse dissimilarities . . ."; (c) with continuous reinforcement the gradient is shown by an exponential decay function (concave upwards); (d) with intermittent reinforcement the gradient becomes convex upward in the vicinity of the reinforced stimulus or response; (e) "the empirically observed gradients . . . can be deduced from a mathematical model based upon four . . . assumptions concerning the temporal decay of stimulus and response traces." 31 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9347. Smith, D. D. **Abilities and interests: II. Validation of factors.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 253-258.—To support the interpretation of a previous factorial analysis of ability and interest measures, a "derived factor score" was assigned each college freshman for each of 8 factors. Preference was indicated by registration: arts, commerce, or science. Achievement data consisted of the grade-point average at the end of the first year. In terms of "derived factor scores," relationships existed between the factors and both academic achievement and choice of study program, especially for factors on which interest and ability measures converged.—R. S. Davidon.

9348. Smith, Gudmund, & Marke, Sven. (U. Lund) **The influence on the results of a conventional personality inventory by changes in the test situation: A study on the Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 227-233.—In testing the hypothesis that results of the H-W Inventory are sensitive to the setting 24 Ss were used in both "clinical" and "applicant" situations. No-responses increased significantly in the latter situation. Analysis of individual item responses revealed the "inability of Humm's corrections to restore profile values to the 'control' level was due to . . . increase in the number of No-responses implied a change in response patterns."—M. York.

9349. Smith, Gudmund, & Marke, Sven. (U. Lund) **The internal consistency of the Humm-Wadsworth Temperament Scale.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 234-240.—For 508 male industrial applicants, a revised Likert analysis failed to substantiate unidimensionality. Reasons ascribed these results are ambiguous definitions and item formulation.—M. York.

9350. Sokal, Robert R. **Thurstone's analytical method for simple structure and a mass modification thereof.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 237-257.—Thurstone's analytic method for rotating to simple structure was applied to 4 examples. The initial solution matched the simple structure, obtained by graphical and other methods, in only one case. Revisions of Thurstone's weighting techniques, use of 12 decimal places, etc. resulted in satisfactory matches for 2 more

cases. In the fourth case, after initial failure, a "mass modification" of Thurstone's method produced a result which the author feels is better than the simple structure produced by the graphic method. The mass modification was applied to 3 other correlation matrices giving satisfactory results as judged by the author's criteria for simple structure. 15 references.—A. Lubin.

9351. Spilka, B. (U. Denver) **Numerical-verbal ability differentials: A theory and research program.** *Psychol. Newslett., NYU*, 1958, 10, 48-55.—"The literature and current thinking relative to numerical-verbal ability differentials is reviewed. Because of the present lack of consistent theory and an explicit research program, certain theoretical directions and research methods which may more directly contribute to our knowledge in this area than has heretofore been demonstrated are suggested." 53 references.—M. S. Mayser.

9352. Stoltz, Robert E. (Southern Methodist U.) **Development of a criterion of research productivity.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 308-310.—"A forced-choice rating scale designed to determine the extent of a person's productive research behavior was developed at a Midwestern physical science foundation. Of the two experimental scales developed the better form showed an interrater reliability coefficient of .62 and a validity of .60. When the ratings of two raters were averaged the validity of the scale increased to .74."—M. York.

9353. Storms, Lowell H. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **Discrepancies between factor analysis and multivariate discrimination among groups as applied to personality theory.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 713-721.—Comparison of factor analysis, discriminant function analysis, and canonical variate analysis indicates that adherence to the dimensions derived only from factor analysis when analyzing differences among groups can lead to serious loss of information and to oversimplification of theoretical interpretations and inefficiency in applications of test results.—W. L. Wilkins.

9354. Swanson, Leonard. (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) **The development and standardization of Form 6 of the Navy Mechanical Test.** *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-6, vii, 15 p.—The development and standardization of a new form of the Navy Mechanical Test is described; this test contains tool knowledge and mechanical comprehension subtests. The new form (Form 6) has lower correlations with the Navy General Classification Test and the Navy Arithmetic Test than did the previous operational mechanical test (Form 5), thereby perhaps making possible better differential classification.—H. P. Kelley.

9355. Symonds, Percival M. (Columbia U.) **An educational interest inventory.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 377-385.—Construction of an Educational Interest Inventory is described. Successful members of 10 different national professional organizations of various types of school and college workers participated in the standardization. Item weights were determined and interrelations computed indicating 5 cluster areas, but were not named.—W. Coleman.

9356. Tanner, Wilson P., Jr., & Birdsall, T. G. **Definitions of  $d'$  and  $n$  as psychophysical measures.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 922-928.—"Because studies employing  $d'$  and  $n$  are based on the theory of signal detectability, the theory is reviewed in sufficient detail for the purposes of definition. The efficiency,  $n$ , is defined as the ratio of the energy required by an ideal receiver to the energy required by a receiver under study when the performance of the two is the same."—I. Pollack.

9357. Thurstone, Louis L. **The measurement of values.** Chicago, Ill.: Univer. Chicago Press, 1959. vii, 322 p. \$7.50.—27 papers on psychological measurement and its application in the behavioral sciences, reprinted from various journals from 1927 to 1954. The book is divided into 3 parts: "Quantitative Science," "Subjective Measurement," and "Attitude Measurement." 17 papers come under the heading of "Subjective Measurement," and run the gamut from "Psychophysical Analysis" (1927)—in which the author presents his (then) new point of view in psychophysics, that mainly 4 factors condition every psychophysical judgment—to "The Measurement of Values" (1954) in which Thurstone gives a general summary of the measurement of values wherein he tries to show the diverse implications for research in this field. Part I is mainly introductory in nature, the author emphasizing the importance of psychology as a quantitative science. The third section, "Attitude Measurements" contains the author's major efforts in the field of attitude scaling and the measurement of attitude changes.—K. M. Newman.

9358. Tryon, Robert C. (U. California) **Symposium: The future of factor analysis. General dimensions of individual differences: Cluster analysis vs. multiple factor analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 477-495.—Tryon contends that "factor analysis" as a concept and method will be supplanted by dimensional analysis. Several salient deficiencies of Thurstonian factor analysis are discussed, and Tryon believes that the newer approaches advocated by Wrigley (see 33: 9368) and Guttman (see 33: 9304) are salubrious. Cluster analysis is then discussed as having 2 major objectives: dimensional analysis with respect to properties (V analysis), and the general cluster of objects (0 analysis). The processes and procedures used in making these 2 forms of analysis are described in some detail. 30 references.—W. Coleman.

9359. Tyler, Fred, & Michael, William B. (U. Southern California) **An empirical study of the comparability of factor structure when unities and communality estimates are used.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 347-354.—Using anthropometric data the writers have compared factor structure when unities and communality estimates are used. The same common factors were identified for both types of diagonal entry into the correlational matrices with the degree of similarity of loadings on the same factors exceedingly high as shown by 2 different indices of similarity.—W. Coleman.

9360. Vernier, Claire M., Stafford, John W., & Krugman, Arnold D. **A factor analysis of indices from four projective techniques associated with four different types of physical pathology.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 433-437.—By means of multiple factor analysis the relationships among projec-

tive test scores and signs previously considered to be measures of 7 specific psychological variables; and, relationships among 4 types of physical pathology and these same projective test scores were investigated. Of the postulated variables: withdrawal, anxiety, dependency-passivity, depression, ambition, energy, and feelings of invalidism, the variables of withdrawal, anxiety, and dependency-passivity were easily identified. The factor loadings for the 4 types of medical pathology were consistent with the hypothesis that personality factors are not associated with specific types of physical disease.—*A. A. Kramish*.

9361. **Voas, Robert B.** (USN School, Aviation Medicine, Pensacola) **A procedure for reducing the effects of slanting questionnaire responses toward social acceptability.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 337-345.—To reduce faking on personality questionnaires, suppressor scales and the forced choice method have been used. A third method is described in this paper in which self-descriptions and socially acceptable responses are obtained at the same time. Data are presented showing a significant reduction in the bias of self-descriptions towards socially desirable responses when both scales are administered contiguously.—*W. Coleman*.

9362. **Webb, Sam C., Goodling, Richard A., & Shepherd, Irma Lee.** (Emory U.) **The prediction of field work ratings in a theological school.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1958, 53, 534-538.—The performance of theological students doing field work was assessed by the customary field work rating blank, and a 1-page instrument containing 8 graphic rating scales. Because some took less care than others in making the ratings "the results reported here must be considered with caution." Scores on GZTS and MMPI did "not possess validity of sufficient magnitude to be of any practical value for predicting field work ratings of the type analyzed here."—*G. K. Morlan*.

9363. **Wilkinson, G. N.** **The analysis of variance and derivation of standard errors for incomplete data.** *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 360-384.—A general formula is derived for correcting the standard analysis of variance for missing observations. Specific formulae are given which provide the necessary correction of the treatment sum of squares when several observations are missing, for designs with 2-way restriction. The principles are illustrated with a Latin square design and in the derivation of an analysis for balanced incomplete block designs with missing blocks.—*R. L. McCornack*.

9364. **Willey, Clarence F.** (Norwich U.) **The PMR answer sheet.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 589-596.—The Pegboard-Marginal Recording (PMR) answer sheet is described as a method for recording and tabulating data to facilitate analysis of various types of objective tests. The several advantages of the PMR answer form are discussed and illustrated.—*W. Coleman*.

9365. **Willingham, Warren W.** (USN School of Aviation Medicine) **Interdependence of successive absolute judgments.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 416-418.—The aim was "to determine whether successive absolute judgments of a cognitive nature are interdependent, and if so, to evaluate a method for controlling this bias." The design involved rating populations of countries, with one group of Ss rating a "test" country following rating of a sparsely popu-

ulated one and a second group following the rating of a populous country. This type of design was used several times in longer lists of words. Results of 8 test items indicated that "ratings tend to be biased in the direction of the previous rating . . . bias increases as the number of response categories increases." When the Ss were instructed to rate extreme stimuli first, no bias effect was found.—*M. York*.

9366. **Willingham, Warren W., & Jones, Marshall B.** (USN School, Aviation Medicine, Pensacola) **On the identification of halo through analysis of variance.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 403-407.—"The familiar notion of halo as a spuriously high, average inter-trait correlation of composite ratings appears in Guilford's analysis of variance as the inverse of the trait-ratee interaction. . . . The use of separate trait scores as distinct criteria within the group under study cannot be justified unless the trait-ratee interaction is significant. . . . Even if the ratee main effect is not significant, overall scores may still be derived if the trait-ratee interaction is significant. This would be possible if the traits could logically be weighted to form a composite score."—*W. Coleman*.

9367. **Willmorth, N. E., Taylor, E. L., Lindelien, W. B., & Ruch, Floyd L.** **A factor analysis of rating scale variables used as criteria of military leadership.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. res. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-154. viii, 52 p.—Peer ratings on a 34-item scale for effective leadership and on an over-all leadership ranking were obtained for 317 officers at the Squadron Officers Course at Maxwell Field, Alabama. These ratings and factual data on rank, age, education, and service years were factor analyzed by Thurstone's complete centroid method. After orthogonally rotating the 7 factors to positive manifold and simple structure, 6 tentative factors were identified as proficiency in administrative activity, military service, interpersonal relations, responsibility, ethical officer conduct, and command presence. Regression weights of the items for the factors were determined.—*S. B. Sells*.

9368. **Wrigley, Charles.** (Michigan State U.) **Symposium: The future of factor analysis. Objectivity in factor analysis.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 463-476.—Methods for increasing the objectivity of the Thurstonian model of factor analysis are suggested. Wrigley's suggestions are covered under the topics: "(a) determination of the number of factors, (b) estimation of communalities, (c) rotation of loadings, (d) matching of factors." Particular attention is given to the communalities problem. 32 references.—*W. Coleman*.

9369. **Yeslin, Arthur R., Vernon, Leroy N., & Kerr, Willard A.** (Illinois Inst. Technology) **The significance of time spent in answering personality inventories.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 264-266.—Rankings of electronic sales engineers with respect to success in sales were correlated with ratios of time spent on inventories over time spent on all tests. The highest correlations were sales inventories as related to total time on all tests. The hypothesis that more time would be spent on sales personality and sales interest inventories was supported.—*M. York*.

9370. **Zeigler, Martin L., Berreuter, Robert G., & Ford, Donald H.** (Pennsylvania State U.) **A new profile for interpreting academic abilities.**

*Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 583-588.—The test profile used at Pennsylvania State University for illustrating and communicating test results is presented. Comparisons are made for "science" and "non-science" groups and predicted grade point averages are shown.—W. Coleman.

9371. Zwart, F. M., & Houwink, R. H. Een factoranalyse van de subtests van de Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. [A factor-analysis of the subtests of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1958, 13, 415-419.—Intercorrelations between W.A.I.S. subtests were computed and a factor-analysis was performed. Results show a high correlation between information and total IQ (+.72), as well as a rather high correlation between verbal and performance IQ (+.53). The factorial structure presented 3 factors, 2 of which were found after rotation to be generally similar to those found by Cohen on American Ss.—R. H. Houwink.

(See also Abstracts 9243, 10069, 10310, 10531, 10976, 11155, 11174)

#### REFERENCE WORKS

9372. Christie, Richard, & Cook, Peggy. A guide to published literature relating to the authoritarian personality through 1956. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 171-199.—This is a compilation, largely in summary but to some extent in critical fashion, of 230 references published on the topic of the authoritarian personality since publication of the book on that subject (see 24: 5796). Sub-topics are: perspectives; methodological aspects of the F-Scale; social sophistication and F-Scale; political attitudes; authoritarian ideology and child rearing; interpersonal behavior; authoritarianism, prejudice, psychopathology; minority group membership; and miscellaneous problems.—R. W. Husband.

9373. Drucker, Arthur J., & Barnett, Dorothy L. Abstracts of PRB research publications—FY 1958. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1958, No. 96, 28 p.—This volume presents abstracts of and identifies all research publications prepared and released by the Personnel Research Branch of The Adjutant General's Office in the fiscal year 1958. The listing includes: Technical Research Reports, Technical Research Notes, Research Memorandums, and Research Studies.—TAGO.

9374. Hansen, Robert, & Cornog, Douglas Y. Annotated bibliography of applied physical anthropology in human engineering. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 56-30, x, 301 p.—In this bibliography, there are 149 items, 121 of them having annotations. The annotations consist mostly of direct quotations including figures, nomographs, and many large tables. Each also gives the pages, number of figures, tables and references in the article listed. The annotations are grouped under: general, anthropometry (variations in body size), biomechanics (variations of muscle strength and bodily structure), and comfort. The report was edited by H. T. E. Hertzberg who also contributed an introduction and 2 appendixes, namely, "Seat Comfort" and "The Anthropomorphic Dummy." Working data and illustrations are provided in detail so as not only to be of use to anthropologists, but also to help designers and manufacturers of clothing and vehicles, especially military, to make

them so as to decrease man's discomfort and fatigue. There is an index arranged by author and by subject.—M. B. Mitchell.

9375. Mayzner, M. S. (Bell Telephone Labs, Whippany, N.J.) Bibliography on cognitive processes: XXII. Developmental. XXIII. Attitudes. XXIV. Intelligence. *Psychol. Newslet.*, NYU, 1958, 10, 35-47.—M. S. Mayzner.

9376. Stiles, Helen J., & Demaree, Robert G. Maintenance personnel and training research. *USA Air Defense res. Memo*, 1958, iii, 115 p.—A 368-item bibliography of maintenance personnel and maintenance training research. Reports are included here only if their contents are substantially and specifically applicable to maintenance personnel. Unique contributions in the area of job requirements and maintenance job descriptions are included. Most attention has been given to reports appearing in 1951 or later. Reports are arranged in the following sections: Maintenance research programs and their management, design of equipment and work situations for maintainability, job description and forecasting, selection, training equipment, proficiency measurement and criteria of job performance, job aids and handbooks, collected works, and bibliographies and indexes.—K. W. Colman.

9377. Topetzes, N. J., & Horvat, H. R. (Marquette U.) Definitions of professional terms in educational psychology. Dubuque, Ia.: William C. Brown, 1959, vi, 116 p. \$1.50.—About 1000 of the terms commonly used in educational psychology given brief and simple definitions.—H. B. English.

9378. United States Air Force School of Aviation Medicine. Subject index of School of Aviation Medicine publications: January 1942-May 1958. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, Index Issue, v, 86 p.—References for military reports accumulated under various headings: personnel—general; psychology—medical; and psychology—experimental are included among the multifarious groupings listed.

#### HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

9379. ———. Postavnovlenie VII S"ezda vsesoiuznogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov i farmakologov po otchetu Tsentral'nogo soveta vsesoiuznogo obshchestva . . . o rabote obshchestva za period avgust 1947 g.-mai 1955 g. [Resolution of the Seventh Congress of the All-Union Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists on the report of the Central Committee . . . on the work of the society for the period Aug., 1947-May, 1955.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, 42, 529-532.—While the work of the society is recognized as satisfactory for the period 1947-1955 during which the Lysenkoizing and Pavlovizing of Soviet physiology, psychology, etc. were taking place, very serious defects must be noted. Among them are: (a) The Pavlovizing of physiology has not proceeded satisfactorily. The Pavlovian Learned Council has distorted many of the basic decisions with reference to the proper Pavlovization of the discipline. This has led to a "negative influence on the development of Soviet physiology because of the monopolistic position, occupied by certain scientists." (b) Scientific discussion has frequently been perverted into personal tirades without appropriate reprimand from the au-

thorities and with disinclination of many to talk back. (c) The "monopolists" have taken over the Journal of Higher Nervous Activity for their own ideas and for those who support them. (d) Many important areas of research have been neglected consequently. (e) Scientists living outside of Moscow have been shunted aside on too many occasions. (f) No one really knows what is going on in the various laboratories which the Council is supposed to monitor. (g) The younger researchers are not given an opportunity to participate sufficiently in any number of activities. Measures are decreed to correct the above defects.—*I. D. London.*

9380. —. **40 let sovetskoi psikiatrii.** [Forty years of Soviet psychiatry.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1957, **57**, 1327-1347.—An account is given of the development of psychiatry in the Soviet Union over the last 40 years. The struggle to develop it along Pavlovian lines, early begun, continues; "revisionist" efforts of the misguided are combatted. Future action in both the practical and theoretical spheres is indicated.—*I. D. London.*

9381. —. **Plenum Pravleniya Vsesoiuznogo obshchestva nevropatologov i psichiatrov.** [Plenum of the governing body of the All-Union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1957, **57**, 796-799.—An account is rendered of the conference on Pavlovian theory in Soviet psychiatry held in Moscow in February, 1957. Major attention is given to D. D. Fedotov's paper in which he shows that Pavlovian theory has been beneficial to the development of Soviet psychiatry and that it need not lead to "conformism" as demonstrated, for example, in the study of schizophrenia where several different schools of thought contend among themselves despite their common acceptance of Pavlovian theory as the necessary basis of their thinking. However, in the process of reconstituting Soviet psychiatry on Pavlovian bases, dogmatism and contempt for the clinical method have arisen—evils which should be rooted out.—*I. D. London.*

9382. —. **IUBILEI B. G. Anan'eva.** [Jubilee of B. G. Anan'ev.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(1), 175-176.—In December, 1957 Anan'ev's "50th birthday and 30th anniversary of his scientific and social activity" were marked. After noting his scientific work and achievements, which are briefly sketched, he is decreed "honored scientist of the Russian Republic" by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Russian Republic.—*I. D. London.*

9383. —. **Wechsler, David.** *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, **8**, 149-151.—Portrait and bibliography.

9384. **Anan'ev, B. G. Vklad sovetskoi psikhologicheskoi nauki v teoriu oshchushchenii.** [Contribution of Soviet psychology to theory of sensations.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(1), 3-15.—Soviet work in the field of sensation is briefly reviewed for the 40-year period subsequent to the revolution. The steady accumulation of data promises to reveal more of the general laws behind sensations, viewed as "images of moving matter" and as "products of the reflex activity of the brain" as it "reflects reality." The research that has been undertaken has contributed considerably to the understanding of the "unity of the gnosiological and anatomical sides of the theory of sensations."—*I. D. London.*

9385. **Antsyferova, L. I. Garri Uells: Borets za progressivnuiu filosofii i psikhologiiu.** [Harry Wells: Fighter for a progressive philosophy and psychology.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(1), 140-145.—The effects of the Englishman, Harry Wells, to advance the cause of an ideologically proper philosophy and psychology, based on Pavlovianism, dialectical materialism, and antipragmatism, are sympathetically reviewed.—*I. D. London.*

9386. **Biriukov, D. A. & Vediaev, F. P. Uspekhi evoliutsionnoi fiziologii.** [Progress in evolutionary physiology.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 612-620.—The authors provide summaries of and comments on papers read at the Conference on Problems of Evolutionary Physiology of the Nervous System held in Leningrad in March, 1956. Although some participants of the conference expressed skepticism about the inheritance of conditioned reflexes, the majority affirmed that "several forms of conditioned reflexes under certain circumstances can become hereditary, that is, acquire the properties of unconditioned reflexes." Problems connected with the "classification of conditioned connections" and with "cortico-visceral interrelationships" were also discussed.—*I. D. London.*

9387. **Brown, C. W.** (U. California, Berkeley) **George Malcolm Stratton, social psychologist: 1865-1957.** *Science*, 1958, **127**, 1432-1433.—Obituary.

9388. **Corsini, Raymond J. Rosemary Lippitt, Ph.D., 1911-1958.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, **11**, 86.—Obituary.

9389. **Crawford, Meredith P. What HumRRO is doing: July 1957-June 1958.** *HumRRO res. Bull.*, 1958, No. 5, v. 53 p.—Beginning its 8th year, the organization summarizes its work in 17 military areas for the designated period. Reports and bulletins are listed in this illustrated review of its expanding activities.—*R. Tyson.*

9390. **Danilov, I. V., Kudriavtseva, N. N., & Naumenko, A. I. Pëtr Stepanovich Kupalov.** *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 911-914.—An appreciation of P. S. Kupalov's "scientific, pedagogical, and social activity" is tendered on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary. He is noted for his development of Pavlovian conceptions.—*I. D. London.*

9391. **de Ajuriaguerra, J. Le professeur J. Lhermitte.** [Professor J. Lhermitte.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 485-504.—Biographical tribute to J. Lhermitte, head of the Salpêtrière Laboratory and one of the directors of the journal *Encéphale*, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Complete bibliography of Lhermitte's works.—*W. W. Meissner.*

9392. **Garnett, R. W., Jr.** (U. Virginia) **The private clinical psychiatrist and the patient in the community.** *Neuropsychiatry*, 1958, **4**, 193-204.—A psychiatrist is defined as a physician who practices medical psychology, who treats personality disorders by psychological methods. He is closer to the community and to its problems than others, and practical management of outpatients is one of his chief concerns.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

9393. **Glover, Edward. Ernest Jones, 1879-1958.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 177-181.—Obituary.

9394. **Luria, A. R. Vpechatleniya o psikhofiziologicheskikh issledovaniakh v Anglii.** [Impressions of psychophysiological research in England.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(1), 132-140.—The author after

a short visit to England in 1957 details his impressions of contemporary British psychology and psychological research.—*I. D. London.*

9395. Moreno, J. L. **Rosemary Lippitt, a portrait.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 4-5.—Obituary and Frontispiece.

9396. Parsons, Talcott. **Social structure and the development of personality: Freud's contribution to the integration of psychology and sociology.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 321-340.—Freud brought psychology closer to biology through emphasis on man's instinctual needs, but in his later work he stressed progressively the organization of the personality as a system and the relation of the individual to his social milieu, especially in the process of personality development. In the structure of Freud's theoretical scheme there is a set of propositions which can be very directly integrated with the sociological analysis of the family and with the problems of the child's transition from membership mainly in his own family to participation in wider circles. The discussion centers on the oral stage and the process of identification, object choice and internalization, sex role, eroticism, the incest taboo, and on postoedipal object-relations. The conclusion is reached that the general principles of object-relations through identification, object-cathexis, and internalization must be extended to the whole psychoanalytic theory of personality.—*C. T. Bever.*

9397. Pratt, Carroll C. **Herbert Sidney Langfeld, 1879-1958.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 321-324.—Obituary.

9398. Razran, Gregory. (Queens Coll., Flushing) **Soviet psychology and psychophysiology.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 1187-1194.—As compared with psychophysiology, "psychology is a rather small enterprise as a basic science in the Soviet Union." Soviet psychophysiology, unlike Soviet psychology, has "been very little, if at all, interfered with by the Soviet state or Soviet philosophy." Major topic headings are: "Psychophysiology—In Pavlov's Footsteps"; "Psychology—In Search of a Synthesis with Marxism-Leninism"; "Systematic Views—Reflexology, Reactology, Unanchored Cognition, Anchored Cognition, Ideological Correlates, Behavioral Sciences in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S." Pavlovianism is conceived of as a doctrine of nervism (indicating a ubiquity of neural control of bodily reactions), a doctrine of concomitism (the ready and radical modification of these reactions), and a far-reaching physicalistic psychosomaticism or neuroviscerosomaticism. Psychophysiology: "With scores of research institutes . . . is indeed a very well-established, wide-scoped, and far-advanced science that in both present achievements and future capabilities is a challenge to American and Western equivalents." 60 references.—*S. J. Lachman.*

9399. Reid, John Christopher. (U. Missouri) **Bibliography of R. H. Stetson.** *J. speech dis.*, 1958, 23, 268-269.—Bibliography of the published work of R. H. Stetson.—*M. F. Palmer.*

9400. Renouvier, P. **The group psychotherapy movement and J. L. Moreno, its pioneer and founder.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 69-86.—Recent study of the origins of group psychotherapy show that "Moreno emerges as the foremost pioneer." A number of authors are quoted who substantiate the idea that Moreno coined the term "group psychother-

apy" and was the first to apply the method. The historical developments for the period 1925-1958 are summarized, a section headed "Critical Comments" is included.—*J. Schopler.*

9401. Scharmann, Theodor. **Zur Systematik des "Gruppen" begriffes in der neueren deutschen Psychologie und Soziologie.** [Systematics of the "group" concept in modern German psychology and sociology.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959, 10, 16-48.—No agreement exists either in modern German sociology or psychology about an exact definition of the group as a static social configuration. Essential correspondence, however, can be found in both disciplines about the dynamic processes of group formation and the specific interaction between its members. It will be valuable to work toward an agreement from that aspect not only out of systematic considerations but also out of ideological concern. The functions of the group, overlooked by Le Bon and Y Gasset, are a good remedy against mass psychology. 67-item bibliography.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

9402. Vel'g'shi, F. A. **Freid i Pavlov (Otcet o Freiburgskom s'ezde).** [Freud and Pavlov (account of the Freiburg Conference).] *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1957, 57, 1430-1435.—A polemical account is given of a conference of East and West German psychotherapists held in Freiburg in February, 1957. The topic of discussion was "Freud and Pavlov." The conference was evaluated: some seeing in it considerable usefulness; others claiming that "we [of the West are supposed to] have learned much from the gentlemen [of the East] . . . , while the latter—the consistent defenders of Pavlovian theory—[assert that] they learned nothing from us and cannot learn anything from us."—*I. D. London.*

9403. Wellek, Albert. **Der Rückfall in die Methodenkrise der Psychologie und ihre Überwindung.** [Relapse into the methodological crisis of psychology and its conquest.] Göttingen, Germany: Verlag für Psychologie, 1959. 34 p.—Contemporary German psychologists tend to follow the American trend of stimulus-response methodology. Considering the unique position of psychology between natural and social sciences, such restrictions in methods lead only to sterility and must therefore be refuted. A disciplined freedom in choice of methods is advocated.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

9404. Zurabashvili, A. D. **O kibernetike i nekotorykh voprosakh psichiatrii.** [On cybernetics and several problems in psychiatry.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1958, 58, 1264-1269.—With all the great insights and prospects which cybernetics offers, its limitations for psychiatry and psychoneurology are also pronounced. The human brain, though it has self-regulatory aspects, cybernetically definable, is essentially very different in its operations from those of automatic machines. This should never be forgotten.—*I. D. London.*

(See also Abstracts 9210, 9420, 9433)

#### PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

9405. Adams, James F. **The status of psychology in the universities of Austria and Germany: 1955-1956.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 147-157.—The Austrian departments described are: Karl-Franzens University, Graz; Leopold-Franzens University, In-

nsbruck; University of Vienna, Vienna. The German Universities are: Free University of Berlin, West Berlin; Humboldt, East Berlin; Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelm, Bonn; University of Cologne, Cologne; Friedrich-Alexander, Erlangen; Johann Wolfgang Goethe, Frankfurt; Albert-Ludwig, Freiburg in Breisgau; Georg-August, Göttingen; University of Hamburg, Hamburg; Ruprecht-Karl, Heidelberg; Karl-Marx, Leipzig; Johannes Gutenberg, Mainz; Phillips, Marburg; Ludwig-Maximilians, Munich; Westfälische Wilhelms, Münster; University of Saarbruecken, Saar; Eberhard-Karls, Tübingen; Julius-Maximilians, Würzburg.—C. K. Bishop.

9406. Amado, Georges, & Guyot, Ginette. *L'éducateur psychologue.* [The educator psychologist.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 2, 165-172.—The term educator used here refers to those who work with disturbed children in a residential diagnostic and treatment center. Opposing views as to how such individuals may be best prepared for the task are reviewed. The authors hold that it is only while working in such a center for several years that the teacher becomes truly qualified. Working with psychologists and social caseworkers in dealing with disturbed children helps the teacher acquire the objective attitude and increased self-understanding which are so essential not only for those who work with disturbed children but for all educators.—S. S. Marzolf.

9407. Anderson, M., & White, W. (Duke U.) *The relationship between changes in student attitude and ESP scoring.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, 22, 167-174.—Are changes in the teacher-pupil attitudes from the beginning to the end of the school term associated with changes in performance in classroom ESP tests? In this experiment, the answer was in the affirmative insofar as the attitude of the student toward the teacher was concerned, but changes in teacher attitudes for the students apparently made no difference in ESP scoring.—J. G. Pratt.

9408. Bower, Eli M. (California State Dept. of Education) *The psychologist in the school.* *Bull. Calif. State Dept. Educ.*, 1958, 27, viii, 43 p.—Report of a workshop for school psychologists including contributions on administrative dilemmas in the development of services, assessment of delinquents, children with brain injury, deaf children, problems in referral of children to clinics, mental health consultation, and evaluating mental health programs.—E. M. Bower.

9409. Chateau, Jean. *Sur quelques notes d'examen.* [Concerning some examination marks.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 1, 67-69.—Although 2 professors gave marks, over a period of 5 years, that correlated .87, the means and standard deviations of the 2 sets of marks differed. Chateau argues that this does not mean that one was more lenient or more variable than the other when the final decision to award the licentiate in psychology was made. Each takes into account other factors and the examination mark is less important than the use that is made of it in combination with these other factors. Research on examinations is likely to lead to false conclusions if the real-life use of them is ignored.—S. S. Marzolf.

9410. Duncan, C. P., O'Brien, R. B., Murray, D. C., Davis, L., & Gilliland, A. R. *Some information about a test of psychological misconceptions.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 257-260.—"Responses by students in different sections of introductory psychol-

ogy to a test of psychological misconceptions were not differentially affected by differences among the instructors. The test also showed no evidence of practice effects when used as a pretest and as a posttest to the . . . course."—C. K. Bishop.

9411. Falck, Ernst. *Der psychologische Sachverständige im Strafprozess.* [The expert psychologist in court.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 291-296.—Psychologists called by the court to testify use procedures not open to the judge himself and not sanctioned by law (e.g., private exploration). A number of lawyers therefore demand restriction of the expert in court. On the other hand the value of psychological experts is emphasized by a recent decision of the Bundesgerichtshof requiring consultation of psychologists in many cases. Consequently new legislation is necessary to incorporate the psychological into the legal procedures.—W. J. Koppitz.

9412. Guertin, Wilson H. (VA, Iowa) *O desenvolvimento da psicologia como profissão nos Estados Unidos.* [The development of psychology as a profession in the USA.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958, 8(1-2), 21-33.—World War II had a favorable effect on the popularity of psychology and its development as a profession. The professional development has been mainly in the field of clinical psychology, which has nevertheless faced certain opposition from related professions. An attempt to pass a law in New York state against the use of psychotherapy by nonmedical persons was unsuccessful. At the moment 75% of the medical schools in the United States have psychologists in their teaching staff. The field of clinical psychology is almost saturated at the moment, but psychologists are beginning to realize the possibilities inherent in other specialities like social, educational, industrial, etc.—J. M. Salazar.

9413. Halmos, Paul. *Personal involvement in learning about personality.* *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 21-35.—The teaching of personality development must involve some identification with the dynamic material involved. Such identification however involves certain risks for the mental health of the student. The author suggests that courses which involve dynamic content should be taught on a group-discussion basis with a tutor highly skilled in the management of therapeutic groups.—W. J. Meyer.

9414. Hulse, Wilfred C. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., NYC) *Training for group psychotherapy in the U.S.A. and abroad.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 257-264.—There is considerable variation in the training of group psychotherapists in different national and cultural settings. These differences result from dynamic and cultural factors which parallel the early development of the human individual in the different societies. The publication of procedures involved in the training of group psychotherapists in different countries should be encouraged.—D. D. Raylesberg.

9415. Iliffe, Alan. *Lessons of the conference for teachers of psychology.* *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 109-117.—It is suggested that the behavioristic experimentally-oriented psychologist, as a result of the conference on the teaching of personality development, should have a greater appreciation for his impact on students. In addition he may see some merit in giving his students a model which will help them to better understand and cope with their world. The more clinically or theory-oriented psychologist

should be more appreciative of the importance of field experience. And too, he should learn that no aspect of psychology should be imparted like a religion.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9416. Lachman, Sheldon J. (Wayne State U.) **The integrated course in biology and psychology at Wayne State University.** *Metropolitan Detroit Sci. Rev.*, 1957, 18, 24-25.—A course meeting 5 hours per week (including a 2-hour laboratory) which endeavors to demonstrate the unity and inseparability of biological and psychological science is described. In the course which overviews biology and psychology, the scientific method as it applies to biology and psychology, and the role of the biological and psychological sciences in our culture and in the solution of practical human problems are considered. A list of some of the laboratory activities is provided. Biology and psychology share a set of operating conceptions and methods; biological and psychological characteristics of living things are functions of the protoplasm of which they are composed; living things may be arranged on scales to indicate biological and psychological similarities; learning is perceived as an extension of basic biological processes of growth, differentiation, and integration; psychological potentialities of organisms are limited by biological structures; man is relatively unique in possessing culture. Problems, reactions, and evaluations of the course are considered.—*G. J. Briskin.*

9417. Lewin, Bertram D. **Education or the quest for omniscience.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 389-412.—1932 is a midpoint in the history of psychoanalytic education. Psychoanalytic education has had 3 forms: individual, society, and institute regulation. Many seek in learning the restoration of an infantile confidence and sense of perfection. Freud's radical empiricism threatened the omniscience fantasy of the Kraepelinians. The psychoanalytic institutes today are too young to take on or to feel the responsibilities of omniscience.—*D. Prager.*

9418. Lewis, K. M. **The impact of a course in personality development on individual students.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 61-74.—The author reports on her experiences with a course designed for social work students. This course includes material on human growth and development, psychiatry, and the social influences on behavior. These content areas are related to the problems of casework. Several examples of student reactions are reported.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9419. Luchins, A. S. (U. Oregon) **A functional approach to clinical psychology.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, 89, 153-163.—Proposals to planners of training programs for a multi-disciplinary approach to clinical psychology with a feedback via continuous field surveys to correct for changing functions of the profession. Students to participate in field surveys to use opportunity to learn of specialized behavioral problems per a variety of settings, and with such observations the clinical training program sponsors inter-professional colloquia to which come all manners of disciplines touching in any way on the phenomena of behavior. Remainder of paper outlines author's desiderata in an ideally functional graduate training program in clinical psychology, together with a brief discussion of problems in bringing the program into realization.—*M. Phillips.*

9420. Morozov, V. M. **Problema nozologii v psichiatrii i sovremennaya filosofia positivizma.** [The problem of nosology in psychiatry and the contemporary philosophy of positivism.] *Zh. Nevropat. Psichiat.*, 1958, 58, 886-890.—The author explains the "subjective idealist essence" of operationalism which together with semantics and logical positivism seeks to rid psychiatry of its nosology. Soviet psychiatrists must resist this pernicious trend.—*I. D. London.*

9421. Mosteller, Frederick. **The mystery of the missing corpus.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 279-289.—"A number of puzzles seem to me to need more detective work . . . some minor like parking violations and normality, others major like murder and scales of measurement. . . . What about the need for normality and for an underlying psychological continuum? . . . Is there a natural sequence of paired comparison models that depends upon the extent of confusion within individuals? . . . We are now in the 23rd volume of Psychometrika. Yet we still do not have a general theory or set of theories of scaling a set of theories that relates the various psychometric methods to one another, and that relates psychological continua to physical continua. I regard the development of such theories as a very crying need."—*A. Lubin.*

9422. Oakeshott, Edna M. **Means by which students of education may learn about personality development.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 51-60.—"A course on personality development should be designed to produce an attitude which will infiltrate all the students' other work but it must necessarily be on the basis of relationships between tutor and student, the vehicle of the relationship being the material of the course, the curriculum. It should not be hampered by the pressure of examinations for knowledge of unconscious origin is marred by the compulsion to make it conscious at a given time."—*W. J. Meyer.*

9423. Palei, I. M., & Landa, L. N. **Reshenie zadach po psichologii na prakticheskikh zaniatiakh studentov.** [The solution of problems in psychology in the practice work of students.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4, 170-174.—The authors discuss standard types of questions which can serve as "exercises in the solution of psychological problems" to be given in psychological courses in pedagogical institutes.—*I. D. London.*

9424. Ross, W. D., Block, Stanley L., & Silver Hyman. (Cincinnati General Hosp.) **Integrating training in group psychotherapy with psychiatric residency training.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 323-328.—A program of training in group psychotherapy and its integration into the regular 3-year residence training program in psychiatry is described. "In addition to the specific teaching of group psychotherapeutic techniques, our experiences would add support to Patton's thesis that such a program augments and contributes to training in individual psychotherapy and in administrative and teaching aspects of psychiatry."—*D. D. Raylesberg.*

9425. Stewart, W. A. C. **The psychology of personality development and students in a professional training course.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 11-19.—In teaching the psychology of personality development to students of education and social work, the psychologist should present the empirical data and relevant theories of personality de-

velopment. In addition he should remember that personality development is more than psychological matter involving those things which each student may uniquely experience. Finally the teacher should look at personality development as an educator or social worker. This latter point is expanded in the light of available knowledge concerning the kinds of personal relationships with which teachers are involved.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9426. Symonds, Percival M. (Columbia U.) **What education has to learn from psychology: VI. Emotion and learning.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1958, **60**, 9-22.—Anxiety, if mild, can be called a motivating force in learning. There is always an element of anxiety in curiosity. But strong emotion inhibits learning and curiosity. Anxiety is not effective where there is response competition. The level of old or residual anxiety is important. "Children who have experienced success ought to be challenged. In their case anxiety leads to increased effort and the higher satisfactions of successful accomplishment." The reverse is true of pupils who have failed in the past.—*H. K. Moore.*

9427. Tibble, J. W. **Afterthoughts.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 129-132.—The author discusses topics which emerged during the conference on the teaching of personality development which might merit further exploration in another similar conference.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9428. Van Strien, P. J. **Het onbehagen in de psychologische praktijk.** [Uneasiness in psychological practice.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1958, **13**, 366-399.—A discussion of the feeling of uneasiness, caused in current psychological practice by the discrepancy between the subjective-clinical and the objective-statistical approach. It is suggested that at the basis of the contrast between "situational" and "clinical" approach lies a difference in values and belief about the task and the competence of science as a whole.—*R. H. Houwink.*

9429. Waldron, F. E. **Observations on teaching method for courses in personality development.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 37-49.—For the student of social work an effective approach to teaching personality development is the case method. In this situation the student is involved as the practitioner applying the knowledge obtained from the formal lectures. In working with these students the teacher should be aware of the clinical implications of the student-teacher relationship.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9430. Wilson, Roger. **Lessons of the conference for teachers of education.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 119-128.—The contributors to the conference on the teaching of personality development are in agreement that students need to get an understanding of their own needs so that they can better help others. It is also agreed that such self-analysis is potentially dangerous but nevertheless worthwhile. Several other specific issues arising from the conference are discussed.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9431. Yates, Aubrey J. **Symptoms and symptom substitution.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 371-374.—It is suggested that the use of the term "symptom" be abandoned and that the patient be considered as having developed a series of learned responses to certain situations. This will enable the clinical psychologist

to make use of the large body of knowledge and theory found in general psychology. 19 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

(See also Abstracts 10460, 10787, 10967, 10969)

#### FILMS

9432. Hudson, W. **Colour v. monochrome in a demonstration film used to administer performance tests for the classification of African workers.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, **7**, 128.—A film is used in giving instructions to African workers. 147 Africans representing 10 tribes were studied over a 4-month period using black and white and color film. "The hypothesis that a color demonstration film would improve test instructions and consequently performance is rejected."—*J. L. Walker.*

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

9433. ———. **Pod rukovodstvom Kommunisticheskoi parti k novym nauchnym dostizheniam.** [Under the leadership of the Communist Party to new scientific attainments.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 445-448.—The Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party is of great significance for physiology in the USSR. One has to acknowledge that the "ruinous cult of the individual [which reigned in Stalin's time] has had its reflection also in Soviet physiology." As a result, both what was considered as fit subject-matter for research and ideas were dogmatized. "Orthodox Pavlovism" became the alpha and omega of all research and theorizing, "leading to the greatest evil for science—servility and stereotypy of thinking." All this must be corrected.—*I. D. London.*

9434. Abe, Kyotaro; Kato, Yo; Ando, Kazuya; Kitahara, Yasuhiro, & Sobue, Itsuro. **Clinico-physiological studies on the skin sensory spots, especially on the "specific sensory spots," stations of peculiar sensations.** *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 50.—Abstract.

9435. Ashe, William F., Wright, C. Craig; Anderegg, Jeanne W., Carlisle, Harold N., & Haub, James G. **Historical survey of inhabitable artificial atmospheres.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-154. vi, 154 p.—Nearly 400 unclassified articles on production and control of artificial atmospheres for living organisms, appearing in popular and technical journals of the world literature on human biology and medicine, botany, microbiology and zoology, are abstracted. They are arranged under the following groups: carbon dioxide, carbon dioxide at high partial pressure, carbon dioxide removal systems, electromagnetic (including cosmic) radiation, variation of "G" forces, heat-cold and temperature regulation, noise, oxygen, oxygen generation, oxygen at high partial pressure, oxygen instrumentation, oxygen at low partial pressure, odor, pressure, pressure low, pressure explosive decompression, sealed cabins or containers, toxic substances, water and moisture control, miscellaneous factors.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

9436. Burgi, Sandro. **Les homologues félinés du faisceau central de la calotte.** [Feline homologs of the central fascicle of the tegmentum.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 530-539.—Some fascicles are described which descend to the olfactory body and whose course can be easily determined in the cat. The thalamopretecto-

segmental fascicle was often confused, especially in experimentation, with the central fascicle of the tegmentum. We should look for the real homolog of this segmental fascicle which rejoins the olfactory body in a segmento-olfactory fascicle. An indirect pallido-olfactory tract is established by the prerubro-tegmental and olfactory bundles. Finally the median segmental fascicle seems to constitute a very specific prerubro-olfactory route which is difficult to interpret.—W. W. Meissner.

9437. Esipenko, B. E. Metodika graficheskoi registratsii sekretsii pishchevaritel'nykh zhelez i mocheotdeleniia. [Method for graphic registration of digestive and urinary secretions.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, 42, 607-609.—The method of registration described is recommended because of "its exactness . . . its universality of application" with respect to the study of digestive and urinary secretion, its accounting of secretion over short periods of time, the "readability" of the graphic record, the "liberation of the experimenter" from supplementary or corrective calculations, and the absence of unfavorable influences on the experimental animal.—I. D. London.

9438. Fine, Bernard J. (QM Research & Engineering Center Labs, Natick, Mass.) The comparative effectiveness of some psychological and physiological measures in ranking the impact of diverse environmental conditions. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 353-356.—"Two studies are presented, both of which compare the effectiveness of a subjective rating scale with two physiological measures, mean weighted skin temperature and average increase in metabolic rate, in ranking eight environmental conditions (varying in ambient temperature, humidity and wind speed) from warmest to coldest. The results . . . indicate a high degree of consistency between individual responses on each measure and a high degree of agreement between the subjective ratings method and both . . . [physiological] methods of ranking the conditions."—M. York.

9439. Garafolo, Loraze, & Davis, R. C. (Indiana U.) Gastrointestinal activity in hunger and after food: The question of hunger pangs. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, 67, 298.—Activity of the stomach and intestinal tract was recorded by a new method without insertion of a foreign object. Characteristic rhythms were observed. The results cast doubt on the common belief that during hunger there are pangs associated with large, slow contractions of the stomach.—S. M. Amatora.

9440. Gotsev, T., Ivanov, A., Dobrova, N., & Kalitsin, D. Fiziologicheskie i biohimicheskie izmeneniia v krovi studentov vo vremia sдачи eksamenov. [Physiological and biochemical changes in the blood of students during examinations.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, 42, 561-565.—During tests examinees exhibit increased pulse-rate, heightened blood pressure, increase in number of erythrocytes and hemoglobin, elevation of sugar and decrease of chlorides in the blood, all of which lends support to the "principle of nervism." In other words the "examination state" is reflected in the whole nervous system and then in the organism as a whole.—I. D. London.

9441. Hebb, D. O. *Psycho-physiologie du comportement*. [Psychophysiology of behavior.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1958.

9442. Madlafausek, J. (Ústav pro choroby oběhu krevního, Prague) Orientační reakce jako úvodní složka ochranného adaptovního vybavení organismu. [The orientation reaction as an introductory component of the protective and adaptive equipment of the organism.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychol.*, 1957, 1, 39-44.—Haemodynamic changes during the orientation reaction of dogs. This reaction is conceived as a structural part of the protective and adaptive equipment of the organism and is functionally introduced as its opening phase. Russian and English summaries.—V. Bricháček.

9443. Murray, Edward J., Williams, Harold L., & Lubin, Ardie. Body temperature and psychological ratings during sleep deprivation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 271-273.—"Body temperature showed a persisting diurnal variation but also showed an over-all decrease with hours of sleep deprivation. Self-ratings of sleepiness and fatigue, and sleepiness ratings by fellow Ss and observers, were positively correlated with increasing hours of sleep loss. The four ratings and body temperature were inversely correlated even when hours of sleep deprivation were partialled out. The Ss tended to rate themselves as less sleepy than the observers did."—J. Arbit.

9444. Overall, John E., & Brown, W. Lynn. Narrowing of attention in rhesus monkeys as a chronic effect of sublethal radiation. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-27. 6 p.—The Ss in this experiment were Macaca mulatta (rhesus) monkeys. 3 groups—low dose irradiated, high dose irradiated, and control nonirradiated—were trained on a simple black-white discrimination. Interspersed among the 42 training trials each day were 8 test trials in which 2 black (positive) stimuli were presented. To a significant degree, control and low dose irradiated Ss evidenced a relative increase in the tendency to choose the test stimulus occupying the position most recently occupied by the positive training stimulus. High dose irradiated Ss showed no preference for the position associated with reward on the most recent training trial. The results are interpreted to indicate a wider scope of attention in control and low dose irradiated Ss. These Ss attended to cues of position while they were learning the black-white discrimination, but high dose irradiated Ss indicated no such attention to the irrelevant cues of position. 17 references.

9445. Penaloza, Dante. Electrocardiographic changes observed during the first month of residence at high altitude. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-90. 8 p.—Electrocardiographic observations were made of Ss taken from sea level to high altitude where they remained 16-30 days. The first changes were observed a few hours after arrival at altitude and the modifications were evident some days later. The changes disappeared 1-2 weeks after the Ss returned to sea level. The following changes were observed: variations of the AP vector which are probably related to wandering pacemaker in the sinus node; changes of the QRS complex which are explained by variations in the cardiac position; and modifications of the ventricular recovery process, which are probably related to subacute overloading of the right ventricle and right ventricular ischemia, as a consequence of the modifications of the pulmo-

nary circulation in an environment of hypoxic hypoxia. 16 references.—*L. Diller.*

9446. **Popek, K., Vágner, B., & Dostal, J.** (Brno, Czechoslovakia) *Untersuchung der Beziehung beider Signalsysteme des Menschen mittels der Suggestions unter Benutzung der Amplitudeänderungen der Herzkontraktionen als Indikator.* [Investigation of the relationship between both signal systems in man as indicated by amplitude changes of cardiac contractions under suggestion.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, **10**, 221-230.—The changes in cardiac amplitude during a suggested 400-yard dash were recorded in 22 young adults. This method revealed the presence and intensity of suggestibility. Pulse rate and heart size which change in the same direction during actual races, responded independently and at times paradoxically under suggestion. The method failed to reveal the relationship of the 2 signal systems. Russian summary. 20 references.—*C. T. Bever.*

9447. **Riopelle, A. J., Hines, Marion, & Lawrence, Merle.** (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) *The effects of intense vibration.* *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 358, iv, 57 p.—7 rhesus monkeys participated in a vibration experiment. The animals were placed in vibration chairs and were submitted to 5 types of problems. The conclusions given by the authors were that the primary effects of vibration are physiological and anatomical in nature. Behavioral decrements are secondary and probably a consequent of these changes.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

9448. **Schlessinger, Bernard S., Wilson, Frederick H., & Haven, Carrie B.** *Influence of exercise and diet on the blood lipids of a military population.* *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 59-6, 6 p.—Blood samples were obtained from a group of 199 basic trainees at the beginning, midpoint, and termination of the 8-week training period. During this period, the Ss were placed on a regimen of extensive physical exercise and a diet high in fat content. Analysis of the blood lipids showed that the concentrations of cholesterol, lipid phosphorus, and  $Se^0$  20-400 lipoproteins increased, and the levels of  $Se^0$  0-12,  $Se^0$  12-20, and 1.2 lipoproteins as well as the atherogenic index decreased. The results indicated a beneficial effect of the physical exercise regimen. 17 references.—*L. Diller.*

9449. **Sergeeva, K. V. K voprosu o funktsii pishchego tsentra.** [On the function of the alimentary center.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 534-540.—Excitability of the alimentary center in dogs was found to be unaltered when meat was introduced into the stomach or when the latter was distended by a balloon. No alterations of the center's excitability were noted following intravenous administration of 40% glucose solution. When a dog was fed artificially via cannula for 2 months, total extinction of conditioned alimentary responses occurred which, however, underwent restitution soon after natural feeding was resumed.—*I. D. London.*

9450. **Shapiro, Alvin P., & Melhado, Julian.** *Observations on blood pressure and other physiologic and biochemical mechanisms in rats with behavioral disturbances.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, **20**, 303-313.—Experimental animals were exposed to "different types of conditioning procedures (sound-

light-, electric shock), which were designed to evoke chronic anxiety, and the effects of blood pressure and heart weight were studied. Gastric and thyroid function, and changes in adrenal size were noted." These stressful conditions were used for 12 weeks in one study and for 16 days in a second. "Chronic organic disease did not develop in the animals in any of the studies. Existing hypertensive vascular disease, however, was found to be aggravated." The authors suggest that Cannon's "emergency response" and/or the general adaptation syndrome (Selye) "may not constitute adequate etiologic hypotheses for chronic psychosomatic disease and indicate the need for greater empiricism in psychophysiological research." These and other findings are discussed with reference to recent studies reporting the effects of stress upon organ systems. 48 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

9451. **Van Stone, J. M.** (Princeton U.) *Regeneration of the anuran hind limb following amputation at the pelvic level.* *J. exp. Zool.*, 1957, **134**, 327-338.—Amputation of the hind limbs of *rana sylvatica* at the levels of the thigh, shank, and ankles during various stages of development indicates a decreasing regenerative capacity in a proximo-distal direction. Pelvic amputation, i.e., removal of the hind limbs at their attachment to the body wall, results in the development of well-formed regenerating limbs even though regeneration would not occur in such limbs at the level of the thigh or in some cases the shank. A gradual decline and eventual loss of regenerative capacities at the pelvic level is noted. The findings are interpreted as making it necessary to modify previous conclusions concerning a proximo-distal gradient of the loss in regenerative potential.—*R. T. Davis.*

9452. **Wegner, Norma, & Zeaman, David.** *Strength of cardiac conditioned responses with varying unconditioned stimulus durations.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 238-241.—"No relationship has been found in human Ss between conditioned heart rate response magnitude and a wide range of shock US durations. Under the assumption that cardiac disturbance is an index of fear, this fact is related to a deduction from a drive-reduction theory of fear, according to which a signal followed by a brief noxious stimulus should require the capacity to elicit stronger fear than one followed by a prolonged noxious stimulus. It is concluded that this proposition is either incorrect or not testable under the conditions provided."—*C. K. Bishop.*

9453. **Woellner, Richard C., & Graybiel, Ashton.** *Reflex ocular torsion in healthy males.* *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 17 01 11, Sub. 1, No. 47, ii, 12 p.—In 5 normal Ss ocular torsion was determined using a method of subconjunctival sutures. Torsion was found to average  $1.6^\circ$  for  $15^\circ$  lateral tilt,  $2.8^\circ$  for  $30^\circ$ ,  $3.2^\circ$  for  $43^\circ$ , and  $4.2^\circ$  for  $66^\circ$ . Torsion for a corresponding change in direction of force but an increase in magnitude of force on the human centrifuge was  $2.9^\circ$  for  $30^\circ$ ,  $4.8^\circ$  for  $43^\circ$ , and  $8.4^\circ$  for  $66^\circ$ . If these results are analyzed in terms of lateral force acting on the body the torsion is found to be proportional to lateral force rather than to the angle. This is in accord with the current theory of otolith organ function. 19 references.

(See also Abstracts 9238, 9483, 10163, 10359, 10764)

## NERVOUS SYSTEM

9454. Andy, Orlando J., Chinn, Ralph McC., Allen, Marshall B., Jr., & Shawver, Ernest F., Jr. **Influence of mesencephalic and diencephalic stimulation on limbic system seizures.** *Neurology*, 1958, **8**, 939-952.—A behavioral and electroencephalographic study in the cat. The effects of electrical stimulation of the brain stem activating and recruiting systems on electrically induced limbic system seizures were investigated in 44 cats. "Brain stem stimulation was correlated with behavioral and e.e.g. changes, and its influence on seizure production, propagation, duration, and variability, was evaluated." Brain stem stimulation only changed the duration and variability of the seizure discharge. Stimulation of mesencephalon and hypothalamus reduced seizure duration and variability. Thalamic stimulation produced opposite result. Duration and variability of seizures was independent of the behavioral and EEG changes, which are usually associated with activation.—R. G. Gunter.

9455. Babadzhania, M. G., Kostina, E. I., & Pushkin, V. N. **Nekotorye voprosy fiziologii i psichologii truda poezdnogo dispetchera.** [Some problems in the physiology and psychology of the work of the train dispatcher.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(2), 68-74.—Certain changes in physiological functions, occasioned by train dispatching work, take place after working hours: modification of electrical activity of the cerebral cortex, increase of motor latency, and increase of auditory sensitivity. These changes appear to be the result of "intense mental activity, characteristic of train traffic control."—I. D. London.

9456. Barthol, Richard P. **Individual and sex differences in cortical conductivity.** *J. Pers.*, 1958, **26**, 365-378.—Measures of both movement-simultaneity threshold of the phi phenomenon and of amount of satiation indicated by the kinesthetic figural aftereffect were correlated for 40 college students. Significant coefficients of +.58 and -.61 were obtained for the 20 male and 20 female Ss, respectively. Essentially similar results were obtained in a replicated study done in a different setting. It was suggested that sex differences in brain structure account for the differential cortical conductivity. 17 references.—A. Rosen.

9457. Beck, Edward C., Doty, Robert W., & Kooi, Kenneth A. **Electrocortical reactions associated with conditioned flexion reflexes.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, **10**, 279-289.—The EEGs of cats under bulbocapnine with permanently implanted cortical electrodes were recorded continuously during the formation of flexion CRs. The EEG arousal reaction, which was first adapted to the CS (tone), was demonstrated in all cases to attain "a high level of consistency" before the first respiratory or flexion CRs appeared, to accompany the CRs almost invariably, and to survive for some time after the somatic CRs were fully extinguished.—R. J. Ellingson.

9458. Bovard, Everett W. **The effects of early handling on viability of the albino rat.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 257-271.—Effects stemming from early handling on the viability of the rat are mediated by a permanent change in the hypothalamic activity, especially in the anterior region. Consequently, there is increased growth hormone output and decreased activity of the pituitary-adrenal cortex and sympathetic-adrenal medulla systems under normal and stress conditions. Early handling changes and amygdaloid activity which in turn affects the hypothalamic balance. Suggested experiments are offered. 72 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9459. Brown, W. Lynn, & McDowell, A. A. **Visual acuity performance of normal and chronic irradiated monkeys.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-149, 4 p.—6 normal, 10 low-dose irradiated (77-154 rep), 9 intermediate-dose irradiated (308 rep), and 4 high-dose irradiated rhesus monkeys (616 rep) were tested for 2 successive days on each of 8 visual acuity problems requiring the 8 to choose between circles and circles with breaks. The visual acuity deficit noted during the first year after exposure in the high-dose irradiated monkeys was still manifested 3 years after exposure. The intermediate-dose group, which had shown no visual acuity deficit during the first year after exposure, manifested such a deficit 3 years after exposure. An interpretation of the results in terms of a basic deficit in learning ability for the monkeys of these 2 groups is contraindicated by their superiority over normal and low-dose irradiated monkeys on the initial and easiest problem.—L. Diller.

9460. Budylin, V. G., & Levshunova, N. A. **Sostoianie vysshei nervnoi deiatel'nosti posle eksperimental'noi travmy sedalischchnogo nerva.** [The state of higher nervous activity after experimental injury of the sciatic nerve.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 513-518.—The effects of prolonged stimulation of the sciatic nerve through chemical or mechanical injury upon conditioned alimentary reflexes were studied in 3 dogs over a period of 2 years. Traumatization of the sciatic nerve was followed by inhibition of positive conditioned alimentary responses for 2-12 days. On restoration of the conditioned reflexes, higher nervous activity was subject to alternating periods of deterioration and improvement. It is concluded that "this pattern of disturbed cortical activity is due to the establishment of a focus of external inhibition in the initial period following injury to the sciatic nerve; during the second period, this focus persists as a traumatically induced dominant center."—I. D. London.

9461. Dement, William. (U. Chicago) **The occurrence of low voltage, fast, electroencephalogram patterns during behavioral sleep in the cat.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, **10**, 291-296.—EEG and behavior of 12 cats were observed during normal sleep. All showed many periods of low voltage fast (activated) EEG although behaviorally asleep. These periods alternated with periods of slow waves and spindles in the EEG. The former EEG phase was accompanied by many twitching movements of the limbs, vibrissae, and ears; the latter was associated with complete stillness.—R. J. Ellingson.

9462. Derbyshire, A. J., & Ravitz, L. J. (Harper Hosp., Detroit, Mich.) **An adjuvant to electroencephalographic analyses.** *Neuropsychiatry*, 1958, **4**, 189-192.—A descriptive classification is presented together with a chart for ready reference.—W. L. Wilkins.

9463. Drever, James. **Observations sur la relation entre l'electroencéphalogramme et les images visuelles.** [Observations on the relationship between the electroencephalogram and visual images.] *Rev.*

*Psychol. appl.*, 1958, **8**, 121-128.—A review of the literature, including 2 experiments performed by the author, leads to the conclusion that it is now impossible to hold any generalization affirming a relationship between the alpha rhythm on the EEG and visual imagery. An intensive study of types of Ss may offer an escape from present difficulties.—W. W. Wattenberg.

9464. Dunlop, C. W. (U. Melbourne) **Viscero-sensory and somato-sensory representation in the rhinencephalon.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, **10**, 197-304.—Viscero-sensory and somato-sensory representation in the hippocampus of the marsupial phalanger is shown. Stimulation of the stomach modifies the activity of hippocampus with electrical stimuli being most effective. Somato-sensory representation in amygdala is demonstrated with no evident viscerosensory effects.—R. J. Ellingson.

9465. Frolov, V. M. **Izmenenii sekretornoj deiatel'nosti zheludka sobak pri vyrabotke uslovnykh refleksov.** [Modifications in the secretory activity of the stomach in dogs in the course of developing conditioned reflexes.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 546-552.—The changes in the functional state of the brain during alimentary conditioning disturb the secretory activity of the gastric glands and are reflected in modification of the latent period of gastric secretion, its quantity, acidity, digestive power, and type. The character of the modifications observed depends on the typological properties of the nervous systems of the experimental animals. In developing a positive conditioned alimentary reflex gastric secretory activity diminishes in dogs with strong, more equilibrated, and weak types of nervous systems. In dogs with impulsive type of nervous system it increases. In developing and reinforcing differentiated inhibition, gastric secretory activity normalizes in dogs with strong type of nervous system but remains diminished in dogs with weak type of nervous system. All the observed changes pertain for the most part to the first complex secretory phase.—I. D. London.

9466. Frost, Laurence L., & Wood, Charles D. **Investigation of the primate amygdala: Movements of the face and jaws.** *Neurology*, 1958, **8**, 543-546.—Previous studies suggested that the anterior commissure may be the pathway between the temporal lobes and perhaps between the amygdaloid complexes, and, if it were, might be significant in the spread of epileptic seizures with focal origin in temporal lobes. Thus, "a single focus in one temporal lobe, may be responsible for the bilateral appearance of abnormal electrical cerebral activity." Using 12 monkeys, pentobarbital anesthesia and stereotaxically placed electrodes, directed towards amygdaloid complexes and anterior commissure, "the experiments have demonstrated that eleptiform discharges may arise in the amygdaloid complexes of one temporal lobe and spread to the amygdaloid area of the other temporal lobe by way of the anterior commissure, and that such spread can be prevented by interrupting the anterior commissure."—R. G. Gunter.

9467. Grashchenkov, N. I., Feigenberg, I. M., & Fishman, M. N. **K voprosu o vzaimodeistvii analizatorov.** [On the interaction of the analyzers.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 449-455.—Associated with various disturbances of brain activity are to be found

disturbances in the interaction of the olfactory and visual analyzers with correlation demonstrated between types of interactional disturbance and various features of the clinical picture. Study of the interaction of the analyzers, therefore, can serve as an objective test of observed "dynamic states of the central nervous system in the course of illness and under the action of various methods of treatment." The simplicity of the method recommends its use "for physiological research on healthy people and for [purposes of] vocational selection."—I. D. London.

9468. Kimura, Douglas. **Effects of selective hippocampal damage on avoidance behaviour in the rat.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 213-218.—To test for localization of hippocampal functions, small, bilaterally symmetrical, electrolytic lesions were made in either the posterior or anterior part of the dorsal hippocampus of the rat. Only the posterior lesions interfered with the acquisition and retention of a one-trial avoidance response.—R. S. Davidon.

9469. King, Frederick A., & Meyer, Patricia M. (Ohio State U., Coll. of Medicine) **Effects of amygdaloid lesions upon septal hyperemotionality in the rat.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 655-656.—"The present investigation was designed to obtain further information concerning the relative roles of the septal and amygdaloid regions of the brain in affective behavior by combining, in the same animal, lesions which produce opposite behavioral extremes." The behavior of 30 male hooded rats of the Lashley strain was evaluated daily on a rating scale of emotionality. All brain lesions were bilateral and produced electro-lytically with a unipolar electrode inserted via a stereotaxis instrument; brain damage was evaluated histologically. "The results of this study suggest that the septal region and amygdaloid nuclei may play reciprocal roles in the control of affective behavior. It appears possible that impulses from the septal and amygdaloid regions are directed toward some integrative level of the brain, probably the hypothalamus. . . . It appears that in the rat, the septal area may normally act to 'dampen' the hypothalamic activity associated with emotional states while the amygdala may facilitate this diencephalic center."—S. J. Lachman.

9470. Kishimoto, Suehiko, Nakanishi, Sigemi, & Tanaka, Tokiko. (Osaka U.) **Mouse ni okeru jiritsu shinkei kinō shigeki kōka ga kōdō ni oyobosu eikyō ni tsuite: IV. Ad. oyobi ach. to nai-bunpi kinō tono kanren.** [On the stimulus effect of the autonomic nervous system upon the mouse's behavior: IV. On the relation between ad., ach., and internal secretion.] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1957, **7**, 19-28.—The writers attempted to introduce Cannon's concept of homeostasis and Selye's stressor into behavior formation. Activity rate in a revolving wheel was counted after hypodermic injections of progenin, an adrenalin secretion accelerator, and estoradin, an acetylcholin producer. Results were as follows: progenin at first accelerated then decelerated the behavior, estoradin showed an opposite effect; these drugs affected more slowly than direct stimulators; internal secretion plays an important role in behavior. English summary. 32 references.—S. Ohwaki.

9471. Lát, J. (Laboratoř fysiologie a patofisiologie přeměny látek, ČSAV, Prague) **Problematika**

**studia vyšší nervové činnosti volně se pohybujících zvířat a význam t. zv. spontánních reakcí.** [The problematics of the study of higher nervous activity of freely moving animals and the research of the so-called spontaneous reactions.] *Ceskoslovensko Psychol.*, 1957, 1, 25-38.—Study of the occurrence of spontaneous reactions enables one to surmount the divergence between the results of Pavlov's classical method and the new results gained by work with freely moving animals. The indicators, deduced from the occurrence of spontaneous reactions, determine the power of excitation and inhibition. The process of excitation is also under certain conditions defined by the intensity of the orientation reaction. Russian and English summaries.—*V. Břicháček.*

**9472. Liberman, E. A. O vozmožných putiakh obnaružení elektronní provodnosti v elementech nervového systému.** [On possible ways of displaying electronic conductivity in elements of the nervous system.] *Biofizika*, 1958, 3, 743-745.—A neuronal model, based on semiconductors, is presented and discussed. In real neurones semiconductor elements may be fashioned out of protein molecules which under certain conditions possess the property of electronic conductivity.—*I. D. London.*

**9473. Luria, A. R. (Ed.) Problemy vyšší nervové deiatelnosti normal'nogo i anomal'nogo rebenka.** [Problems of higher nervous activity in the normal and abnormal child.] Moscow, Russia: Akad. Pedag. Nauk RSFSR, 1956, 420 p.—The book consists, in the main, of articles reporting on studies on the "interaction of the 2 Pavlovian signal systems in the process of performing under experimental conditions simple voluntary motor acts." Normal and abnormal children from various age groups comprise the Ss for these studies. There are also EEG studies of oligophrenia and an extended clinical analysis of various cases of mental backwardness in children.—*I. D. London.*

**9474. McDowell, A. A., & Brown, W. Lynn. Visual acuity performance of normal and chronic focal-head irradiated monkeys.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 59-5, 4 p.—Monkeys were tested on each of 8 visual acuity problems presented in order of increasing difficulty. The results of the study reflected differences between chronic focal-head irradiated monkeys and normal monkeys with respect to performance on these problems. Most efficient performance was shown by the control animals, intermediate efficiency of performance by the animals with previous focal-head irradiation of the posterior association areas and least proficient performance by the animals with previous focal-head irradiation of the frontal association areas.—*L. Diller.*

**9475. McGuire, Frederick L. (USN Hosp., San Diego, Calif.) A comparison of two kinds of flicker phenomena as indicators of CNS involvement.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 540-546.—A series of 42 men, equally divided between those with some type of central nervous system involvement and a healthy control group, were studied to explore the possibility that new contributions might be made by the use of flicker based on alternate flashes of light of different brightness. With the brightnesses employed, no such contributions were made.—*N. H. Pronko.*

**9476. McLean, Paul D. (Yale U. School of Medicine) The limbic system with respect to self-preservation and the preservation of the species.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 1-11.—Evidence is cited in support of a theory which states that the frontotemporal portion of the limbic system is concerned with mechanisms essential to self-preservation while that portion of the same system involving parts of the septum, hippocampus, and cingulate gyrus is concerned with expressive and feeling states conducive to the preservation of the species. Implications of these findings are also discussed. 34 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

**9477. Makarov, P. O. Mikrointerval'nyi analiz individual'nykh razlichii vysshei nervnoi deiatelnosti cheloveka.** [Micro-interval analysis of individual differences in man's higher nervous activity.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4, 77-86.—The application of micro-interval time analysis to the study of individual and typological differences in the higher nervous activity of Ss of different ages is described. The excitability of the visual analyzer, with respect to various stimuli, was measured "within three zones of the Hoover-Weiss strength-duration curve." The zones are: "(1) useful time zone, (2) minimum energy zone, (3) brief stimuli zone." It is concluded that micro-interval analysis of different features of man's higher nervous activity can be achieved with sufficient accuracy.—*I. D. London.*

**9478. Malhotra, M. K. Figural after-effects: An examination of Köhler's theory.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 161-199.—Köhler's explanation of a cortical basis for figural aftereffects is inadequate. Present experiments reveal an origin in noncortical physiological processes, prolonged by the psychological tendency to continue an activity when nothing has intervened to change it.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

**9479. Malkov, N. E. Opyt eksperimental'nogo issledovaniia "psichicheskogo tempa" kak pokazatelya funktsional'nogo sostoiania kory golovnogo mozga.** [An experimental study of "mental tempo" as an index of the functional state of the cortex of the brain.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 97-106.—School work, especially exercises to form sensory-motor habits, raise the tempo of "customary motions" (push-button pressing) by "heightening the general excitability of the pupils tested." It is concluded that such analysis of "mental tempo" can be used as an "index of the functional state of the cortex of the brain."—*I. D. London.*

**9480. Mogendovich, M. R. O fiziologicheskikh osnovakh oschushchenii.** [On the physiological bases of sensations.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 3-7.—Conditioned reflex studies, while revealing the physiological mechanisms behind association, do not lead directly to an understanding of the physiological nature of sensations, conceptions, and other mental functions. The belief that sensations are due solely to cortical activity is exaggerated, since subcortical regions make their contributions to their generation. A distinction between unconditioned and conditioned responses cannot be made on the basis of their conscious realization. Many unconditioned responses are consciously realized, while "not every conditioned reflex or connection-forming activity of the brain is conscious." Therefore, one must hold that the concept of reception is broader than that of sensation.

However, consciousness is not to be viewed as epiphenomenal, nor should psychology find itself supplanted by physiology of higher nervous activity.—*I. D. London.*

9481. Mundy-Castle, A. C. An appraisal of electroencephalography in relation to psychology. *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, Suppl. No. 2, 43 p.—This is a review and appraisal of the relationships between EEG and psychology including: the alpha rhythm and behavioral variables, affective lability, neurophysiology, and psychological implications arising from neurophysiological findings. It is suggested that the EEG is "of increasing importance in relation to psychology." 444 references.—*J. L. Walker.*

9482. Nakano, Toyomichi. Experimental study on intraspinal conduction of convulsion in cats. *Folia Psychiatr. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 41.—Abstract.

9483. Nasledov, G. A., & Filippova, V. N. O narushenii koordinatsii dvigatelej'nykh tsentrov cheloveka pri immobilizatsii konechnosti. [On the disturbance of coordination between motor centers in man with immobilization of the limb.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, 44, 526-533.—Action potentials from flexors and extensors of both lower limbs were recorded simultaneously in normal human Ss and in patients with a lower limb immobilized in a plaster cast for fracture of the leg. Voltage-time curves of direct stimulation, as described by D. N. Nasonov and D. L. Rozental' in a previous article, were also obtained for the same muscles. Immobilization of a lower limb in a plaster cast, especially of the right limb, was found to impair coordination between motor centers as a result of loss of reciprocal inhibition. After a very long period of immobilization action potentials were absent in all of the muscles except those under voluntary strain, "showing that pathologic inhibition of their centers had set in." Since no appreciable change took place in the voltage-time curve of direct muscle stimulation, the alterations revealed by electromyograms may be attributed to processes involving nervous centers.—*I. D. London.*

9484. Raspovov, P. P. O fazovykh sostoianiiakh vozvudimosti mozgovoi kory v sviazi s nekotoryimi individual'no-psichologicheskimi osobennostiami uchashchikhsia. [On the phasic states of excitability of the cortex of the brain in connection with several individual-psychological features of pupils.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 23-37.—In a study of 120 pupil biographies and on the basis of long-term observations it was found that "every inhibitory and excitatory phase is characterized by a particular psychological complex." "As a result of certain educational influences, some temporary states of the mind, brought about by phasic changes in cortical excitability, can be fixed and transformed into relatively stable psychological patterns typical for the particular individual."—*I. D. London.*

9485. Showers, Mary Jane C., & Crosby, Elizabeth C. Somatic and visceral responses from the cingulate gyrus. *Neurology*, 1958, 8, 561-565.—Stimulation and lesions of parts of cingulate region in 15 Macaca mulatta revealed a pattern of somatic movements in the anterior portion of the cingulate gyrus, which "repeated itself in the posterior portion of this gyrus. In this pattern of movements, char-

acteristic of emotional expression . . . were present upon stimulation of all points on the gyrus." Increasing the strength of stimulation produced convulsive movements. Autonomic phenomena resulted both from stimulation and from destruction of the rostral and the caudal parts of the cingulate gyrus. 21 references.—*R. G. Gunter.*

9486. Snider, Ray S. The cerebellum. *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, 199(2), 84-90.—Traces the history of theories regarding the role of the cerebellum, reports present notions of its anatomy and localization of function, and various experimental findings. ". . . while the cerebellum itself directs no body functions, it operates as monitor and coordinator of the brain's other centers and as mediator between them and the body."—*I. S. Wolf.*

9487. Sugimoto, Sukeo. (Keio U.) Shironezumi no dengeki ni tomonau nōnai bushitsu tokuni ammonia, glutamine no henka. [Changes of ammonia and glutamine content in the rat brain by electric shock of various duration.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1957, 7, 11-18.—Chemical components as a basis of brain functions were studied. Organic state was fixed by putting the rat in liquid air immediately after the application of shock. A 5 second shock increased the amount of ammonia. Shocks up to 120 seconds long had no effect on glutamine, but 30-minute shocks increased its amount. Shocks given within 120 minutes after the preceding one showed no effect on ammonia. This ineffective period was shortened to 60 minutes by conditioning rat to light discrimination. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

9488. Umanskiĭ, L. I. Opyt eksperimental'nogo izuchenia tipologicheskikh osobennostei nervnoi sistemy detei (na igrovom materiale). [An experimental study of the typological features of the nervous system of children (based on play material).] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 184-190.—A method for an objective "experimental-play" study of the typological features of the nervous system in children is detailed with presentation of typical experiments and protocols. The handling of the data is along Pavlovian lines.—*I. D. London.*

9489. Windle, W. F., Smart, J. O., & Beers, Jane J. Residual function after subtotal spinal cord transection in adult cats. *Neurology*, 1958, 8, 518-521.—"Subtotal transection of the lower thoracic spinal cord . . . was followed by retention of some motor function when 1 to 10% of both ventral funiculi remained intact. Tonus and posture were better than in control animals with total transections. Coordinated locomotor function and placing were retained. The activity of cats with subtotal transections resembled that encountered in cats with central spinal neurons six to nine months after transection of the cord."—*R. G. Gunter.*

(See also Abstracts 9587, 9708, 9731, 9770, 9896, 10682)

#### RECEPTIVE & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

9490. Anderson, C. C. (U. Alberta) Further evidence on cognitive function fluctuation. *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 4, 40-49.—When intercorrelations among a series of parallel tests administered each day to the same S show a decline with increase

in the time interval between testing, there are at least 2 possible (though not mutually exclusive) explanations. The function tested may vary from day to day or there may be a practice effect. An experiment utilizing factor analysis is designed to eliminate the effects of practice so that any decline in correlations might plausibly be attributed to the influence of function fluctuation. Results show no significant evidence of function fluctuation. Previous research is reviewed. 19 references.—G. M. Della-Piana.

9491. Bahrick, Harry P., & Shelly, Carolyn. **Time sharing as an index of automatization.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 288-293.—"Concurrent performance of a visual and an auditory serial reaction task was measured at three stages of practice of the visual task, and for four versions of the visual task differing in degree of redundancy of the stimulus sequence. . . . It was found that the interference effects due to time sharing of the two tasks varied inversely with the degree of redundancy of the visual task." Conclude that redundancy permits a change from exteroceptive to proprioceptive control of responses and is a useful index of automatization.—*J. Arbit.*

9492. Ball, Joe M. **The relationship between the ability to speak effectively and the primary mental abilities, verbal comprehension and general reasoning.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, **25**, 285-290.—221 undergraduate students took the Guilford-Zimmerman Aptitude Survey and had their speaking effectiveness judged by classmates to ascertain the relationship between speaking ability and 2 of the primary mental abilities. A small, but significant relationship was obtained. It was "too slight to allow for accurate predictive data. . . . The results of this study, when compared with results obtained in previous investigations of the relationship between speaking ability and general intelligence, indicate a large measure of agreement in that low, positive correlations were the trend."—*D. Lebo.*

9493. Barch, Abram M. (Michigan State U.) **Judgments of speed on the open highway.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 362-366.—"Male adult drivers, while decelerating on the open highway, were required to make judgments about the speed of the passenger car . . . varying amounts of exposure to a constant speed of 35 or 50 mph." Speed judgments were found to be reliable, but independent of influence from varying amounts of exposure on these speed judgments (speed adaptation). Suggestions are made as to why the procedure might have obscured the presence of adaptation effects.—*M. York.*

9494. Becker, Egon. **Mengenvergleich und Übung.** [Comparison of quantities and practice effect.] *Psychol. Arbeit.*, 1957, No. 2, 63 p.—Experiments concerning the quantitative range of visual comparisons of tachistoscopically projected designs (groups of dots), successively exposed at 0.5 sec. Results are analyzed with view on errors in time, movement, perception of numerosness, practice effect, and estimation. Preliminary explorations of the possibility in the tactile, motor, and acoustic areas for purposes of comparison and practice effect. 2-page bibliography.—*R. Wagner.*

9495. Beliaeva, L. I. **O sootnoshenii semantiki i ritma v protsesse chteniia stikhov.** [On the interrelation of meaning and rhythm in the process of

reading verses.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(4), 70-84.—This study reports on differences in the perception of verse rhythm and their influence on the process of understanding verse. 4 groups of Ss were distinguished, characterized by various levels of familiarity with verse rhythm. At only one of these levels is the perception of verse complete. This level is marked by "inner unity and interpenetration of meaning and rhythm." In case of an inadequate familiarity with the rhythm whose close connection with meaning is a typical feature of poetry, there may arise an antagonism between the perception of the meaning and the perception of rhythm. Since the perception of rhythm differs from one individual to another it is necessary to use various methods for instruction in the reading of verse.—*I. D. London.*

9496. Benjamin, F. B. (U. Pennsylvania) **Effect of aspirin on suprathreshold pain in man.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 303-304.—"The 16 subjects were males 21 to 44 years of age." Pain was produced by 4 procedures each of which is briefly described. A table of results indicating the effect of aspirin and a placebo on 4 types of suprathreshold pain is presented. "The difference between aspirin and placebo becomes more pronounced with the greater ability of the subject to evaluate pain objectively." The reported "experiments indicate that the analgesic effects of aspirin can be demonstrated in the laboratory."—*S. J. Lachman.*

9497. Berlin, Louis; Goodell, Helen, & Wolff, Harold G. **Studies on pain.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, **80**, 533-543.—Thermal stimulation in relation to extinction of pain sensations was studied in normal control, brain-stem lesion, peripheral nerve lesion, and cortical damaged Ss. In the first 3 groups extinction occurred unpredictably. In the 19 Ss with cerebral damage extinction was associated with an elevated pain threshold. "The readiness with which extinction of pain could be demonstrated was closely related to the readiness with which, by concurrent stimulation, superficial pain threshold could be elevated. The thesis is suggested that the phenomenon of extinction of pain is a manifestation of impairment of central integration of sensation resulting from an increased central inhibition induced by a dominant stimulus." 17 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

9498. Bishop, George H., Landau, William M., & Jones, Margaret Hubbard. (Washington U. School of Medicine) **Evidence for a double peripheral pathway for pain.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 712-714.—Since Jones in an earlier paper (see 31: 5472) "apparently misinterpreted our results [see 28: 2031] and also failed to note the significance of the technique we employed, we take this occasion to amend her report." A number of investigations are cited and briefly discussed. "In summary, we believe that it has been demonstrated that a second long-latency pain is obtained after block of short-latency delta fiber pain. A similar sensation follows any painful stimulus in patients with tabes dorsalis who lack prickling pain, and the 'protopathic pain' in the margin of denervated areas is of the same type. Differential blocks in these conditions, along with our own pressure block experiments, indicate that pain from C-fiber stimulation is enhanced by the absence of the myelinated delta pathway. We conclude that the

failure of ourselves and others consistently to demonstrate two pains from one stimulus to the skin surface is due to the inadequacy of this experimental procedure as a differential method." Margaret Hubbard Jones replies that: "Bishop and Landau obfuscate the several issues involved. . . . I am still of the opinion that the best evidence indicates that double pain as a normal sensory phenomenon is an artifact of method."—S. J. Lachman.

9499. Bryan, Glenn L., Rigney, Joseph W., Van Horn, Charles, & Newcomb, Bevery. (U. Southern California) **A study of relationships between true and relative motion as perceptual tasks in two display contexts.** *U. Sth. Calif. Elect. Personnel Res. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 20. iii, 39 p.—2 variables (angular difference between true courses and differences in true speeds) determining relationships between true and relative motion of 2 ships were studied in each of 2 display contexts (relative motion presented and direction of true motion to be estimated versus true motion presented and direction of relative motion to be estimated). Estimates generally were least accurate when there was the greatest difference between stimulus and response directions.—P. Ash.

9500. Bugental, Daphne E., & Lehner, George F. J. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Accuracy of self-perception and group-perception as related to two leadership roles.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 396-398.—48 members of a coeducational sociology class were rated by their peers as regards "leadership" and "popularity." The top 7 leaders and 5 popular members were compared for accuracy of perception of group status relationships with the following results: popular members were more accurate than leaders in their perception of the popularity of others. There was no difference between leaders and popular group members in accuracy of perception of the leadership status of others. Popular members were more accurate than leaders in their perception of significant group dimensions. Popular group members did not differ from leaders in accuracy of perception of self on personality variables.—H. D. Arbitman.

9501. Cohen, Leonard A. (U. Pittsburgh School of Medicine) **Analysis of position sense in human shoulder.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, 21, 550-562.—"Position sense, a specific phenomenon of proprioception, was investigated under various conditions in six individuals. The experiments measured the amount and pattern of errors in positioning the shoulder at 48 representative points in the frontal field of the shoulder. Typical values for overall position sense accuracy were obtained from testing 91 subjects. The validity of an abbreviated test of overall position sense accuracy was established." 34 references.—G. Westheimer.

9502. Cohen, Leonard A. (U. Pittsburgh School of Medicine) **Contributions of tactile, musculo-tendinous and joint mechanisms to position sense in human shoulder.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, 21, 563-568.—"The contributions of tactile, musculo-tendinous and articular receptors to position sense accuracy of the shoulder were investigated in humans. . . . It was found that the principal contribution is made by articular receptors, although the tactile and musculo-tendinous receptors each make a small but significant and independent contribution. . . . The significance

of this was discussed." 18 references.—G. Westheimer.

9503. Culbert, Sidney S. **Facilitation of mirror-image word identification by mirror-image perceptual set.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 344-348.—"Three experiments were performed to determine whether a reversed or mirror-image field would facilitate the identification of reversed words or the 'manipulation' of reversed letters." Some support was found for this facilitation and discussed in terms of expectation or set.—J. Arbit.

9504. Dow, Clyde W. (Michigan State U.) **Communication as interaction and transaction: A behavioral description.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1958, 15, 274-282.—The author focuses attention on the listener who sees, hears, touches what is communicated to him. Terms are defined in an effort to clarify the role of the individual, his needs, perception, etc. in the communication process. This is done by the aid of graphic drawings. The outcome of what is communicated depends upon listener agreement as to the nature of the transaction. This concept is explained and amplified upon.—F. Elliott.

9505. Ehrlich, Stéphane. **Le mécanisme de la synchronisation sensori-motrice.** [Mechanism of sensory-motor synchronization.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, 58, 7-23.—Synchronization to a cadence is essentially distinguished from synchronization to accelerated, retarded, or aperiodic series by its regularity and not by the precision of adjustment. Regularity is not linked to the presence of stimuli since it is present in spontaneous activities in the absence of stimuli. The neuromotor mechanism offers an explanation of the regularity of repetitive automatisms. The psychologist cedes to the neurophysiologist in determining the localization and functioning of this mechanism.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9506. Feigenberg, I. M. **O nekotorykh svoebraznykh anomaliiakh vospriiatiia.** [On some peculiar abnormalities of perception.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 38-46.—In Ss for whom auditory stimuli induce visual imagery, as well as for those in whom "visualized thoughts or hallucinations, related simultaneously to various analyzers," are to be observed, there is an intensification of interaction between the analyzers. Thus, for such Ss stimulation of the olfactory analyzer with thymol increases optic chronaxie by 0.3 to 1.1 microfarads, while for normal subjects increase is limited to 0.5 to 0.15 microfarad. As far as the physiological mechanism is concerned, these abnormalities resemble synesthesia. However, it appears that intensification of analyzer interaction in these cases takes place at a higher level so that the "second signal system is more active than in synesthesia." The formation of visual images in response to auditory stimuli or of visualized thoughts is here different from eidetism, for in eidetism no intensification of analyzer interaction is observed; there taking place instead a "pathological inertia in the sphere of the corresponding analyzer."—I. D. London.

9507. Feller, Y., McNear, E., & Noelting, G. **A propos des estimation de la vitesse chez l'enfant de cinq ans.** [Concerning the estimation of speed by five-year olds.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 1, 1-8.—A report of a study growing out of the controversy between Piaget and Fraisse-Vautrey. "The estima-

tion of speed by the child of five years depends largely on the perceptive context, since it varies considerably as a function of changes in manner of presentation." *S. S. Marzof.*

9508. **Fraisse, Paul, & Orsini, Francine.** *Étude expérimentale des conduites temporelles.* [Experimental study of temporal behavior.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 1-6.—Estimation of duration becomes more precise with age. Aims of the present study: to examine the genetic evolution of this behavior and ultimately to test time estimation among children and the mentally ill. Both estimation of duration and the processes involved in learning are examined.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

9509. **Fujiki, Ryohei; Sadakata, Soichi; Saito, Haruya, & Endo, Kiyoshi.** *Pain and galvanic skin reflex.* *Folia Psychiatr., neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 68.—Abstract.

9510. **Goldberger, Leo, & Holt, Robert R.** (New York U.) *Experimental interference with reality contact (perceptual isolation): Method and group results.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, **127**, 99-112.—14 male freshmen Ss volunteered to spend 8 hours in a prone position in a semi-soundproofed room, audition and vision being mostly patternless and steady. Aspects of their performance in auditory tests, complex reasoning, and spontaneous verbalizations were reported and analyzed. The results are compared with those of other studies and a more analytical approach than hitherto utilized is proposed to account for them.—*N. H. Pronko.*

9511. **Goldiamond, Israel.** *Indicators of perception: I. Subliminal perception, subception, unconscious perception: An analysis in terms of psychophysical indicator methodology.* *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, **55**, 373-411.—"A review of the literature pertaining to unconscious processes in perception was undertaken since preceding reviews had not taken into account current developments in psychophysical indicator methodology, which, it was felt, might clarify issues in this area, especially since they concern the two types of indicators most widely used. It is concluded that most of the substantive contributions of the experiments reviewed cannot be demonstrated to be related to perceptual variables, and this is probably where their importance lies." 198 references.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9512. **Honkavaara, Sylvia.** *Organization process in perception as a measure of intelligence.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 3-12.—The Vigotsky block test has disclosed impairment in abstract thinking schizophrenics. In the present experiment a preliminary test was made on children, to study possible impairment in organization process in perception. Testing 5-8-year-old children, the younger showed poorer performances in grouping of similar objects and in grasping of figures formed by dots, and backward children are poorer than bright ones of the same chronological level.—*R. W. Husband.*

9513. **Howarth, C. I., & Treisman, M.** (U. Oxford) *The effect of warning interval on the electric phosphene and auditory thresholds.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 130-141.—"Using different warning signals and threshold stimuli, the thresholds, as determined by a method of limits, were found to rise monotonically as the interval between warning

signal and threshold stimulus increased from 1 to 9 seconds . . . variability of the threshold did not increase. Similar results were obtained for phosphene and auditory thresholds and with visual and auditory warnings." The rise in threshold did not occur when the warning intervals were randomized.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9514. **Jones, Edward E., & deCharms, R.** *The organizing function of interaction roles in person perception.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 155-164.—"The present experiment attempted to explore the effects of 3 'induced inferential sets' on the perception and evaluation of 2 radically different stimulus persons via a bogus tape recording. The Ss were asked to assume 1 of 3 different roles in evaluating the actions of a prisoner of war who had apparently given aid to the enemy. . . . The results show consistent and dramatic differences in the way the 2 stimulus persons were perceived. The intentionally varied information was picked up equally well by all Ss, regardless of set. The induced sets determined, however, how this information was interpreted."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9515. **Joynson, R. B.** (U. Nottingham) *An experimental synthesis of the associationist and Gestalt accounts of the perception of size.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 65-76.—Results of this experiment "suggests that both past and present experience are simultaneously involved" in the perception of size.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9516. **Joynson, R. B.** (U. Nottingham) *An experimental synthesis of the associationist and Gestalt accounts of the perception of size. Part II.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 142-154.—"A quantitative and qualitative analysis is given of the judgments described in Part I of this paper [see 33: 9515]. The relation between the findings of the experiment, and the Associationist and Gestalt accounts, is discussed."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9517. **Kagan, Jerome.** *The concept of identification.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 296-305.—Identification is analyzed in respect to learning-theory. It is an acquired, cognitive response, varying in strength. The motivation is "a desire for the positive goal states commanded by the model." The 2 goals motivating identification are mastery of the environment and love. Propinquity to the model and one's age are variables affecting the strength of the identification. 26 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9518. **Klein, George S., Spence, Donald P., Holt, Robert R., & Gourevitch, Susannah.** *Cognition without awareness: Subliminal influences upon conscious thought.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 255-266.—A method was developed to record the impact of a subliminal registration upon the nature, extent, and quality of a S's conscious impressions of a perceived stimulus. The main questions raised were: (a) will impressions of a pictured person of ambiguous sex be affected by subliminal sexual drawings, and (b) will impressions of pictured person be differently affected by realistic and by symbolic subliminal sexual pictures? A balanced design was employed with 24 male medical students as Ss. It was found that Ss tended either to incorporate or exclude attributes of the subliminal sexual picture in their impressions of the perceived figure. Additional findings are discussed. 25 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9519. **Kohl, Kurt.** *Zum Problem der Sensumotorik.* [On the problem of sensorimotor activities.] *Psychol. Arbeit.*, 1956, No. 1, 110 p.—The author investigates the following problems and discusses findings based on sensorimotor activities in basketball, high jumping, and skiing: (a) conditions for centering in the perceptual total field; (b) virtual movement; (c) Gestaltkreisproblem, i.e., total act or performance seen as interaction of organism and environment, or Gestalt process; (d) practice. 4-page bibliography.—*R. Wagner.*

9520. **Loomis, Helen K., & Moskowitz, Samuel.** *Cognitive style and stimulus ambiguity.* *J. Pers.*, 1958, 26, 349-364.—"To determine the differences in coping with stimulus ambiguity between flexible control and constricted control subjects, as defined by performance on the Color Word Test, Ss were tested in two different ambiguous stimulus situations . . . a gradually changing series of pictures . . . and an ambiguous character sketch. . . . The concept of cognitive style was clarified to the extent that the constricted control attitude is apparently unrelated to cognitive rigidity as measured by perseveration." Utility of the concepts of stimulus ambiguity, cognitive style, and tolerance for ambiguity is discussed. 17 references.—*A. Rosen.*

9521. **Meier, Paul; Free, Spencer M., Jr., & Jackson, George L.** *Reconsideration of methodology in studies of pain relief.* *Biometrics*, 1958, 14, 330-342.—Standard practice is to design experimental comparisons of drugs used for pain relief so that each patient acts as his own control. The present study was so designed but the results indicated that the variation between patients at a fixed time after operation may be less than the variation shown by a single patient at different times. Using the patient as his own control may result in a loss rather than a gain in precision.—*R. L. McCornack.*

9522. **Miller, Arnold; Werner, Heinz, & Wagner, Seymour.** *Studies in physiognomic perception: V. Effect of ascending and descending gliding tones on autokinetic motion.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 101-105.—"The results of this experiment are in keeping with the general postulate of sensory-tonic theory that changes in organismic state are mirrored in perceptual changes. In particular, the findings suggest that extraneous stimuli, i.e., stimuli coming from a source other than the object attended to, which have a dynamic quality evoke organismic changes in terms of up-down vectors that are reflected in perceptual changes. The qualitative observations made by the Ss show that gliding tones changing from low to high pitch have the organismic quality of going up, whereas gliding tones changing from high to low pitch have the organismic quality of going down."—*R. W. Husband.*

9523. **Milner, Peter M.** *Sensory transmission mechanisms.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 149-158.—In visual, auditory, and gustatory discrimination finer differentiation is obtained than can be directly accounted for by differences in excitation of adjacent peripheral receptors. A neural mechanism or schema is presented which may sharpen and amplify differences through several afferent stages. "The qualities of sensation are no better defined at the periphery than are its spatial attributes."—*R. S. Davidon.*

9524. **Naylor, J. C., & Lawshe, C. H.** *An analytical review of the experimental basis of subception.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 75-96.—This is a critical summary and review of "subception" (or subliminal perception). One of the first "motivation researchers" claimed that by flashing written material on a movie screen three-thousandths of a second, once every 5 seconds, the unobserved stimulus boosted sales of Coca-Cola and pop-corn 18 and 58%, respectively. The authors quote 83 references, mainly scientific, but some from news summary type publications. Ethics of so influencing an unaware audience have been discussed, and this has led to the concept of "perceptual defense." Research studies have shown this exists, in the form of an apparent demonstration that visual threshold is raised for unacceptable stimuli. The reviewers point out, however, that as better controls are inserted, the differences become less, perhaps to the vanishing point. The final conclusion is that subception itself may not exist as the advertisers claim.—*R. W. Husband.*

9525. **O'Neil, W. M.** *Basic issues in perceptual theory.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 348-361.—5 basic issues among modern theories of perception are: perceiving as an active or passive process, the perceived as a real or as a phenomenal object, the perceived as a term or as a proposition, descriptive versus abstractive modes of analysis, and preferred location of causal conditions. As a result of these issues 3 workable theories have evolved: discrimination, phenomenalist, and judgmental. Relative strengths and weaknesses of the theories are discussed. 49 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9526. **Pastore, Nicholas.** *Form perception and size constancy in the duckling.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 259-261.—To what extent perception is affected by learning is obscured in humans and higher mammals by their relatively slow maturation. Ducklings were chosen for this experiment because at time of hatching they are relatively mature. A form problem to distinguish the correct triangle from rectangles etc. was solved by 2 birds in 360 and 700 trials. Analysis of results strongly suggests that basic perceptual functioning, in this species at least, is due to autochthonous factors, and the author suspects it exists similarly higher up the scale.—*R. W. Husband.*

9527. **Piaget, Jean.** *Les notions de vitesse, d'espace parcouru et de temps chez l'enfant de cinq ans.* [Ideas of speed, distance covered, and of time in five-year olds.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 1, 9-42.—Piaget re-examines the problem of the preschool child's ideas of speed, distance covered, and of time because his 1946 analysis of these topics has recently been utilized by a French physicist in dealing with relativistic mechanics and also because of critical studies by Fraisse and Vautrey. Piaget has held that conceptions of speed, distance covered, and time derive from the initial awareness of the phenomenon of passing. A number of experimental studies are reported and discussed. Piaget concludes that the Fraisse-Vautrey studies only support a convergence of viewpoints and that differences are largely differences in emphasis or due to failure of communication between the disputants.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

9528. **Piaget, Jean; Feller, Yvonne, & McNear, Elisabeth.** *Essai sur la perception des vitesses chez l'enfant et chez l'adult.* [Essay on the percep-

tion of speeds by children and adults.] *Arch. Psychol., Geneve*, 1958, 36, 253-327.—The apparent speed of mobiles was studied in situations where new elements interfere with the field of vision (e.g., tunnels, bars), where the apparent speed is modified by certain systematic movements of the eye, where it is modified by the interactions of 2 mobiles, and where the location of the mobile or of the fixation point during the perception of movement is lost. Estimates of speed, elapsed time, and the length of the distance covered were obtained. The explanation of speed by the ratio of length over time is inadequate. Speed is estimated by comparison with another speed and eye movements are also important. English and German summaries.—H. C. Triandis.

9529. Piaget, Jean, & Maroun, Joseph. *Recherches sur le développement des perceptions: XXXIV. La localisation des impressions d'impact dans la causalité perceptive tactilo-kinesthésique.* [Research on the development of perception: XXXIV. The localization of impressions of impact in the perception of tactile-kinesthetic causality.] *Arch. Psychol., Geneve*, 1958, 36, 202-235.—A study of the interdependence between visual perceptual causality and tactile-kinesthetic causality was undertaken. Boxes of different weights were pushed along a slide with the help of a rake. The impact was located by Ss at the end of the rake. In many cases when the rake was made to push a box, which in turn pushed another, a "delegation" of the impression was found from one box to another. Such impressions of delegation increased in frequency with age. The impressions are facilitated by vision. A comparison of Ss working first with eyes closed, then open, with Ss working first with eyes open, then with eyes closed, shows that these impressions are stronger with eyes closed in the second group of Ss than in the first. The findings are interpreted by means of a "scheme" that is common to both the visual perceptual and the tactile-kinesthetic causalities.—H. C. Triandis.

9530. Piaget, Jean, & Weiner, Melvin. *Recherches sur le développement des perceptions: XXXV. Quelques interférences entre la perception de la vitesse et la causalité perceptive.* [Research on the development of perception: XXXV. Certain relations between the perception of speed and the perception of causality.] *Arch. Psychol., Geneve*, 1958, 36, 236-252.—Certain relationships between the perception of speed and the perception of causality were noted. A technique based on films was used. A mobile preceded or followed by a series of vertical bars, which successively appear and disappear, can be perceived as pushed by these bars or as knocking them down. Only independent or cumulative effects of causality and speed were found without true interaction between these 2 perceptual fields.—H. C. Triandis.

9531. Pokorny, Richard R. *Zum Schmerz: Problem.* [On the problem of pain.] *Heilpadag. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 194-204.—The relatively simple appearing physiology and neurology of pain already indicates the complex nature of pain. Experiments with humans and animals throw doubt on any biologically useful function of pain, e.g., as a warning signal. Psychologically, pain must be considered as a reaction of the total personality which arises from more delimited local origins. With regard to this,

the body-schema (Schilder) plays an important role, e.g., in phantom limb pains. Genuine pain is regarded by many as a specifically human reaction. Suffering can take on moral significance.—D. F. Mindlin.

9532. Rudin, Stanley A., & Stagner, Ross. *Figure-ground phenomena in the perception of physical and social stimuli.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 213-225.—"This study tested one aspect of the hypothesis that social and non-social stimuli are perceived similarly. Two kinds of tests of ability to perceive figure independently of ground were correlated. One used as stimuli representations of persons in several situations and descriptions of the self in different situations. The other used as stimuli the Rod-Frame test and the Gottschaldt Embedded Figures test. The context effects in the two kinds of tests correlated positively and significantly, thus supporting the hypothesis. The California F-Scale was also found to correlate with both of these context effects. People answering in the authoritarian direction are more likely to be influenced by ground in the perception of the figure than are those answering in the less authoritarian direction. The construct of ego autonomy is proposed as a unifying concept for theoretical interpretation of these results and those of others who have worked with similar variables." 26 references.—R. W. Husband.

9533. Salazar Jimenez, J. M. *Disidencia y conformismo en una comunidad estudiantil femenina.* [Deviancy and conformity in a feminine student community.] *Cuadernos Psicol., Caracas*, 1958, 1, 17-20.—An English women's college of approximately 700 students was investigated from the point of view of deviancy and conformity in "Feminism" (attitude towards sexual equality), in relation to perception of the group norm and certain personality factors: Maslow's Self-Esteem, Murray's n Autonomy, n Deferece, n Rejection, n Affiliation, and Narcissism. The results indicated: (a) misperception of the group norm is not by itself an important factor in deviancy in this group; (b) one may identify a personality factor, "self determination," which is a combination of self-esteem, autonomy, rejection, and narcissism; (c) this self-determination is more frequent among deviants than among conformists, and may therefore be an important factor in deviation; (d) it becomes necessary to differentiate between self-determination and negativism, which do not correlate, on the one hand the maintenance of integrity in the face of conformity forces and the other which is a mere negation or antagonism towards the group.—J. M. Salazar.

9534. Shevrin, Howard, & Luborsky, Lester. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) *The measurement of preconscious perception in dreams and images: An investigation of the Poetzl phenomenon.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 285-294.—The primary aim of the study is to "construct a reliable measure of preconscious perception as elicited by the Poetzl technique and then to examine evidence bearing on its validity." The method was essentially the same as used by Poetzl, and there were 27 Ss. Results significantly supported Poetzl's theory that Ss dream about the originally unreported parts of a picture exposed tachistoscopically. In addition there was a correlation of .57 between preconscious recall and peak unpleasantness; this was consistent with

Freud's assertion that the neutral or "indifferent" character of preconscious perception permitted it to serve as a "cover" for unconscious ideas which would not otherwise escape dream censorship. 19 references.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

9535. Stevens, S. S., Carton, A. S., & Shickman, G. M. A scale of apparent intensity of electric shock. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 328-334.—"By the method of magnitude estimation, Ss having no previous experience in judging electric shock made numerical estimations of the apparent intensity of an electric current applied through salt-water electrodes to the fingers of one hand. To a first approximation, these magnitude estimations determine a power function in which subjective intensity  $S$  is related to current  $I$  by  $S = 67.6 I^{2.8}$ ." This is discussed in terms of a category scale of intensity and relative to other types of stimulation of sense organs.—*J. Arbit.*

9536. van Laer, John. (U. Pennsylvania) Factors relevant to the development of aircraft warning and caution signal systems. *USN Air Material Cent. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 348, iv, 40 p.—The major sensory modalities, vision, audition, and cutaneous pressure sensitivity were examined for their capacity to serve as input channels for alerting and directing signals. Visual stimuli were poorly suited to serve as alerting signals but ideally suited to serve as directing signals. The converse was true for auditory and tactile stimuli. Considerations are presented indicating that a single master signal for both warning and caution is preferred to 2 master signals—1 for warning and 1 for caution. 25 references.—*P. Federman.*

9537. von Fieandt, Kai. Toward a unitary theory of perception. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 315-320.—To establish a unitary theory of perception it is necessary to investigate the conditions of our impressions of objects. "The phenomenal object gains in reality when the impressions are multi-dimensional. . . . It is the stimulus pattern as a system of relations, not as representing some 'substantial stuff,' which immediately gives rise to the impression of a three-dimensional world."—*C. K. Bishop.*

9538. von Moers-Messmer, Wolfgang. (Heidelberg, Hans-Thoma-Platz 6) Ein Beitrag zur Typologie des Gestalterlebens. [A contribution to the typology of gestalt experience.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, **5**, 394-427.—The effect of alcohol consumption upon perception was studied using Sander's method of actual genesis (Aktualgenese). 3 typical reactions were found: regression to earlier manners of experience, no significant change, and a sharpening of perception. The changes in perception are related to the personality structure of the Ss and compared to existing typologies.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

9539. Wallon, Henri; Evart-Chmielniski, Eugénie, & Dejean-Raban, Georgette. Reproduction de durées courtes par l'enfant. [Reproduction of short time intervals by the child.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 2, 97-134.—3 methods of presenting a time interval were used to determine how well children and youth, ages 3-16, could reproduce the intervals. Intervals varied from 2 to 15 seconds and were presented in an unsystematic order. Detailed analyses of the data from 445 Ss are included, and attention is given to qualitative as well as quantitative aspects of the responses. Judgments of duration arise from

what goes on in the interval; the 3 methods used in this study produced significantly different results. The individual's feeling about the task affects his judgments.—*S. S. Marzolf.*

9540. Zavalloni, Roberto. Indagine sul "personal set" nella percezione. [Inquiry into the role of personal set in perception.] *Antonianum*, 1958, **33**, 1-44.—Results of perceptual experiments indicate the importance of differential and genetic aspects in perception. The author favors a general theory of perception based on subjective factors. 86-item bibliography.—*L. L'Abate.*

9541. Zavalloni, Roberto. Percezione ed esperienza. [Perception and experience.] *Antonianum*, 1958, **33**, 1-16.—3 experiments designed to verify Gottschaldt's results do not support Gestalt assumptions but stress the role of learning in perception. 24-item bibliography.—*L. L'Abate.*

(See also Abstracts 9249, 9384, 9678, 9970, 10549, 10573)

#### VISION

9542. Aiken, William Ross. Development of the thin cathode-ray tube. *J. Soc. Mot. Pict. Engr.*, 1958, **67**, 452-455.—The Kaiser-Aiken thin CRT was designed for on-the-wall viewing but it also permits simultaneous viewing from both sides of the display surface. The beam passes from the edge of the tube through 2 deflections to form a spot on the viewing surface. A windshield model for aircraft instrumentation is transparent to allow the pilot to see the real world or in bad seeing conditions to view a representation of that world.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

9543. Alpern, Mathew; Ellen, Paul, & Goldsmith, Robert I. The electrical response of the human eye in far-to-near accommodation. *AMA Arch. Ophthal.*, 1958, **60**, 592-602.—In accommodation there are DC voltage shifts which may be recorded through an electroretinogram corneal electrode. The authors describe variation produced by changes in accommodation stimulus and actual changes in accommodation, and present a safe technique for measurement. The precise source of the potential is uncertain.—*R. L. Sulzer.*

9544. Anderson, Nancy S., & Fitts, Paul M. Amount of information gained during brief exposures of numerals and colors. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 362-369.—"In the present experiments the problem of how much  $S$  can perceive during the brief exposure of a group of stimulus objects is re-examined from the viewpoint of the relation of amount of information transmitted to information coding and amount of information displayed. . . . Performance at first increased and then decreased as information content per message was systematically increased, reaching different maxima for each of the three coding schemes studied."—*J. Arbit.*

9545. Anderson, Nancy S., & Leonard, J. Alfred. The recognition, naming, and reconstruction of visual figures as a function of contour redundancy. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 262-270.—"The present study extends and analyzes the previously reported finding that one form of redundant metric figures (made redundant by the sampling restriction that a particular contour detail could occur only once) was more difficult to identify among a sample of similar

figures than were random (nonredundant) metric figures. . . . Ss will find ways of utilizing only the amount of information called for by a perceptual task. Thus, an identification, classification, and learning tasks they will use only distinctive details of a figure. . . . Only in the reconstruction task is it necessary to respond to all of the information (all details) in a figure. The results suggest certain interesting differences between the data obtained for phenomeno-logical and performance criteria."—J. Arbit.

9546. Babel, J., & Ziv, B. (U. Geneva) *L'action du métabolisme des hydrates de carbone sur l'électroretinogramme du lapin*. [Effect of carbohydrate metabolism on the electroretinogram of the rabbit.] *Ophthalmologica*, 1959, 137, 270-281.—Experimental studies were done to determine the influence on the rabbit ERG of metabolic disturbances of carbohydrates (alloxan diabetes, dithizonic diabetes with or without chorioretinic lesions, and insulin hypoglycemia). Anomalies of the curve (diminished b-wave) are not apparent, except during the hypoglycemic phases preceding the diabetes, similar to those in insulin hypoglycemia. On the other hand, hyperglycemia, as in human diabetes, does not noticeably influence the ERG.—K. M. Newman.

9547. Bailey, Neal J. (Indiana U.) *Locating the center of visual direction by a binocular diplopia method*. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 484-495.—A single near target is placed in the S's mid-sagittal plane while he fixates a distant target with both eyes. The S uses his hands, which are kept from his view, to show the position of the diplopic images of the near target. These positions are used to determine the location of the center of projection. On the basis of data for 13 Ss "It is probable that the center of projection lies on or near the mid-sagittal line, but its position along this line must await further investigation."—E. G. Heinemann.

9548. Baker, C. H. *Attention to visual displays during a vigilance task: I. Biasing attention*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 279-288.—In each of 5 experiments 16 British naval ratings were invited to search visual circular radar display screens and to report all appearances, at any location on the display, of a spot of light which appeared at predetermined intervals and persisted for 1 second. With or without a rotating radial line, Ss detected fewer signals occurring near the periphery of the display. This "peripheral blindness" also occurs when searching for a display of digits. It was found possible to facilitate the detection of peripheral spots by changing the pattern of visual search.—C. M. Franks.

9549. Bartley, S. Howard. *Some factors influencing critical flicker frequency*. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 107-115.—Various workers have obtained what looked to be contradictory results in relating pulse-to-cycle fraction ("light-dark ratio" in the intermittency cycle) to critical flicker frequency. It was shown in this paper that these diverse findings are, at least in part, a function of the level of target intensity used. It was deduced from the data curves that more than one pulse-to-cycle fraction for a given critical flicker frequency could be expected at some intensities. This was supported by reference to certain findings in neurophysiology in regard to the conditions for emergence and inhibition of the off-discharge in the optic nerve.—R. W. Husband.

9550. Bartley, S. Howard. *Some facts and concepts regarding the neurophysiology of the optic pathway*. *AMA Arch. Ophthal.*, 1958, 60, 775-791.—To describe some of the broad principles pertaining to the activity of the optic pathway and resulting vision, four topics are discussed: the alternation of response theory, brightness enhancement, sensory fusion from intermittent stimulation, and the distribution of retinal illumination. The experimental findings make possible an interpretation of the major quantitative intensive and temporal features of sensory results in vision. Appended to the main article there is a discussion by 8 other participants in the Bethesda Symposium. 27 references.—R. L. Sulzer.

9551. Berens, Conrad. *Visual acuity and color recognition test for children*. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1958, 46, 219.—A test for small children used at 25 centimeters in which colored balls of various sizes are selected to correspond with different visual acuities has been found practical.—D. Shaad.

9552. Berger, Edna; Graham, C. H., & Hsia, Yun. (Columbia U.) *Some visual functions of a unilaterally color-blind person: I. Critical fusion frequency in various spectral regions*. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 614-622.—"A new case of unilateral dichromatism is described. She is a young woman with normal color vision in one eye and dichromatic vision of a primarily deutanopic type in the other. Critical fusion frequency functions for a centrally fixated 28-min. field were determined in ten spectral regions, ranging from one having a spectral centroid at 452 m $\mu$  to one with a spectral centroid at 682 m $\mu$ , on both eyes of this unilaterally dichromatic subject. . . . For all colors except red, the curve of critical fusion frequency vs log luminance for the color-blind eye is displaced downward on the critical fusion frequency axis with respect to the curve for the normal eye. For any given spectral region, the displacement is approximately constant over the luminance range tested and the two curves do not reach the same maximum fusion frequency. The magnitude of the shift varies with wavelength. It is greatest in the green, next in the blue-green, yellow-green, blue, and yellow; there is a slight loss in the orange and no detectable loss in the red. . . . These findings are taken to reflect a reduction in the dichromatic eye of the number of receptors (of a type especially sensitive to green) available for excitation by the spectral range from about 450 m $\mu$  to 625 m $\mu$ ."—F. Railiff.

9553. Berger, Edna; Graham, C. H., & Hsia, Yun. (Columbia U.) *Some visual functions of a unilaterally color-blind person: II. Binocular brightness matches in various spectral regions*. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 622-627.—"Binocular brightness matches in eight spectral regions, ranging from one having a spectral centroid at 452 m $\mu$  to one with a spectral centroid at 681 m $\mu$ , were determined for a unilaterally dichromatic subject, a young woman with normal color vision in one eye and basically deutanopic vision in the other. The measurements were made at photopic luminance levels by means of a polarization photometer in which the field of view of each eye subtended 1.8°. For a report of apparent equality of brightness of the two test fields, the luminance requirements for the field seen by the subject's color-blind eye exceed those for the field viewed by her normal eye in all but the red spectral regions.

The luminance loss varies with wavelength; it is greatest in the green, less in the blue, and even less in the yellow. These selective spectral luminosity losses are maintained over a luminance range of approximately 2.5 log millilamberts. These data confirm earlier findings on selective luminosity losses at threshold for this subject's deutanopic eye." (See 33: 9552.)—F. Ratliff.

9554. Berlyne, D. E. The influence of the albedo and complexity of stimuli on visual fixation in the human infant. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 315-318.—The human infant gradually begins to occupy his time with the activity of looking. His eyes do not wander around the visual field purely at random, his gaze dwells on one object and then shifts to another. Brightness, movement and secondary reward value have been reported as properties of the stimulus object which influence fixation. To investigate the effects of albedo and complexity a series of 12 cards, varying in complexity and distribution of black, white and grey, were prepared and presented to 14 infants ranging in age from 3 to 9 months. The cards were presented in 4 series and in randomized sequence, a paired-comparison technique being used to provide 24 trials for each infant. The experimenter who presented the cards and observed the eye movements did not know what card was being presented at any particular trial. Differences in albedo did not affect the direction of fixation. The 2 patterns in the complexity series that were especially attractive were the ones with more contour than others in the same series.—C. M. Franks.

9555. Blank, Albert A. (New York U.) Analysis of experiments in binocular space perception. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 911-925.—"Experiments connected with Luneburg theory as developed by the author are analyzed with the purpose of making explicit their underlying assumptions. In particular, the role of ad hoc assumptions is explored in detail and minimized wherever possible. It is shown that the special assumptions under which much of the experimental work was executed may be considerably broadened thereby indicating how the theory may be more directly founded upon experiment. The principal problem is the determination of the sensory visual transformation between the geometry of the binocular perception and that of the stimulus, and, in particular, the determination of the visual radial distance function. Three principal techniques, the double circumhoropters, the Blumenfeld alleys, and the equi-partitioned geodesics are discussed from this generalized point of view."—F. Ratliff.

9556. Blough, Patricia McBride. (Tufts U.) Difference limen as a function of retinal eccentricity and background brightness. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 731-735.—"The goal of this experiment was to obtain difference limens at several combinations of background brightness and retinal eccentricity. Background brightnesses were 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, and 10 ft-L; retinal locations were the fovea and 2°, 6°, and 10° in the nasal portion. Monocular difference limens were determined using a 1° test stimulus superimposed at the center of a 27° background. The technique of threshold determination was the ascending series of the Methods of Limits. The findings suggest that the curve describing  $\log \Delta B$  vs log background brightness be-

comes steeper as retinal eccentricity increases. At the three higher background brightnesses  $\log \Delta B$  increased as a function of eccentricity; at the three lower brightnesses  $\log \Delta B$  decreased with increasing eccentricity. In both cases the curves were negatively accelerated. It is suggested that the rising functions represent cone and the falling ones, rod thresholds. It appeared that the slopes of the curves relating  $\Delta B$  to eccentricity were not as great at intermediate background brightnesses as they were at extreme values. This finding suggests a gradual rather than a sudden transition from rod to cone activity as brightness increases."—F. Ratliff.

9557. Boynton, Robert M. On-responses in the human visual system as inferred from psychophysical studies of rapid adaptation. *AMA Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1958, **60**, 800-810.—Luminance discrimination thresholds should be interpreted both in terms of levels of photochemical availability and on-responses which may work in the opposite direction. Hence, more preadapting light reduces dark adaptation and receptor sensitivity sinks, but lower activity rate to the conditioning stimulus may counteract for a moment the loss. 2 experiments show this effect of "masking" versus "photo-chemical depletion." Test-flash threshold is plotted against preadapting luminance for conditioning stimulus "on" and "off" conditions and the differences are discussed. 16 references.—R. L. Sulzer.

9558. Boynton, Robert M., Elworth, Charles, & Palmer, Richard M. Laboratory studies pertaining to visual air reconnaissance. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 55-304, Pt. 3, vi, 61 p.—This is the third and final part (see 33: 2819) of a report on a program concerning the investigation of relevant variables involved in visual air reconnaissance. A mathematical relationship is worked out which yields the contrast required for 60% correct recognition as a function of subject-target distance, exposure time, and number of confusion forms (Struniforms) among which the critical target may be located. By translating altitude into experimental distance, aircraft velocity into viewing time, and conditions of viewing (including meteorological conditions) into contrast, predictions are made about how performance should vary as a function of altitude from 500 to 30,000 feet. Further studies are reported in which a preliminary attempt is made to understand individual differences in searching ability as they relate to parafoveal form recognition, visual acuity, and eye movements.—M. B. Mitchell.

9559. Bursill, A. E. (U. Aberdeen, England) The restriction of peripheral vision during exposure to hot and humid conditions. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 114-129.—"Eighteen heat-acclimatized subjects were exposed to temperatures of 70/60° F. and 105/95° F. (air velocity 120 ft./min.) in three experiments requiring them to respond to a peripheral task concurrently with a continuous central pursuitmeter task." Results suggest "that when, while being subjected to high thermal conditions, operators are engaged in a central task consistently demanding their attention, there is a tendency for the field of awareness to be funnelled towards the centre. Signals presented at greater eccentric angles have a higher probability of being missed in the hotter condition. The longer the previous exposure to heat the

greater is the tendency to miss signals." 21 references.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9560. **Bzhalava, I. T.** *O priode kontrastnoi illiuzii.* [On the nature of contrast illusion.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 42-52.—Illusions involving weight and volume were studied through oscillographic registration of the "process underlying the formation and realization of set" (ustanovka). The set, after fixation, continues to maintain itself for a certain time in the initial direction, that is, towards assimilation. Meanwhile, as verbal reports indicate, a contrast illusion results. The initial assimilative action of the set is of fundamental importance in that it provides the essential basis for contrasting perception of equal objects. The contrast illusion serves as sensory support for "reversing impulses," thus providing a basis for inducing a new set corresponding to the illusional perception of the stimuli involved.—*I. D. London.*

9561. **Carr, Richard M., & Brown, W. Lynn.** *Effect of visually homogeneous stimulus objects on manipulatory behavior.* *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-92. 3 p.—10 experimentally naive male monkeys were tested on a special manipulation box for 10 minutes each day for 5 days on each of 5 different stimulus objects of the same size, shape, color, and weight. The objects were made of wood, metal, cork, rubber, and plastic. The results demonstrate that monkeys when presented with sets of visually homogeneous stimulus objects no longer show a preference for any particular set of objects and that manipulation will continue to increase over a period of 4 weeks and then rapidly decline.

9562. **Collier, George, & Kubzansky, Philip.** *The magnitude of binocular summation as a function of the method of stimulus presentation.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 355-361.—"The method of limits and single brightness procedures of stimulus presentation were compared in their effect on binocular summation. Summation exceeding that expected by the combination of independent but nonmutually exclusive probabilities was found in both cases, but, as conjectured, the single brightness procedure produced the greatest difference between the monocular and binocular thresholds. . . . Both training conditions and mode of occlusion were found to affect the thresholds and the latter also affected the size of the difference between the monocular and binocular thresholds."—*J. Arbit.*

9563. **Cornsweet, Tom N.** (Yale U.) *New Technique for the measurement of small eye movements.* *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 48, 808-811.—"A technique has been developed for recording eye movements as large as three or four degrees, with a precision of about ten seconds of arc. The technique is not subject to artifacts when the head moves, or if the eye should shift in its socket, and no attachment to the eye is required. A very small spot of light is focused on the subject's retina and is made to scan repeatedly across the optic disk. Light reflected back out of the eye is projected on to a photo-multiplier tube which drives the vertical amplifier of a cathode-ray oscilloscope. The horizontal sweep of the oscilloscope is triggered in synchrony with the scanning spot. In the optic disk, the blood vessels absorb considerably more light than their whitish background. Therefore, each time the scanning spot passes over a

blood vessel, a vertical deflection is registered on the oscilloscope. The distance between the beginning of the scan and this vertical deflection measures the optical position of the retina with respect to any stationary external stimulus. Changes in this distance represent movements of the eye."—*F. Ratliff.*

9564. **Crescetti, Frederick.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *Evidence for a blue-sensitive component in the retina of the Gecko, Oedura monilis.* *Science*, 1958, 127, 1442-1443.—"A digitonin extract was prepared in accordance with the usual methods of visual pigment research." A figure containing 4 curves is presented: absorption curve of unbleached extract, result of exposure to light at 606 m $\mu$ , result of exposure for 125 minutes to light of 560 m $\mu$ , result of exposure to tungsten light (40 watts) for 10 minutes. "This report, which is the first account of a blue-sensitive component in the retinae of lizards is unique for two reasons: (i) Isomerizing actions, which could confuse the interpretation, were reduced to a minimum, and (ii) the pigment in question was demonstrated to be present in the extract before the bleaching employed to remove it."—*S. J. Lachman.*

9565. **Crook, Mason N., Alexander, Edith A., Anderson, Edythe M. S., Coules, John; Hanson, John A., & Jeffries, Norman T., Jr.** *Age and form perception.* *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-124. iii, 58 p.—The effect of age from 20 to 50 on ability to recognize visual forms was experimentally investigated with a variety of materials and testing arrangements. With optimum viewing conditions and long exposure time little or no age effect was found. With short exposures, reduced contrast, and overlays of visual noise, age effects appeared and increased in amount as conditions became more severe. Reduction of luminance produced a marked age effect which seemed very closely related to the physiologic age changes of the human eye.

9566. **Danishevskaya, T. I.** *Razvitiye vospriiatiia otnoshenii svetlot i velichin u detei doshkol'nogo vozrasta.* [Development of perception of shade and size relations in children of preschool age.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 116-127.—Successful perception of shade and size relations and its transfer depend on the "character and organization of the orienting-investigatory activity" of the Ss and on their ability to generalize the relations perceived. In the course of speech development and that of "orienting-investigatory activity" the reaction of the Ss to a relation of this kind and their ability to transfer the relation undergo not only quantitative changes (percentage of successful transfer increases with age) but also profound qualitative changes. Their reaction to shade or size relations and their ability to transfer them are changed on the basis of speech. This accounts for the anomalous fact that the results of relation transfer by 4-year-old children are somewhat worse as compared to 3-year-old children.—*I. D. London.*

9567. **Day, R. H.** (U. Sydney) *The effect of small brightness differences on the after-effect of seen movement.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 166-170.—"In the first experiment the after-effect of seen movement has been shown to occur with a measurable duration when there was a small difference in brightness between adjacent parts of the stimulus pattern. In the second . . . the duration of the after-effect was observed under two conditions

of brightness difference; one small and the other relatively large. The difference between the durations of the after-effect for the two conditions of brightness difference was significant."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9568. **De Kleine, E. Hoyt.** (U. Buffalo) **Quantitative evaluation of color perception: An hypothesis.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 722-725.—"Characteristics of other photochemical processes are cited, which might also pertain to those of the retina. By assuming such relationship for retinal receptors, hypothetical formulas are derived for conversion of tristimulus (CIE) values to physiological terms presumed to represent color perception. Substantial agreement between these physiological functions and actual observer response (ideal Munsell system) indicates a close degree of correlation. This approach is suggested as a basis for studying the problem of balanced perceptual color spacing."—*F. Ratliff*.

9569. **de Lange Dzn, H.** (Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven, Netherlands) **Research into the dynamic nature of the human fovea-cortex systems with intermittent and modulated light: I. Attenuation characteristics with white and colored light.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 777-784.—"A generally known method for the dynamic investigation of any linear system is recalled to mind. Applied to the visual organ with sinusoidally modulated light, the dynamic nature of the system fovea-brightness perception is embodied in attenuation characteristics, by plotting the ratio output amplitude over input amplitude against frequency at constant mean luminance. This manner of investigation, first applied in previous papers with white light, is expended over a greater part of the range of cone vision and is continued with colored light. The existing theories on flicker fusion provide no explanation for the shape of the attenuation characteristics obtained with the experiments and calculated from investigations of other authors."—*F. Ratliff*.

9570. **de Lange Dzn, H.** (Philips Research Laboratories, Eindhoven, Netherlands) **Research into the dynamic nature of the human fovea-cortex systems with intermittent and modulated light: II. Phase shift in brightness and delay in color perception.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 784-789.—"In this paper it is shown that the well-known residual brightness flicker just above the color-flicker limit with heterochrome flicker photometry can be brought down to zero by introducing an external phase correction in one of two light beams sinusoidally modulated 100% in antiphase and simultaneously presented to the eye. The phase correction is found to be a function of luminance, color difference, and frequency. From the attenuation characteristic of the color system it is found that the extra delay perception at 595 m $\mu$  is caused by a single integration process with a time constant of about 120 msec at high luminance; at low luminance a triple integration process occurs with the same time constant." (See 33: 9569)—*F. Ratliff*.

9571. **Diamond, A. Leonard.** (U. Hawaii) **Simultaneous brightness contrast and the pulfrich phenomenon.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 887-890.—"The present investigation concerns whether the Pulfrich phenomenon would occur if the brightness of the moving object were reduced (in one eye)

not by a filter, but an inducing field. Eight observers were used. When a filter was placed in front of the observer's left eye, this produced a displacement of the moving object away from the observer. This was the Pulfrich effect. When an inducing field was presented slightly peripherally to the observer's left eye, this produced a displacement of the moving object toward the observer, or in the opposite direction of the Pulfrich phenomenon. Displacement was directly proportional to inducing luminance. From these results we can assume that the physiological mechanism for brightness reduction by an inducing field is different in whole or in part than that mechanism for brightness reduction by a filter."—*F. Ratliff*.

9572. **Dillon, Donald J., & Zegers, Richard T.** (Fordham U.) **Quantal determination and statistical evaluation of absolute foveal luminosity thresholds and of threshold variability.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 877-883.—"Foveal luminosity thresholds to 31 stimulus wavelengths of light were obtained from five observers and expressed in radiometric units. The 31 wavelengths ranged from 400 m $\mu$  to 700 m $\mu$  at intervals of 10 m $\mu$ . The flash duration and test patch size were 50 msec and one degree of arc. . . . Variability values, in terms of coefficients of variation, were computed for each observer, session, and wavelength. . . . The average retinal threshold value, i.e., the corneal value corrected for absorption by ocular media, was approximately 8000 quanta. The latter figure yielded a cone threshold of two quanta for three cones. An analysis of covariance of the standard deviations revealed that wavelength exerted a very significant effect ( $P < 0.001$ ) on these SD's for three observers; a lesser effect ( $P < 0.02$ ) for one observer; and exerted no effect for the fifth observer. Pearson correlation coefficients, expressing this wavelength-variability relationship, were computed. The results paralleled exactly those of the covariance analysis: the same three observers exhibited a significant negative relationship ( $P < 0.01$ ); the same individual yielded a barely negative relationship ( $P < 0.10$ ); and the fifth displayed no correlation between wavelength and variability."—*F. Ratliff*.

9573. **Dondero, Austin; Hofstaetter, Peter R., & O'Connor, James P.** **Critical flicker frequency in light- and dark-adaptation.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 11-16.—Under 2 states of light- and dark-adaptation flicker thresholds were obtained from 78 Ss. Critical flicker frequency generally is higher in light-adaptation but the effect did not hold with Ss in the lower quartile of Taylor's scale of anxiety. "The inter-individual variability of the flicker thresholds in the light-adapted state is significantly greater than that in the dark-adapted state. This seems to indicate the greater complexity of the task in the former state." 21 references.—*C. K. Bishop*.

9574. **Duke-Elder, Stewart.** (London, England) **The emergence of vision in the animal world.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1958, **46**, 447-463.—In the Lister Oration (Royal College of Surgeons) comparative anatomy of the visual tracts and theories of the development of visual perception are reviewed.—*D. Shaad*.

9575. **Engel, Edward.** **Binocular fusion of dissimilar figures.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 53-57.—This

tests a hypothesis of binocular fusion, that only if identical stimulation (or nearly so) falls upon the 2 retinæ do we avoid double vision or rivalry. Stereograms are exposed to the 2 eyes, targets being composed of 2 different faces, taken largely alike, but with somewhat differing sizes and positions of heads, light and shade, and orientation. Over 100 Ss viewed these and described their observations. Almost invariably a continuous fused impression of a single face was reported, usually a fused impression of the two faces so exposed, often one appearing to dominate as checked by extinguishing one target and then the other.—R. W. Husband.

9576. Enoch, Jay M., & Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U.) Characteristics of a model retinal receptor studied at microwave frequencies. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 899-911.—"A simplified microwave model of the human eye was constructed in order to study the characteristics of a model retinal receptor. A technique devised by O'Brien was employed. The model receptor was a truncated cone of polystyrene-foam. This was fitted into a horn which transmitted the energy to a detection unit. . . . It was found that there were differences in energy absorbed by the detector unit when the model was irradiated by a point source and when it was placed in a Fraunhofer diffraction pattern. More energy was absorbed when a shorter wavelength was employed. It was found that the model antenna became more efficient as it was moved away from the center of the diffraction pattern. The direction of maximum sensitivity shifted as a function of the position of the model antenna in the diffraction pattern. Markedly different directional sensitivity patterns were obtained for different physical distributions, for different positions in those distributions, and for different wavelengths. There was essentially no interaction between two neighboring receptors if their axes were kept parallel. Interaction did occur if the tapering sides were brought into contact or near contact. The implications of these findings are discussed."—F. Ratliff.

9577. Eysenck, H. J., & Slater, P. Effects of practice and rest on fluctuations in the Müller-Lyer illusion. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 246-256.—50 normal male Ss were given 40 successive trials in judging equality on the Müller-Lyer illusion apparatus. After a 30-second fixation period the Ss were given 10 more trials, followed by a 30 minute rest pause, and a final period of 10 more trials. All Ss were also given the Maudsley Personality Inventory. On the group as a whole, practice produced scarcely any effect although the effects of practice on different Ss was striking. Neither neuroticism nor introversion-extraversion scores correlated significantly with individual differences either in the effect of the illusion over the experiment as a whole or in the progressive changes induced by practice. The authors were unable to account adequately for their data in terms of satiation theory and suggested instead a description in terms of habit reinforcement.—C. M. Franks.

9578. Forsyth, D. M., & Chapanis, A. Counting repeated light flashes as a function of their number, their rate of presentation, and retinal location stimulated. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 385-391.—From 1 to 20 flashes were presented at 6 frequencies and 6 retinal displacements. Mean judged number is

generally a linear function of the number of flashes presented. The slopes of these straight lines are hyperbolic functions of frequency for all retinal displacements.—J. Arbit.

9579. Frantsen, B. S., & IUsfin, A. I. Ob izmeneniiakh tsvetooshchushchenii v uslviakh gipoksi. [On alterations of color sensation under conditions of hypoxia.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 519-525.—The influence of oxygen lack upon color discrimination was studied in a high pressure cabin by means of an anomaloscope designed by G. N. Rautin. Hypoxia was found to affect each of the 3 sets of color-sensitive receptors. As a rule, the acuity of color discrimination tended to increase at moderate altitudes (2000-3000 m.); to decrease at higher altitudes (5000-7000 m.). In some sets of receptors, however, decrease was sometimes found to occur even at lower altitudes. The higher the discriminative acuity at "sea level" on the day of the experiment, the greater its impairment at "altitude." At high altitudes the greatest loss of acuity involves the set of receptors found to be the most sensitive on that particular day. The effects of oxygen lack upon color discrimination is assumed, therefore, to depend on the initial functional state of the visual cortex.—I. D. London.

9580. Fröhlich, Werner. (Bonn, Psychologisches Institut der Universität) Das Aubert-Foerster'sche Phänomen und die Einengung des Gesichtsfeldes unter dem Einfluss eines bewegten Hintergrundes. [The Aubert-Foerster phenomenon and the narrowing of the visual field under the influence of a moving background.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, **5**, 217-226.—Starting with Aubert and Foerster's observations the restriction of the visual field was investigated with stimulus figures appearing from the periphery and upon a moving background. Speed of the moving ground appeared to be more effective in narrowing the visual field than the distance from the projection screen which is the decisive factor in the Aubert-Foerster phenomenon.—W. J. Kopitz.

9581. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J., & Stallings, Herbert D., Jr. Experiments during weightlessness: A study of the oculo-gravitic illusion. *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-105, 22 p.—To investigate visual illusions during flight an F-94C-type aircraft was flown through various maneuvers. They included turns, pushovers, pullouts, and aileron rolls producing accelerations of different directions and magnitude, as well as short periods of weightlessness. The observer induced a strong visual after-image and described its apparent motion. Increase of acceleration was found to be associated with an apparent downward movement and weightlessness with an apparent upward movement of the visual after-image. This latter phenomenon was called the oculo-gravitic illusion. 21 references.

9582. Gogel, W. C. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) Apparent depth duplication with binocular disparity cues. *Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 354, ii, 23 p.—2 experiments were conducted to apply a previously developed hypothesis to the problem of the perceptual duplication of a depth interval at different distances from the S, using binocular disparity cues. Both frontal size judgments and depth duplication judgments were obtained. The results suggest that, in agreement with

the hypothesis, the amount of binocular disparity required at one distance to perceptually duplicate a given binocular disparity at another distance is related to the amount of frontal size constance between the 2 distances.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

9583. **Gogel, W. C.** (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) **The perception of shape from binocular disparity cues.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 331, ii, 27 p.—In 2 experiments shape judgments were investigated for an object having a frontal component and adjustable depth component. The Ss adjusted the depth component to appear equal to the frontal component at 3 distances of the object from the S. It was found in agreement with the hypothesis of the study that as the distance of the object increased the adjusted physical depth also increased. When essentially only binocular disparity supported the depth component the ratios of the average adjustments from the 3 distances were closely in agreement with the predictions from the hypothesis of the study.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

9584. **Graham, C. H., & Hsia, Yun.** **Color blindness and color theory.** *AMA Arch. Ophthal.*, 1958, **60**, 792-799.—Some discriminations of normal and dichromatic Ss including a unilaterally color-blind person, most of which have been reported previously by the authors, are summarized here and discussed as they relate to theory. Taking into account the fact of dichromatic luminosity loss, an explanation is proposed for the findings that the unilateral O's dichromatic eye sees wavelengths shorter than the neutral point as blue, and sees those longer than neutral as yellow. Seeing of yellow leads to the assumption that characteristic sensitivities of the red and green receptors become similar while no change takes place in their central brain connection.—*R. L. Sulzer*.

9585. **Grigorovici, Radu, & Aricescu-Savopol, Ioana.** (C. I. Parhon U.) **Luminosity and chromaticity in the mesopic range.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 891-898.—"The results of colorimetric measurements in the mesopic range require the division of this range into two parts; an upper mesopic range, in which only modifications of the color mixture functions occur and in which the error of the green-blue ratio measurement increases with the reduction of the luminance of the colorimetric field; and a lower mesopic range, in which the vision becomes dichromatic, the green-blue ratio being entirely uncertain. A quantitative connection between the modifications undergone by the color mixture functions and those undergone by the relative luminous efficiency function as a consequence of the reduction of the luminance of the visual field is proposed and checked by the good agreement with the experimental results. The dichromatic chromaticity coordinates of the spectrum colors in the lower mesopic range were calculated and found in good agreement with the experimental dichromatic chromaticity coordinates of Willmer and Wright valid for the dichromatic vision at very reduced extents of the visual field. Preliminary results in the range of excessive luminances are briefly reported."—*F. Ratliff*.

9586. **Heath, Gordon G.** (Indiana U.) **Luminosity curves of normal and dichromatic observers.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 775-776.—"The question of the relative heights of the luminosity curves of normal

and color-blind observers is an important one for theories of color vision." The author objects to the procedure used by Hecht and Hsia to determine the relative energy levels of the foveal thresholds of several protanopes, deutanopes and normals (see 24: 995) and the implications derived because "the comparisons of observers were made only at the threshold of vision in the dark-adapted eye but were interpreted in terms of photopic luminosities. . . . The criterion employed in the present study was equality of critical frequency of flicker-fusion (CFF)." Ss were 9 normals, 6 deutanopes, and 5 protanopes. Luminosity curves of normal and dichromatic Os showing relative heights at each of 4 photopic levels are presented in a figure. The finding of "deutanopic brightness enhancement (and in spectral region where protanopes have brightness reduction) constitutes a strong argument against any theory of a 'loss' basis for deutanopia and will necessitate careful re-examination of other existing theories of color vision and color blindness."—*S. J. Lachman*.

9587. **Herberg, L. J.** **Eye-movements in relation to the EEG alpha rhythm, speed of work and intelligence score.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1957, **7**, 98-103.—3 studies ( $N = 50, 20, 30$ ) are reported. It is found that saccadic duration is positively correlated with fixation time, that intelligence test scores correlated positively with fixation time but not with saccadic speed, and that saccadic speed and fixation time are significantly correlated with total number and peak number of additions performed. "No significant correlation was found to exist between EEG alpha frequency, alpha index or alpha amplitude on the one hand, and saccadic speed or fixation time on the other." 23 references.—*J. L. Walker*.

9588. **Hermann, Gunther.** (U. Freiburg) **Beiträge zur Physiologie des Rattenauges.** [Contributions to the physiology of the rat eye.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958, **15**, 463-517.—Using a runway at distances of 65 cm., pigmented rats learned a white-black discrimination faster than albino rats. The differentiation of grays was possible with brightness differences exceeding 37-40%. After dark adaptation of 1.3 minutes albinos discriminated  $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$  lux from complete darkness. After sufficient training all rats were able to discriminate vertical white stripes on black (1.5 cm) from medium gray and white. The minimum angle discriminated was 20° for pigmented and 40° for albinos. The flicker fusion threshold for pigmented was 35-40 flashes per second at 6 plus intensity. The electroretinogram indicated small a-waves independently of the adaptation state at 80 lux, although the off-effect could not be demonstrated. The size of the retinal image was measured, and the average calculated distance between nodal point and retina was 52.8%.—*A. H. Urner*.

9589. **Hofstaetter, P. R., & Primac, D. W.** **Colors and the color-blind.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 229-240.—To determine what colors are seen by the color-blind, 11 deutanopes and 25 normal Ss rated 4 colors, their names, and 8 symbolic concepts related to color on Osgood's semantic differential. Deutanopes saw green as yellowish-blue and yellow as a well-saturated orange. "The subjective color space of both groups suggests a three-dimensional

pattern as distinct from the two-dimensional pattern of the traditional color-circle. The main difference between the normal and deuteranopic color-solids is the lesser elevation of the color yellow in the deuteranopic structure."—C. K. Bishop.

9590. Honkavaara, Sylvia. The accuracy of perception in relation to the color and form reaction. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 13-18.—University students were tested to check the hypothesis that color-reactors might be more perceptive than form-reactors. The means of correct answers and number of good judges in Maslow's art test increase with decreasing form reactions in the color-and-form tests. Among the color-reactors there seem to be two groups of people—those who try to deny their personality and those who are emotionally disturbed.—R. W. Husband.

9591. Honkavaara, Sylvia. The accuracy of perception in relation to interpersonal relationships. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 19-21.—"Our aim has been to show that if we pick up the subjects who, in a photograph test, have liked the color-reactors more than the form-reactors in both sexes, no matter whether they themselves are color- or form-reactors, this group scores higher in Maslow's test on perceptual accuracy than the rest of the subjects who in the photograph test either have shown no tendency in liking (50  $\times$  50, or color- or form-reactor ambivalence), or preference to the form-reactors."—R. W. Husband.

9592. Indow, T., Kuno, U., Yoshida, T., & Kozaki, K. [Studies of induction in the visual process, using electrical phosphene as an index: I. Experiments under conditions involving a shift of fixation.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **29**, 29-39.—Repeating and confirming work by Motokawa on the electrical excitability of the eye, it was shown with 3 Ss that excitability is enhanced when a flash of white light is preceded by a flash of colored light (induction), but that a flash of the complementary color intervening between the first and second flashes prevents the induction (neutralization). Further studies involving a shift of fixation supported the hypothesis that the pattern of induction accords essentially with what S perceives. English summary.—J. Lyons.

9593. Johnson, E. Parker. The character of the B-wave in the human electroretinogram. *AMA Arch. Ophthal.*, 1958, **60**, 565-591.—The history and summary of ERG research emphasizing recent work at Brown on the B-wave are given. 20 figures show quantitative changes due to color, brightness, adaptation, etc., and the unit response hypothesis is applied. 74 references.—R. L. Sulzer.

9594. Johnson, John I. (Marquette U.) Visual discrimination of small objects by raccoons. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1957, **67**, 298.—9 raccoons were used in a study of visual acuity. The author concluded that raccoons can discriminate objects of the smallest sizes practical for testing purposes. He also found that such discrimination improves with practice.—S. M. Amatora.

9595. Leibowitz, H., & Heisel, Marcel A. (U. Wisconsin) L'évolution de l'illusion de Ponzo en fonction de l'âge. [The development of the Ponzo illusion as a function of age.] *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1958, **36**, 328-331.—65 normal children (age 4-12) and 65 normal adults (age 18-28) were tested with the Ponzo illusion. The illusion increased up to age

7 and then remained constant. 55 mentally retarded Ss, free from organic disorders, were also tested. The illusion was somewhat greater for the mentally retarded than for the normals, but it was not correlated with either mental or chronological age. The results confirm the hypothesis that the Ponzo illusion is due to the same perceptual mechanism as the size constancies.—H. C. Triandis.

9596. Ludvigh, Elek, & Miller, James W. (Kresge Eye Inst., Detroit, Mich.) Study of visual acuity during the ocular pursuit of moving test objects: I. Introduction. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 799-802.—"The apparent movement of the test object is produced by rotating a mirror in the desired plane of pursuit by means of a wheel and disk type variable speed drive. The range of angular velocities utilized is 10°/to 170°/sec at the nodal point of the tested eye. It is shown that visual acuity deteriorates markedly and significantly as the angular velocity of the test object is increased. It is shown further that the relationship between visual acuity and the angular velocity of the test object may be described satisfactorily by the semiempirical equation  $Y = a + bx^3$ . It also is pointed out that individuals possessing similar static acuity may differ significantly in their dynamic acuity. The possible causes for the observed deterioration of acuity are discussed and it is concluded that imperfect pursuit movements of the eye result in a continued motion of the image on the retina. This motion results in reduced intensity contrast, which is a factor in producing loss in acuity."—F. Ratliff.

9597. Luria, S. M. (USN Medical Research Laboratory, New London, Conn.) Absolute threshold for extremely wide fields. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 884-886.—"The absolute visual threshold for an area 40° by 100° visual angle at a color temperature of 2050° K was obtained for seven observers. Two conditions were used, (1) turning the light on and (2) turning the light both on and off before a judgment was made. The average threshold for the six observers in the 24-36 year age range was 2.35 log  $\mu\mu L$ . No difference in threshold was found between the two conditions. High rank order correlations were found between threshold ( $\mu\mu L$ ) and size of the dark adapted pupil and between threshold (trolands) and age."—F. Ratliff.

9598. Mackworth, N. H., & Mackworth, J. F. Visual search for successive decisions. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 210-221.—When a situation provides information from many different independent sources difficulties arise even when the decisions required are simple. In 2 experiments involving different conditions human Ss repeatedly had to pick out the appropriate objectives from a mass of visual detail and then make simple decisions. It was shown that the percentage of errors is proportional both to the required speed and to the display load. In the discussion the effects of different sources of information in a moving display are considered in relation to the display load and to the temporal irregularity of successive decisions.—C. M. Franks.

9599. Makarov, P. O., & Venslauskas, M. I. Zavisimost' kriticheskogo intervala diskretnosti tsvetovogo zreniya cheloveka ot sily, dliatel'nosti i prostranstva stimula. [Critical interval of discreteness in color vision in man as a function of intensity, duration, and area of stimulus.] *Biofizika*, 1958, **3**,

693-697.—When the foveal and parafoveal area of the retina receives chromatic light ( $\lambda = 620-690 \text{ m}\mu$ ;  $\lambda = 500-565 \text{ m}\mu$ ), the critical interval of discreteness is seen to be a function of intensity, duration, and retinal area of the stimulus. The results of the experiments reported conform well, in the main, with mathematical calculations.—*I. D. London.*

9600. **Miller, Earl F., II.** (USN School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola) **Effect of breathing 100 per cent oxygen upon visual field and visual acuity.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 598-602.—6 Ss were tested using a tangent screen, perimeter, and Clason acuity meter, before and after each hour of a 4-hour test run. A control run of one hour was used by having the S breath air instead of 100% oxygen as in the test run. No significant depression or constriction of the central field were found, nor were sector defects noted. The size of the blind spot remained essentially the same. No decreased sensitivity was found in the more peripheral isopters. Neither central acuity nor peripheral acuity at 5 and 10 degrees were significantly different on test runs and control runs. ". . . vision tested in several regions from zero to sixty degrees suffers no apparent decrements as a result of the breathing of 100 per cent oxygen at atmospheric pressure for a period of over four hours."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

9601. **Miller, Earl F., II. Evaluation of certain visual and related tests. Part II. Phoria.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 01 11, Sub. 6, No. 2. ii, 20 p.—In order to determine if large, near heterophorias exist among pilots screened by the required visual tests, 110 naval aviation cadets were tested by 4 methods: von Graefe, Maddox rod, Keystone Db9 target, and Monocular Projections (Renshaw). The phoria values obtained by these tests differed considerably and correlated moderately in most cases. Heterophoria at near ranged from 16° eso to 19° exo. The test-retest reliability of most of these tests was found to be satisfactory. (See 33: 7516)

9602. **Miller, Earl F., II. Evaluation of certain visual and related tests. Part IV. Size constancy.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 01 11, Sub. 6, No. 4. iii, 24 p.—The Renshaw test of size-constancy was evaluated as a possible screening device for size-distance judgments of pilots. 115 naval aviation cadets tested by this method were found to vary markedly in this function. Frequency distributions for 6 test distances at the far and near instrument settings were skewed. The variability of size (area) judgments among individuals increased with the target distance; the ratio of the maximum to minimum estimation of size of a given target increased up to 144:1. Compared to a study by Renshaw, cadets judged more distant objects to be smaller, and size-judgments predicted by Emmert's law were more closely approached. Reliability of this test was found to be fairly high generally. Correlations among the size-constancy measures were moderate in most cases and positive in all. The possibility of remedial visual training was indicated if this perceptual ability is found to be significant in flying. (See 33: 7517)

9603. **Miller, James W.** (Kresge Eye Inst., Detroit, Mich.) **Study of visual acuity during the ocular pursuit of moving test objects: II. Effects of direction of movement, relative movement, and**

**illumination.** *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 803-808.

—“It was demonstrated that the manner in which visual acuity deteriorates as the angular velocity of the test object increases is similar regardless of whether the motion is produced by moving the target vertically, horizontally, or by rotating the observer in a horizontal plane. It was shown also that the semi-empirical equation  $Y = a + bx^2$  describes satisfactorily these three types of movement. It was pointed out that individuals having a low acuity threshold in the vertical plane of movement will be likely also to have a low threshold in the horizontal plane. It was shown that although 5 to 10 footcandles may be sufficient illumination when the test object is stationary, visual acuity is substantially benefitted by increases up to 125 footcandles when the observer is rotated.”—*F. Railif.*

9604. **Miller, James W., & Ludvigh, Elek.** (Kresge Eye Inst., Detroit, Mich.) **Visual detection in a uniformly luminous field.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 603-608.—“A new technique has been devised whereby subjects are presented with a totally homogeneous visual field in which either stationary or moving targets may be employed. Provision has been made to move these targets over a wide range of angular velocities. Target acquisition time has been investigated as a function of both size and location of target. Early results indicated that observers are uncertain as to the presence or absence of targets even though they may be substantially above threshold in size. It has been found that targets exceeding the size threshold by as much as a factor of ten to fifteen times can disappear while being fixated by an observer in a homogeneous field. We believe that this phenomena cannot be accounted for by fluctuation in the accommodative mechanism of the eye, and that other factors, as yet unexplored, must be involved.”—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

9605. **Mooney, Craig M. Recognition of novel visual configurations with and without eye movements.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 133-138.—Using both amorphous and structured visual configurations found that the subsequent recognizability of the configurations immediately following the first occasion of experience with them is no greater when that occasion affords viewing time with opportunity for scanning eye movements than when it permits but a single glance.—*J. Arbit.*

9606. **Mountjoy, Paul T. Effects of exposure time and intertrial interval upon decrement to the Muller-Lyer illusion.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 97-102.—Decrement in illusion magnitude occurred as a function of trials and as exposure time to the figure increased. In addition spontaneous recovery was noted between experimental sessions and an inverse relationship between the number of trials on the first day and the amount recovered on the second. The results are interpreted as indicating that decrements to the Muller-Lyer illusion may be considered as a special case of the habituation paradigm. 17 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9607. **Mozell, Maxwell Mark., & White, David C.** (USN Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.) **Behavioral effects of whole body vibration.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 716-724.—The ability of human Ss to read digits on a mileage indicator and to perform a tracking task simulating control of an aircraft

were studied as a function of whole body vibration. Frequencies of vertical sinusoidal vibration between 0 and 50 cps at amplitudes of .05, .1, and .16 inches were used. Increasingly poorer visual performance was found at frequencies above 8 cps and was found to reach a maximum at between 40 and 50 cps. Increasing amplitude from .05 to .1 inches had no effect on visual performance. Little effect was found on tracking performance.—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

9608. Mukerji, Nirod. *Is "illusion" illusion?* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 209-212.—"By changing the colour of the obliques in the Muller-Lyer Figures the apparent difference in the length of the central lines are affected. Largest difference is manifested when the obliques are similar in colour to the central line, and least difference . . . when the dark line is terminated by green coloured obliques." There were significant differences among individuals.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9609. Müller, Kurt. *Über die Rolle der Bezugsbereiche bei der Likalisierung.* [The role of reference boundaries in localizations.] *Psychol. Arbeit.*, 1957, No. 3, 62 p.—The localization of a perceptual object requires a more or less specific reference (Bezung) to another situation in the visual field. The experiment investigates the following: (a) which boundary in the field is preferably used under certain conditions as local reference system (Ortsbezugsystem); (b) what factors contribute to its selection; and (c) what importance may be attached to the reference system, especially with regard to memorization and reproduction of a specific locale. 36-item bibliography.—*R. Wagner.*

9610. Nachmias, Jacob. (Swarthmore Coll.) *Brightness and visual acuity with intermittent illumination.* *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 726-730.—"Data on perceived brightness and visual acuity were obtained under essentially identical conditions of steady and intermittent illumination, using long exposures (up to 45 sec) as well as brief ones (250 msec). Flicker frequencies down to 8 cps and light-time fraction to 0.083 were sampled. By taking into account the exact duration of the test exposures, a more general form of Talbot's law was derived, which fits all the brightness matches obtained. When this new equation is used as a yardstick, intermittent illumination turns out to be less efficient than steady illumination so far as visual acuity is concerned for brief exposures. For long exposures it is more efficient, as was previously reported by Senders."—*F. Ratliff.*

9611. National Institutes of Health. *Symposium on the electrophysiology of the visual system.* *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1958, **46**(3, Part II), 1-179.—12 contributions comprising a symposium held at the National Institutes of Health, January, 1958 include the following: Lipetz, Leo E., "Response Pathways to Electric Stimulation in the Limulus Eye"; Kennedy, Donald, "Responses from the Crayfish Caudal Photoreceptor"; MacNichol, E. J., Jr., & Svartichin, G., "Electric Responses from the Isolated Retinas of Fishes"; Wagner, H. G., & Wollarsht, M. L., "Studies on the Functional Organization of the Vertebrate Retina"; Gouras, P., "Electric Activity of Toad Retina"; Armington, J. C., & Crampton, G. H., "Comparison of Spectral Sensitivity at the Eye and the Optic Tectum of the Chicken"; Dodi, E., "Phys-

ical Factors in the Correlation of Electroretinogram Spectral Sensitivity Curves with Visual Pigments"; Brown, K. T., & Wiesel, T. N., "Intraretinal Recording in the Unopened Cat Eye"; Marshall, W. H., "Temporal Periodicities in the Primary Projection System"; Hubel, D. H., "Cortical Unit Responses to Visual Stimuli in Nonanesthetized Cats"; Breinin, G. M., "Analytic Studies of the Electromyogram of Human Extraocular Muscle"; Goodman, G., & Gunkel, R. D., "Familial Electroretinographic and Adaptometric Studies in Retinitis Pigmentosa." Graphs, discussions, bibliographies, author and subject indices are included.—*D. Shaad.*

9612. Newhall, S. M., Burnham, R. W., & Evans, R. M. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) *Color constancy in shadows.* *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 976-984.—"The viewing condition chosen for study was an obvious shadow of daylight quality falling on a color sample and part of a surrounding white field; the less the effect of the shadow on the color appearance of the sample, the greater would be the color constancy. The purpose of the study was to make evaluations of the color constancy, both over all and by attributes, of ten color samples viewed one at a time under the standard shadow. The method was to present the color samples in the surface mode of appearance and to match them with a colorimeter, the field of which was also perceived in the surface mode. In some trials the shadow was present, in some absent, and in others there was no perceived shadow but rather the sample luminance alone was reduced proportionally. These match data were converted to the Munsell system of notation. Brunswik-type constancy ratios were formed in terms of Munsell hue, chroma, and value taken separately. The results indicate the constancy of the hue, saturation, and lightness of the surface color perceptions. There was evidence of considerable constancy in all three attributes."—*F. Ratliff.*

9613. Newson, L. John. (U. Nottingham) *Some principles governing changes in the apparent lightness of test surfaces isolated from their normal backgrounds.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 82-95.—Employing over 200 Ss this study attempted to "discover the principles underlying the restoration of lightness constancy by the introduction of inducing surfaces of varied size and reflectance at varied distances from the test surface."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9614. Ogilvie, John C., & Taylor, Maurice M. (Defense Research Medical Labs, Toronto, Canada) *Effect of orientation on the visibility of fine wires.* *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 628-629.—"The visibility of fine wires oriented in eighteen different meridians is investigated. The superiority of the horizontal and vertical meridians is demonstrated."—*F. Ratliff.*

9615. Ogle, Kenneth N. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) *Note on stereoscopic acuity and observation distance.* *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 794-798.—"Stereoscopic thresholds were determined for viewing distances of 0.5 meter and 10 meters in an instrument which essentially eliminates empirical factors to visual depth discrimination. The results with three observers show that there is no change in stereoscopic acuity at these two distances. On the basis of this result, data from a particular experiment reported in the literature which seems to show an increase in stereoscopic acuity with increase in viewing distance

were examined. It is shown that the results obtained might be better explained entirely on the basis of an empirical factor that depends upon the least perceptible difference in the angular sizes of two test objects of equal size and form set at different distances."—F. Ratliff.

9616. Ogle, Kenneth N. Present status of our knowledge of stereoscopic vision. *AMA Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1958, **60**, 755-774.—Psychophysical study of stereopsis yields many facts, including the importance of disparity of contours, regions of "obligatory" and qualitative depth, acuity thresholds, and the role of exposure time. Less well understood phenomena such as stereopsis with both transverse and vertical disparities and the roles of tension-sense and learning factors are discussed, and data from various experiments are plotted. In the present absence of an adequate theory of how disparity results in subjective depth various speculations have been offered. 43 references.—R. L. Sulzer.

9617. Patin, J. Coup d'oeil et dominance oculaire dans l'apprentissage des métiers du bâtiment. [The "good eye" and ocular dominance in the building trade training.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, **7**, 211-219.—"Having a 'good eye' is important in training for the building trades, but the various definitions given are open to criticism. J. M. Favergé's analysis of work and learning helped develop a test of visual aim, the results of which are further improved by taking predominance into account."—V. Sanua.

9618. Peckham, Robert H., & Hart, William M. Critical flicker frequency, photochemical mechanisms, and perceptual responses. *AMA Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1958, **60**, 461-471.—Ophthalmic applications of flicker such as involved in diagnosis of hypertension, determination of sun exposure-retinal sensitivity functions, etc., require a refined method based on psychometric principles. By holding frequency constant and varying contrast, using the present apparatus, reliable estimates of thresholds may be quickly obtained and interpreted. Data for 2 age groups are plotted as Gaussian ogives showing differences in mean and scatter for younger and older cases to demonstrate the reliability and usefulness of the method. 65 references.—R. L. Sulzer.

9619. Pfistner, Hans-Jürgen. (Heidelberg, Lutherstr. 44a) Über den Findegehalt physiognomischer und pathognomischer Ausdruckserscheinungen. [The degree of reliability in the perception of physiognomic and pathognomonic expression.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, **5**, 227-245.—The reliability of judging facial expression was investigated using photographs and short film scenes of 2 models as stimuli. Physiognomic impressions of enduring qualities are as reliable in forming a judgment as are pathognomonic impressions.—W. J. Koppitz.

9620. Philip, B. R. Relation between the height-width ratio and the perception of types of movement in Lissajou figures. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 59-64.—Reversible figures may be used in studies of perception, as revealing personality differences. Dynamic figures are more useful than static, and in this experiment Lissajou figures are obtained on an oscilloscope by imposing on its horizontal and vertical plates 2 frequencies in simple ratio. 30 men and 28 boys were shown 3 types of movements: reversals, accordian

type, and rinsing (rolling and dipping) type. Reversals are seen most frequently, even more frequently in boys than men for figures of some speed and complexity. Squares yield fewer movements and are more stable in perception than rectangles.—R. W. Husband.

9621. Piaget, Jean, & Lambertier, Marc. Recherches sur le développement des perceptions: XXXIII. La causalité perceptive visuelle chez l'enfant et chez l'adulte. [Research on the development of perception: XXXIII. The visual perception of causality in the child and the adult.] *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1958, **36**, 77-201.—The Michotte technique was utilized. Data on the evolution of visual perceptual causality from childhood to adolescence are presented. The principal difference found between children and adults bears upon the perception of a "contact" between the "active" and "passive" discs. The child often perceives a contact when there is actually none; when he no longer perceives the contact he ceases to have the impression of causality. The development of various kinds of impressions of causality is described and discussed. A theory from which Michotte's view can be deduced is presented. A system of equations which allows expression and differentiation of the principal forms of visual perceptual causality is presented. Causality is derived from the assimilation of perceptual data to action according to the schema which Piaget has used in the past in describing the beginnings of sensorimotor causality in the child.—H. C. Triandis.

9622. Pritchard, R. M. (U. Reading) Visual illusions viewed as stabilized retinal images. *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 77-81.—As stabilized retinal images "simple geometrical illusions are perceived in the normal way. Ambiguous perceptive figures show the reversals at about the usual rate provided that the subject is able to direct his attention to a salient point of the pattern. Certain regular stationary patterns produce illusory shadows which appear to move across the pattern in normal vision. These shadows are not seen when the effect of eye movements is removed."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

9623. Reinecke, Robert D., & Cogan, David G. Standardization of objective visual acuity measurements. *AMA Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1958, **60**, 418-421.—To test vision of hysterics, malingers, and children, a method and apparatus for vision testing making it impossible for the testee to control or fake response and not relying on trickery is desired. The present technique employs a large, moving field of vertical lines with the optokinetic reflex (train nystagmus) signalling vision. Distance from moving lines to the eye is varied. Results for 100 Ss are presented, nystagmus vs. Snellen correlation being .64.—R. L. Sulzer.

9624. Renshaw, Samuel. (Ohio State U.) Effect of stereomage decentration on apparent size. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **48**, 790-793.—"Decentration of stereomages crossed makes a figure appear nearer and smaller; uncrossed makes it look larger and more remote. Quantification of these effects is presented with an orthogonal equation describing the interactions of distance from the observer, magnitudes of the decentrations crossed and uncrossed, and phenomenal judgment of apparent size. A 30- $\times$ 30-cm white square was photographed in orthostereo at distances of 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, and 96 m. Decentrations of 0 to 60

mm of the projected images in 10-mm steps were made and matched with an adjacent variable square. Some comment is made concerning the theoretical and practical bearings of the results."—F. Ratliff.

9625. Richards, Oscar W. (American Optical Co., Research Center, Southbridge, Mass.) **Night driving seeing problems.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 565-579.—A general discussion of the many factors that play a role in decreased seeing at night, with some suggestions for improving the driver's visual performance at night.—E. G. Heinemann.

9626. Riggs, Lorri A. **The human electroretinogram.** *AMA Arch. Ophthalm.*, 1958, 60, 739-754.—Studies using the ERG, which makes possible physiological studies of the visual receptor in the intact human, have progressed through improvements in electronic amplification and recording as well as the modern contact lens electrode. In this review of progress the locus of negative and positive components, the duplex nature of retinal response, and response to flicker are summarized, and discussion comments by H. Richard Blackwell, Charles Haig, Austin H. Riesen, Kenneth T. Brown, Donald B. Lindsley, Albert M. Potts, John C. Armington, and Robert M. Boynton are appended. 58 references.—R. L. Sulzer.

9627. Sidorsky, Raymond C. **Absolute judgments of static perspective transformations.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 380-384.—Static perspective images corresponding to a flat grid-patterned surface viewed at various pitch angles were projected onto a vertical screen. Using the method of absolute judgment O readily and accurately interpreted differences in the extent of a perspective transformation as differences in their own pitch angle with respect to a fixed surface.—J. Arbit.

9628. Simonson, Ernst. (Minneapolis, Minn.) **Adaptation to glare.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1958, 46(3, Pt. 1), 353-355.—The ability to recognize fine wires under glare recovers gradually during the first 2 minutes of glare exposure. There is a large range of individual variability in adaptation.—D. Shaad.

9629. Suzumura, Kinya. [Factors of stimulus intensity, stimulating time, lapsed time and spatial distance in psycho-physiological induction.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 29, 1-7.—Stimulation of a portion of the retina by a spot of light was shown to produce a sequence of alternating facilitation and inhibition of excitation in surrounding areas. This sequence was not altered by introduction of the factors of intensity, time, or distance. English summary.—J. Lyons.

9630. Tinker, Miles A. (U. Minnesota) **Length of work periods in visual research.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 343-345.—"The present experiment was designed to investigate the use of relatively short work periods in one type of visual research. It appears that the length of work period that needs exploring ranges from 1½ to 10 minutes." Using the Tinker Speed of Reading Test, relative efficiency of speed of perception was individually assessed for 180 college sophomores under 5, 25, and 200 foot-candles of light. The only significant difference in reading speed was a decrement under 200 foot-candles for both 5- and 10-minute work periods. Glare effect is suggested.—M. York.

9631. Van de Geer, J. P., & Croon, Y. **Kodeerbaarheid als faktor in de waarneming.** [Codability as a factor in perception.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1958, 13, 359-365.—From a cognition experiment in the description and recognition of colors it is concluded that "identifiability and discriminability of colors can be reduced to a common codability factor with language as a coding system. This result confirms Whorf's theory on language and is essentially in agreement with Brown and Lenneberg's findings."—R. H. Houwink.

9632. Walls, Gordon L. (U. California) **Graham's theory of color blindness.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 449-460.—The author rejects the following "three main suppositions . . . upon which the theory rests": (a) that protanopes see yellow and blue in the spectrum and therefore cannot lack all the receptors of any one type; (b) that deutanopes have considerable depression of photopic luminosity and brightness; (c) that A.H.C., Graham's monocularly colorblind S, has a defect "close enough to regular deutanopia for her to constitute valid evidence."—E. G. Heinemann.

9633. Walters, Richard H. **Conditioning of attention as a source of autistic effects in perception.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 197-201.—An experiment and replication are presented to demonstrate the production of autistic effects in a situation creating habitual modes of responding to a problem-solving task. The task was to locate a simple figure within a complex colored figure much like the Gottschaldt Test. The simple figure could be located in 1 of 2 different colored areas within the complex figure. During an intervening training period certain colors were rewarded and other colors punished. The Gottschaldt-like figures were then presented again, and changes in responses were observed. In both experiments Ss showed a significant change toward the rewarded colors, which was explained in terms of subliminal anticipatory responses.—A. S. Tamkin.

9634. Weymouth, Frank W. (Los Angeles, Calif.) **Visual sensory units and the minimal angle of resolution.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1958, 46(1, Part II), 102-113.—The minimal angle of resolution in minutes (reciprocal of the visual acuity) plotted as a function of the eccentricity is a straight line rising from the lowest threshold in the fovea to high thresholds in the periphery. 15 references.—D. Shaad.

9635. Wilkinson, Frank Ray, & Fleming, Donovan E. **The perception of the blind spot and the convergence of the visual pathways.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 117-120.—Theorizing that a gap in the visual field corresponding to the disc does not appear in visual experience because of a convergence of visual pathways from retina to cortex such that the disc has no representation in the cortex, the authors hypothesize that an illuminated annulus surrounding the optic disc should appear smaller than one laid over a fully populated retinal area in the corresponding part of the opposite hemisphere. In test of this hypothesis, illuminated annuli were projected onto the retinas of 20 Os so that one annulus surrounded the optic disc and the other, identical with the first, fell in the temporal retina an equal angular distance from the fovea. The Os were asked to draw the perceived rings of light to reproduce the apparent sizes both in inner and outer diameters. The annulus surrounding the optic disc appeared smaller than that over the temporal retina and tended to appear thicker.—R. W. Husband.

9636. Wilson, Raymond H., Jr. (USN Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.) **Psychological brightness reduction of simulated flashes from a polyhedral satellite.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 1086-1087.—Talbot's law, critical flicker frequency, and the Bartley effect are discussed with regard to polyhedral satellites. Experimental measurement of actual reduction of apparent brightness was carried out under specified conditions: "Intermittent solar reflections from the surface of a polyhedral satellite were simulated by viewing various planets and stars through the interception of a rotating metal disc of about 10 in. radius from which had been cut a sector 1/3 in. wide; this gave a clear opening effectively 1/200 the total area of the disc. The intercepted, flashing image of one star—say Arcturus—viewed with one eye was compared in brightness to the image of another—say Spica—viewed simultaneously, without interception, with the other eye." A table presents estimates of the diminution of the intermittent image for 3 typical flash rates. A graph shows "these three values of brightness reduction compared to theoretical curves of such reduction for sources . . . for which the intermittent images would appear fused for frequencies 15 per second." The "net visual gain from use of a polyhedral rather than a spherical satellite would be five stellar magnitudes."—S. J. Lachman.

9637. Wolken, J. J., Mellon, A. D., & Contis, G. (U. Pittsburgh Medical School) **Photoreceptor structures: II. Drosophila melanogaster.** *J. exp. Zool.*, 1957, **134**, 383-410.—The absorption spectra of visual pigments of 3 eye-types of drosophila scarlet, wild red, and white, is in the neighborhood of 508 millimicrons. Studies of the phototropic responses to variations in wave length and intensity enable the determination of the effectiveness spectrum of the photoreceptor pigments. The maximum effectiveness obtained in the visible range is about 508 millimicrons regardless of the eye-color of the fly studied. The molecular weight of the pigment complex was determined by analytical ultracentrifugation and found to be considerably lower than the values obtained for the retinal pigments in cattle and frogs. Chromatographic studies of the metals associated with the eye colors indicated that the scarlet is associated with an iron and/or molybdenum metal complex, whereas the white is associated with a nickel complex. A pigment concentration of  $1 \times 10^9$  molecules per rhabdomere was calculated from studies of the geometry of the rhabdomere and the molecular weight of the eye pigment.—R. T. Davis.

(See also Abstracts 9235, 9459, 9463, 9467, 9475, 9683, 10064, 11147, 11148, 11197)

#### AUDITION

9638. Aronson, A. E., Hind, J. E., & Irwin, J. V. (U. Wisconsin) **GSR Auditory threshold mechanisms: Effect of tonal intensity on amplitude and latency under two tone-shock intervals.** *J. speech Res.*, 1958, **1**, 211-219.—EDR latency and amplitude as a function of tonal intensity were investigated in 40 Ss, 20 of whom were conditioned with a 0.6 second tone followed instantaneously by shock while the other 20 were conditioned with a 3.0 second tone followed instantaneously by shock. The 0.6 second method resulted in higher strength conditioning than the 3.0 second method. The 0.6 second method resulted in a

greater rate of change of amplitudes with tonal intensity. The variability of EDR latencies was smaller for the 0.6 second method.—M. F. Palmer.

9639. Bilger, Robert C. **Intensive determinants of remote masking.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 817-824.—The phenomenon of remote masking—in which a high-frequency band masks remote low frequencies below the band—was examined. After the onset of remote masking in db is directly related to the band-width level and twice the spectrum level.—I. Pollack.

9640. Broadbent, D. E. **Effect of noise on an "intellectual" task.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 824-827.—The effect of noise exposure on the performance of a subtraction task was examined. Noise exposure was associated with a significantly poorer performance. Aftereffects of noise exposure on task performance were also noted.—I. Pollack.

9641. Broadbent, D. E. (Medical Research Council, Cambridge, England) **Perception and communication.** New York: Pergamon Press, 1958. v. 338 p. \$8.50.—Auditory perception rather than visual is reviewed under the following topics: selective listening to speech, verbal and bodily response, introduction—hearing and behavior, assessment of communications channels for ease of listening, effects of noise on behavior, general nature of vigilance, some data on individual differences, nature of extinction, immediate memory and shifting of attention, selective nature of learning, recent views on skill, and retrospect and prospect. For each topic, the author has surveyed: the known facts and the broad generalizations resulting from them, the theories in each area, and the experiments supporting or disproving these theories. Summaries are presented for each area and the final chapter reviews the entire problem. 325 references.—D. Y. Cornog.

9642. Buck, Kenneth W. (U. Kentucky) **Traditional and psychogalvanic skin response audiometry.** *J. speech Res.*, 1958, **1**, 275-278.—10 male and 10 female Ss selected randomly from 363 introductory psychology students were tested for thresholds on the right ears at 250, 1000, and 4000 cps by traditional and PGSR audiometry. Only 15 Ss were tested at 1000 cps. PGSR was found to give valid measures of auditory threshold at all 3 frequencies and showed consistent measurements over all 3 frequencies.—M. F. Palmer.

9643. Carterette, Edward C. **Message repetition and receiver confirmation of messages in noise.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 846-855.—A probability model for the reception of successive messages in noise is described and is tested empirically. A critical parameter is the receiver's decision criterion for confirmation of messages. "The data are in excellent agreement with predictions from the theory of the total number of communication events required before the entire set of N messages is confirmed, and of the total numbers of correct and incorrect confirmations."—I. Pollack.

9644. Chmelar, V. (Katedra psychologie MU, Brno) **Metoda výzkumu trvání aktivní akustické pozornosti.** [The method of research of the duration of acoustic attention.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychol.*, 1957, **1**, 61-65.—The description of the author's method and apparatus for the research of acoustic attention by the

sound-analysis of words. Russian and English summaries.—*V. Bricháček*.

9645. **Frisina, D. Robert** (Gallaudet Coll.) **Basic considerations in auditory training.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, **103**, 459-466.—Neurophysiological involvements which may attend hearing loss and physical and psychological problems related to sound amplification are described. Included in the latter are the reliability and validity of auditory measurement, and comparisons of monaural and binaural stimulation and reception.—*T. E. Newland*.

9646. **Green, David M.** **Detection of multiple component signals in noise.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 904-911.—"The detectability of a complex signal, one generated by adding two sinusoids, and partially masked by white noise was determined. The data are best explained by a model in which it is assumed that two or more critical bands may be linearly combined. This implies that the auditory mechanism may change the appropriate parameters of the analysis process in order to match the signal to be detected."—*I. Pollack*.

9647. **Hanley, C. N., Tiffany, W. R., & Brungard, J.** (U. Washington) **Skin resistance changes accompanying the sidetone test for auditory malingerers.** *J. Speech Res.*, 1958, **1**, 286-293.—Skin resistance changes appearing as unconditioned responses to delayed sidetone were studied by means of GSR. During experimental employment of delayed sidetone test of malingerers, 50 hearing Ss were divided into 5 groups to measure skin-resistance changes with delayed feedback at 80, 60, 40, 20, and 0 db. Changes resulting from ten 8-second randomly spaced administrations of delayed feedback while reading a long prose passage were analyzed by means of measures of latencies of response related to sidetone level. High levels produced highly consistent variations. Analysis seemed to indicate possibility of measurable skin-resistance changes in response to sidetone levels as low as 20 db. Judges were able to make highly accurate judgments as to level of sidetone employed with each S using nothing but graphic records.—*M. F. Palmer*.

9648. **Harris, J. Donald; Pikler, Andrew G., Hoffman, Howard S., & Ehmer, Richard H.** **The interaction of pitch and loudness discriminations.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 232-238.—"The addition of a second cue, even when it was by itself almost completely undetectable, never failed to add its bit to the joint discrimination-probability of a two-cue signal. This interaction effect was fairly constant no matter what the discrimination-probability of the first cue. . . . the nature of the interaction was twofold, and was to be looked for in a correlation between sensitivity fluctuations for pitch and loudness, and especially in the anatomic-electro-neural events within the cochlea which move basalward with increased intensity and also with higher frequency."—*J. Arbit*.

9649. **Hind, J. E., Aronson, A. E., & Irwin, J. V.** (U. Wisconsin) **GSR auditory threshold mechanisms: Instrumentation, spontaneous response and threshold definition.** *J. Speech Res.*, 1958, **1**, 220-226.—EDR recording apparatus with amplitude measured as change in electrical conductance of skin, using constant base current of 40 microamp., and latency determination by presenting EDR's on the cathode ray oscilloscope, each sweep being triggered simulta-

neously with stimulus tone onset, was used on 20 subjects by analyzing normalized amplitude vs. latency at each of 5 test-tone intensities: +10, +5, +0, -5, and -10 db. All responses at -10 db were interpreted as spontaneous and all responses were rejected at -10 db. When this criterion is applied to +10 db intensity only 7% of responses were rejected. Result indicated advisability of using high percentage response for threshold criterion in presence of spontaneous activity.—*M. F. Palmer*.

9650. **Hirsh, Ira J.** **Monaural temporary threshold shift following monaural and binaural exposures.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 912-914.—"The monaural temporary threshold shift (TTS) was measured under several experimental conditions to ascertain whether or not it depended upon whether one ear or both ears were exposed to sound. There is no difference in the initial part of the recovery curve for 1400 cps after exposure to 1000 cps at 100 db SL, but the diphasic recovery curve or 'bounce' is clear only after monaural exposure not after binaural."—*I. Pollack*.

9651. **Hirsh, Ira J., & Burgeat, Michel.** **Binaural effects in remote masking.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 827-832.—Are the interaural phase relations that are critical for direct masking also critical for remote masking? Apparently, yes. "The results are interpreted as indicating that the interaural time relations between the remote-masking sources that result from a phase reversal of the high-frequency band involve a time shift of about one half-period of the band midfrequency."—*I. Pollack*.

9652. **Katsuki, Yasuji; Sumi, Tadaaki; Uchiyama, Heiichi, & Watanabe, Takeshi.** (Tokyo Medical and Dental U.) **Electric responses of auditory neurons in cat to sound stimulation.** *J. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, **21**, 569-588.—A major study of spontaneous discharges and responses to steady tone, click and tone pip stimuli of single auditory and non-auditory units in the cochlear nerve bundle, dorsal cochlear nucleus, trapezoid body and inferior colliculus of cat. 27 references.—*G. Westheimer*.

9653. **Kimura, Robert, & Perlman, H. B.** **Arterial obstruction of the labyrinth: I. Cochlear changes.** *Ann. Otol., Rhinol., Laryng.*, 1958, **67**, 1-20.—The arterial supply to the inner ear was surgically interrupted without damage to the VIII nerve. Arterial occlusion produces profound and rapid changes in all the structures of the cochlea. Hair cells are affected within a half an hour, the supporting cells within several hours, and finally there is complete ossification of the cochlea within 6 months. These effects may not be attributed to infection by-products since infection was seldom encountered and only in the middle ear at that. Arterial occlusion caused much more severe damage to the cochlea than venous occlusion.—*J. A. Vernon*.

9654. **Kimura, Robert, & Perlman, H. B.** **Arterial obstruction of the labyrinth: II. Vestibular changes.** *Ann. Otol., Rhinol., Laryng.*, 1958, **67**, 21-36.—The arterial supply to the vestibula labyrinth was interrupted in 65 animals without surgical damage to the vestibular nerve. A progression change results affecting first the sense cells and then the supporting cells. The obstruction produced by arterial occlusion is more rapid and more severe than that resulting from venous occlusion. Functional involvements such as

nystagmus, body and neck torsion, and rolling were severe and much more acute than after venous obstruction. The vestibular signs usually disappeared after several weeks. (See 33: 9653)—*J. A. Vernon.*

9655. Kirk, Roger E. Difference limen for tone diminution. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 915-918.—“The difference limen for tone diminution was investigated with diminution rate, fundamental frequency, and tonal complexity as parameters. The relative difference limen for tone diminution is of the order of 4½ to 5½% over the range of diminution rates investigated. The difference limen is relatively independent of fundamental frequency and tonal complexity.”—*I. Pollack.*

9656. Misrahy, G. A., De Jonge, B. R., Shnabarger, E. W., & Arnold, J. E. Effects of localized hypoxia on the electrophysiological activity of cochlea of the guinea pig. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 705-709.—“Solutions of glucose oxidase were injected into the scalae to render the organ of Corti hypoxic without affecting oxygen tension in the stria vascularis. It was thus possible to depress action potentials and microphonics, leaving the dc potential largely unaffected. The results show that the dc potential originates in the stria vascularis.”—*I. Pollack.*

9657. Nakajima, Shinshu. [Time errors in the successive comparison of tonal durations.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **29**, 18-27.—2 types of time errors were studied, one as a function of intervals between tones successively presented (P), and the other as a function of the duration of the tone (E). For short P or E functions time errors were always negative, decreasing as the times involved in P and E functions increased. A proposed account of the process based on data obtained by introspective methods is presented. English summary.—*J. Lyons.*

9658. O'Neill, John J., Oyer, Herbert, & Baker, Donald J. (Ohio State U.) Auditory skills of blinded individuals training with pilot dogs. *J. speech Res.*, 1958, **1**, 262-267.—Conventional pure tone and Békésy audiometric tests, localization tests, and the Seashore tests of Musical Talent administered to 53 blind Ss receiving training with pilot dogs. Instructors in charge of training rated each S in terms of relative skill in use of such dogs on 3 point scale. Ss who were above average in use of pilot dogs achieved lower pure tone thresholds than did average and below-average groups. Above-average groups exhibited superior performance on tests of localization. The Seashore tests of Musical Talent did not distinguish among the 3 proficiency categories.—*M. F. Palmer.*

9659. Pickett, J. M., & Pollack, Irwin. Prediction of speech intelligibility at high noise levels. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 955-963.—“Speech intelligibility in noise was measured at noise levels ranging up to 130 db using various speech to noise (S/N) ratios. With S/N ratio held constant, large decrements in intelligibility were observed for all spectra as the noise level was increased within the range studied. Methods of predicting speech intelligibility in high level noise are evaluated in terms of the results.”—*I. Pollack.*

9660. Robinson, H. C. (Defense Research Laboratory, Toronto, Ontario) Effects of hyperventilation on speech and hearing. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 763-768.—Each of 8 male Ss read a speaker-

intelligibility test-list under 3 conditions: resting state, after 5 minutes of hyperventilation, and after 13 minutes of hyperventilation. 24 listeners with normal hearing were used. . . . hyperventilation, as produced in this experiment, resulted in: (1) a significant increase in speech intelligibility, in spite of a marked decrease in articulation precision; and (2) no change in the auditory threshold for a 4000 cps tone.”—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

9661. Silver, Carl A., & Fletcher, John L. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) Localization of sound on ice and snow. *USA Med. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 356. 6 p.—6 adult male Ss were subjected to various tests in an attempt to determine some of the factors important in the localization of the direction of sounds under arctic conditions. 4 variables were introduced: surface of ice and fresh encrusted snow, S elevation in both a prone and standing position, stimulus elevation of transducers located either one and one half or 6 feet above ground level, and pitch stimuli of tones of 400 and 1000 cps. The Ss were able to localize the direction of sounds better over snow surface than over ice.—*R. V. Hamilton.*

9662. Simpson, Shirley E. (Boston, Mass.) Development and validation of an objective measure of locomotor response to auditory rhythmic stimuli. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ.*, 1958, **29**, 342-348.—A study of an objective measure “which permits measurement of locomotor response to auditory rhythmic stimuli.” This instrument, the “Rhythmeter” was first used in a pilot study on female high school juniors and then on 38 professional dancers and 42 members of dance clubs in professional schools or colleges of physical education (experimental groups) and on 89 members of the general college population. “Results of the study indicate that when women from the general college population were compared with trained amateur and professional dancers, the scores achieved by the dancers were statistically superior.” A very low correlation was found between “Rhythmeter” scores and a written sensory test.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

9663. Spieth, Walter, & Trittipoe, W. J. Intensity and duration of noise exposure and temporary threshold shifts. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 710-713.—The hypothesis that duration is twice as important as intensity in producing temporary threshold shifts (TTS) was tested. While the hypothesis does not hold exactly over a wide range of conditions it predicts TTS considerably better over a wide range of exposure conditions than would an equal-energy hypothesis.—*I. Pollack.*

9664. Stevens, Joseph C. Stimulus spacing and the judgment of loudness. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 246-250.—“The scaling of loudness by the method of magnitude estimation under a number of different stimulus spacings confirms the finding that the loudness of white noise is essentially a power function of stimulus intensity above about 40 db SPL. The over-all form and slope of the function turn out to be relatively insensitive to the spacing of the stimuli. . . . In contrast to the stability of magnitude estimates, category judgments of loudness vary substantially with the spacing of the stimuli. The results argue in favor of magnitude estimation over category rating in the scaling of apparent magnitude.”—*J. Arbit.*

9665. **Tanner, Wilson P., Jr. What is masking?** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 919-921.—"Three experiments are presented and analyzed in terms of a conventional definition of masking and a masking index conforming to this definition. It is demonstrated that, even though all of these experiments yield data permitting calculation of the masking index, at least three distinct processes lead to these data: signal masking, distortion of the sound wave form, and listener distraction. Either masking theories should take these three processes into account, or masking should be redefined."—*I. Pollack*.

9666. **Tolhurst, Gilbert C. Vocal pitch changes: Effects on intelligibility test scores.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 76, ii, 13 p.—One test word in each stimulus phrase of 3 words was inflected upward in pitch. In one condition a single voice read the whole phrase and in a second each test word was read by a different voice. Inflecting words improved intelligibility in the first condition but gave lower scores in the second. Position of the inflected word in the test phrase influenced its intelligibility, the medial position yielding the highest score in the first condition and the lowest in the second. 18 references.

9667. **Tonndorf, Juergen. Harmonic distortion in cochlear models.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 929-937.—"According to Békésy, the envelope over the train of waves traveling along the cochlear partition is asymmetrical; the distal slope being steeper than the proximal one. In experiments on cochlear models, this asymmetry was seen to increase with intensity. Introduction of artificial 'eddies' of varying velocity into the model (while the intensity was kept constant) indicated that the 'eddies' were responsible for the observed increase in asymmetry of the envelope. Resolution of this distorted pattern of fluid motion along the cochlear partition was in accordance with the place principle of frequency localization."—*I. Pollack*.

9668. **Tonndorf, Juergen. Localization of aural harmonics along the basilar membrane of guinea pigs.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 938-943.—"Harmonic distortion has been shown to originate hydrodynamically in cochlear model. The results of the present study indicate (1) that distortion within the cochlear occurs at a lower intensity level than it does in the middle ear (confirming results of earlier investigators), and (2) that each newly created harmonic forms a traveling-wave pattern of its own along the basilar membrane in accordance with the place principle. These results support the hydrodynamic hypothesis of the origin of intracochlear distortion."—*I. Pollack*.

9669. **Ward, W. D., Glorig, A., & Sklar, D. L. Dependence of temporary threshold shift at 4 kc on intensity and time.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 944-954.—The effect of several noise parameters—duration, intensity, and on-fraction—upon subsequent temporary threshold shift was examined. A single equation involving all 3 parameters provides excellent fits to the experimental data.—*I. Pollack*.

9670. **Winchester, Richard A., & Gibbons, Edward W.** (VA Regional Office, Los Angeles, Calif.) **The effect of auditory masking upon oral reading rate.** *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, **23**, 250-252.—3 S groups, each composed of 40 normal hearing veterans, were

studied so that one-half of the Ss heard masking noise in the right ear with the remainder receiving the noise in the left ear, then by binaural masking noise of sensation level of 80 db and finally the reading of a test passage under head phones without masking. Auditory masking at sensation levels not in excess of 80 db does not produce clinical measurable alterations in oral reading rates.—*M. F. Palmer*.

9671. **Yoshioka, T., Arimoto, K., Jinya, Y., Shimizu, K., & Maeshima, S. Experimental studies on the nystagmogenetic mechanisms via superior colliculus: With special consideration of the photic influence upon the collicular and vestibular nystagmus.** *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 42-43.—Abstract.

(See also Abstracts 9230, 9492, 9510)

#### OTHER MODALITIES

9672. **Brown, Robert L. (Furman U.) Wrapper influence on the perception of freshness in bread.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 257-260.—Following an earlier Purdue study with students this research found comparable results from housewives. "Three conventional type wrappers and three ages of bread in a paired-comparison design were presented to 50 housewives under blinded conditions." Greater freshness was perceived under cellophane conditions. The same differential influence held for one- and two-day-old bread.—*M. York*.

9673. **Ferster, N. P. K. kharakteristike osiatal'-no-dvigatel'noi orientirovki.** [On the nature of tactile-motor orientation.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4** (4), 53-57.—Speed and accuracy of tactile-motor perception are considerably reduced with exclusion of vision. However, a condition obtains under which they will, nevertheless, show increase. This occurs when the objects so perceived are in orderly spatial arrangement in accordance with a definite pattern.—*I. D. London*.

9674. **Frank, Lawrence K. Tactile communication.** *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1957, **56**, 209-255.—This is a general discussion of tactile experiences under the following categories: tactile experiences in personality development, cultural patterning of tactile experiences, pathology of tactile processes and experiences, and research possibilities. 68 references.—*G. G. Thompson*.

9675. **Saldanha, P. H. Taste thresholds for phenylthiourea among Japanese.** *Ann. hum. genet.*, 1958, **22**, 380-384.—165 male and 130 female Brazilians, all immigrants from Japan or first generation descendants, were tested by the sorting technique of Harris and Kalmus. Tables are given of the results for males and females, classified by age. The frequency of non-tasters was  $7.1 \pm 1.4\%$ . This estimate does not differ from those of other Mongoloid groups tested by the sorting technique.—*S. G. Vandenberg*.

9676. **Soltan, H. C., & Bracken, S. E. (U. Toronto) The relation of sex to taste reactions for P. T. C., Sodium Benzoate and Four "Standards."** *J. Hered.*, 1958, **49**, 280-284.—The study aimed to determine by repeated tests the extent of an individual's variation to the four standards, P. T. C., and sodium benzoate, and to compare differences between males and females. 50 male and 50 female undergraduates were tested for 12 consecutive weeks on the

four "standards," P. T. C. and sodium benzoate. Females have more sensitive tastes for quinine than males, and probably also for sodium benzoate. Bitter and sour are often hard to distinguish.—*G. C. Schweinger*.

9677. Stein, Marvin; Ottenberg, Perry, & Roulet, Norman. **A study of the development of olfactory preferences.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 264-266.—"A series of odorous substances consisting of synthetic feces, synthetic sweat, and amyl acetate were presented to a group of 300 children between the ages of 3 and 12. Almost all of the 3- and 4-year-old children rated the odors as pleasant. There was a significant decrease at the age of 5 in the percentage of pleasant reactions to the odors. The data suggest that although adult olfactory preferences may have their roots in pregenitality, the significant changes in olfactory preferences first appear during the Oedipal phase, then become consolidated, and persist during the latency period."—*L. A. Pennington*.

(See also Abstract 9467)

#### RESPONSE PROCESSES

9678. Barber, Theodore Xenophon. **Hypnosis as perceptual-cognitive restructuring: III. From somambulism to autohypnosis.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 299-304.—This reports a case study which indicates that hypnosis involves trance behavior (relative detachment from reality-stimuli) and a readiness on the part of the S to accept the operator's statements as valid descriptions of what is about to happen. These phenomena were demonstrated in a 20-year-old male with such suggestions as regression to age 7 and anesthesia in several senses. However, he eventually became unable or unwilling to accept suggestions although he still went under the trance.—*R. W. Husband*.

9679. Barnett, S. A. **Experiments on "neophobia" in wild and laboratory rats.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 195-201.—Wild rats not only tend to explore their surroundings they also tend to avoid unfamiliar objects in a previously explored area. The effects of environmental changes on feeding was studied in 3 groups of caged wild rats. In all 3 groups feeding was interrupted by small changes in their cage environments. The rats reacted to a new object by avoidance and not by exploration. From these findings and from comparable experiments with tame rats it was concluded that exploration and new object reaction behavior are quite distinct, that only wild rats display new object reaction in any substantial form and that in wild rats avoidance behavior is by far the more important source of delayed or reduced feeding.—*C. M. Franks*.

9680. Barnett, S. A. **Exploratory behaviour.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 289-310.—"A critical analysis is presented of some features of exploratory behaviour, especially in wild and tame rats but also in other species. Such behaviour is considered in the light of certain general concepts, especially 'appetitive behaviour,' 'reactive inhibition,' latent or exploratory learning, and motivation. The avoidance of new things, displayed by wild rats, is also discussed." 125 references.—*C. M. Franks*.

9681. Beach, F. A., Conovitz, M. W., Steinberg, F., & Goldstein, A. C. (Yale U.) **Experimental**

**inhibition and restoration of mating behavior in male rats.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, 89, 165-181.—A series of mating tests with receptive females were used to observe differential effect of low shock (100 volts) and high shock (380 volts) upon inhibition of copulatory behavior of 19 male rats selected for high sexual responsiveness. In no instance did low shock inhibit tendency to mate. Although there was a progressive increase in frequency of unsuccessful copulations during successive tests with low shock the frequency of completed copulations was unchanged. All rats, whether previously subjected to low shock, or without such prior "punishment," showed sexual inhibition, per criterion of no sexual response in 2 successive exposures to receptive female, under conditions of high shock. The majority of males recovered from the inhibited state 12-30 days after "punishment" discontinued. 6 that had not so regained sexual activity were restored to normal levels of sexual performance after a series of 12 ECT. —*M. Phillips*.

9682. Birren, J. E., & Kay, H. (National Inst. of Mental Health) **Swimming speed of the albino rat: I. Age and sex differences.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 374-377.—A total of 109 albino rats of the Sprague-Dawley strain were given swimming trials on 2 days. Each trial was timed for a swimming distance of 11.5 feet. "Statistically significant age differences in swimming speed were found for both males and females. In all instances the females were faster swimmers." Swimming speed was discussed as a useful measure "of exploring age differences in speed, fatigue, and possible drug effects."—*J. Botwinick*.

9683. Blair, Wesley C. (General Dynamics Corp., Groton, Conn.) **Measurement of observing responses in human monitoring.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 255-256.—"Five male employees of the Research and Development Division of Electric Boat served as subjects, and each was given ten 30-minute sessions on a fixed, 1-minute interval schedule." Ss worked in a dark room and had to detect deflections of a pointer from a null position. Characteristic response records of each S for a 1-minute fixed-interval schedule of pointer deflections (obtained on the last or tenth session) are presented in a figure. The pattern of observing responses of 2 Ss were much like those reported earlier by Holland; the other 3 Ss displayed observing responses which were "relatively continuous and unlike those obtained by Holland." Results indicate that behavior differed from Ss under identical experimental conditions. "The differences from Holland's results may be due to the measurement of a different response or to differences between Ss."—*S. J. Lachman*.

9684. Bowman, Karl M. (3831 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.) **The verdict on the Kinsey imports.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 126-128.—A report of the verdict of the United States District Court permitting the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University to import materials conventionally judged to be "obscene" and implications of same for the work of scholars.—*N. H. Pronko*.

9685. Cooper, K. W. (U. Rochester) **Biology of Eumenine wasps v. digital communication in wasps.** *J. exp. Zool.*, 1957, 134, 469-514.—The structure and contents of wasp nests were systematically manipulated in order to determine the factors involved

in pupal orientation toward the exit of multicelled linear nests. The rough texture of one wall of the nest and the concave distal end of the cells determined the uniformity of direction of orientation. Factors of position of the egg, comparisons of texture and glandular secretions did not provide significant orientation cues. The findings were discussed in terms of the transmission of information from parent to offspring.—R. T. Davis.

9686. Cowen, Emory L., & Obrist, Paul A. (U. Rochester) **Perceptual reactivity to threat and neutral words under varying experimental conditions.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 305-310.—30 male and 30 female introductory psychology student volunteers were randomly assigned by sex to one of 3 experimental groups and were tested for perceptual reactivity to threat and neutral words matched for word frequency. The experimental groups differed only in terms of induced strength of expectation for threat words from 0% to 100%. Findings support the prediction that the discrepancy between threat and neutral word thresholds decreases as strength of set for threat stimuli increases. However threat words were found to have higher report thresholds than neutral words in all conditions. 18 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

9687. Danilova, L. K. **Narushenie uslovnogo pishchevogo refleksa na elektricheskii tok posle sshibok.** [Disturbance of conditioned alimentary reflex to electrical current following conflicting experiences.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 505-512.—Interference with the transformation of an unconditioned defensive reflex into a conditioned alimentary reflex was studied in dogs subjected to conflicts "between excitatory and inhibitory processes." The disturbance of the latter reflex was manifested "either in restitution of the defensive response, while the pre-established alimentary reflex was being inhibited, or in inhibition of the conditioned alimentary response, unaccompanied by restoration of the defensive reflex." Interference with transformation of reflexes occurring after a conflicting experience may cause the development of a neurotic disorder.—I. D. London.

9688. Das, J. P. **Conditioning and hypnosis.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 110-113.—A light-to-medium-deep hypnosis was induced and an hypnotic score given S on the basis of the number of suggestions he could reject while in this state. In addition each S was given an acquisition and extinction score on the basis of the number of CRs made on 18 non-reinforced trials interspersed within 30 reinforced trials and the number of CRs made during 10 extinction trials in an eyelid conditioning study. The correlations between hypnosis and these 2 variables were significantly different from zero indicating a basic similarity between hypnosis and conditioning. 18 references.—J. Arbit.

9689. Dember, William N. **Stimulus alternation in peripherally blinded rats.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 219-221.—To test the hypothesis that the prior turning response (R) is more important in accounting for alternation behavior in blinded than it is in normal rats, 2 groups of 16 were tested on a + maze. There was no significant difference in R-alternation. Visual stimuli are not an essential basis of alternation, but the problem remains as to what

cues the blind rat does use. Reactive inhibition cannot account for alternation.—R. S. Davison.

9690. Dufort, Robert H., & Kimble, Gregory A. **Ready signals and the effect of interpolated UCS presentations in eyelid conditioning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 1-7.—It has been shown that under some conditions interpolated UCS trials have the same effect upon eyelid conditioning as trials in which the CS and UCS are paired. Other evidence has failed to obtain this result. The present study shows that the crucial variable making for this difference is the presence or absence of a ready signal: the phenomenon occurs when the ready signal is not used. 19 references.—J. Arbit.

9691. Ehrlich, Annette, & Burns, Neal. **Exploratory behaviour of the black-footed ferret.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 235-241.—To measure exploration in a previously uninvestigated species, 6 tame, experimentally naive, adult ferrets were run individually in an "open-field" for 5 minutes on 3 successive days. They ran about, with little decline in activity over the 3 days. On days 4 and 5 they were introduced to a novel object, either a live rat or a brass finial. Significantly more time was spent in that part of the open-field which contained the novel object. 23 references.—R. S. Davison.

9692. Ferster, Charles B. **Control of behavior in chimpanzees and pigeons by time out from positive reinforcement.** *Psych. Monogr.*, 1958, **72**(8, Whole No. 461), 38 p.—The toggle switch pressure of 2 adult male chimpanzees and the pecking of a circular disk by 2 White Carneaux male pigeons were studied experimentally to determine the effect of punishment (aversive event) on the behavior and thus permit "an analysis of some properties of behavioral control by stimuli which are aversive because positive reinforcement is discontinued." 19 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9693. Fisher, Seymour, & Cleveland, Sidney E. **Body image boundaries and sexual behavior.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **45**, 207-211.—"Previous work by the writers had established that the more definite an individual's body image boundaries the greater his capacity to enter into intimate expressive relationships. It was hypothesized on this basis that subjects with definite boundaries would show evidence of greater sexual interest and expressiveness than subjects with indefinite boundaries. The hypothesis was supported by data representing various indirect indices of sexual behavior."—R. W. Husband.

9694. Fleishman, Edwin A. **A relationship between incentive motivation and ability level in psychomotor performance.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 78-81.—An attempt was made to produce differential effects of certain supplementary verbal motive-incentive instructions upon performance of individuals of different ability levels. Each group improved at about the same rate and in an approximately linear fashion. Although supplementary motivation instructions made no difference in the over-all performance of the low-ability Ss these instructions did make a difference in the performance of the high-ability Ss.—J. Arbit.

9695. Fox, W., & Dessauer, H. C. (Louisiana State U.) **Photoperiodic stimulation of appetite and growth in the male lizard, *Anolis carolinensis*.**

*J. exp. Zool.*, 1957, **134**, 557-576.—Adult and immature salamanders were exposed each day to natural light, 9 hours of artificial light and to 18 hours of artificial light. One group of animals was collected in the fall when the fat and glycogen stores were maximum and another group collected during the winter when energy stores are depleted. Animals exposed to 18 hours of light consumed considerably more food than animals exposed to 9 hours of light. Immature chameleons gained in body-weight and in liver and fat body-weights when exposed to long daylight. Adult animals collected in the winter replenished their fat stores if placed on long days. Significant growth in length attributed to length of day occurred in immature and adult *Anolis* and a direct photoperiodic stimulation of growth is suggested.—*R. T. Davis*.

9696. Frings, H., & Frings, M. (Pennsylvania State U.) **The effects of temperature on chirp-rate of male cone-headed grasshoppers, *Neoconocephalus ensiger*.** *J. exp. Zool.*, 1957, **134**, 411-425.—The chirp-rate of 11 sword-bearing cone-headed grasshoppers was studied in the laboratory by means of a tape recorder run at high speeds. Chirp-rate is related to temperature in an exponential fashion. Individual differences were noted in temporal sequences and nature of the sound of chirping.—*R. T. Davis*.

9697. Gibson, James J. **Visually controlled locomotion and visual orientation in animals.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 182-194.—Since the controlling stimulation for locomotor behavior in animals is mainly optical, a general theory of locomotor behavior must involve certain assumptions about object perception and "visual kinaesthesia." Evidence for these assumptions is cited and 8 formal postulates generated. From this theory it is inferred that animals are visually oriented to the surfaces of their environment not merely to light as such. Thus it is possible to explain why animals seem to have space perception. Finally the implications of this theory for maze-learning are pointed out. 24 references.—*C. M. Franks*.

9698. Gilbert, Thomas F. **Fundamental dimensional properties of the operant.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 272-282.—Dimensional properties of the operant are: latency, tempo, perseveration, duration, intension, extension, direction. "Empirical characteristics of several of these dimensions were described."—*C. K. Bishop*.

9699. Gregg, Lee W. **Changes in distribution of muscular tension during psychomotor performance.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 70-77.—During performance of motor tasks an increase in the muscle-action potentials over resting levels was found. Changes in this generalized tension during performance that could be attributed to conditions of load or fatigue were not found. A 67 lb. load and fatigue altered proficiency of performance in such a way that increases in tension appeared to accompany performance decrement.—*J. Arbit.*

9700. Haber, Ralph Norman. **Discrepancy from adaptation level as a source of affect.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 370-375.—"The Ss adapted both hands to water at or near skin temperature, and then placed each in water of different temperatures, behaviorally making an affective response as to the more

pleasant temperature by withdrawing immediately the less comfortable hand. The results showed that small discrepancies from the adaptation level of the hands were more preferred than either larger discrepancies or zero discrepancies." Results where adaptation level is above normal skin temperature are also discussed.—*J. Arbit.*

9701. Harlow, H. F., & Zimmermann, R. R. **The development of affective responses in infant monkeys.** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, 1958, **102**, 501-509.—Neonate and infant macaque monkeys separated from their mothers 6-12 hours after birth were provided with artificial surrogate mothers, a model covered with sponge rubber and soft cloth and another made of hard wire. Either surrogate could provide lactation from a bottle and nipple. The monkeys quickly gained a filial dependence on the soft mother but not on the wire mother, an attitude in which the source of lactation was not the important condition. In the absence of this surrogate they showed distress and alarm. They rushed to the soft mother when faced with a fearful object or situation. They still centered their security on the soft mother when they could see her but not touch her.—*E. G. Boring*.

9702. Herr, Vincent V., & Kobler, Frank J. **Instructions and personality type as related to GSR changes.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 297-305.—The hypothesis tested dealt with the effectiveness of instructions in changing the GSR during a free association test. No significant differences were found for either the type of instructions or the personality of the individual. It is felt that the stimuli have a constant value from experiment to experiment regardless of the personality of the S.—*C. K. Bishop*.

9703. Hersher, Leonard; Moore, A. Ulric, & Richmond, Julius B. (State U. New York) **Effect of post partum separation of mother and kid on maternal care in the domestic goat.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 1342-1343.—"Twenty-four goat mothers were separated from their newborn kids for 1 hour immediately following birth. Two months later these mothers were observed to nurse their own kids less and alien kids more than nonseparated mothers. Separation of mother and young in half the flock also resulted in abnormal 'rejecting' behavior in some nonseparated mothers." A table of results for the 24 separated mothers and the 21 nonseparated mothers is presented.—*S. J. Lachman*.

9704. Howat, M. Gordon, & Grant, David A. **Influence of intertrial interval during extinction on spontaneous recovery of conditioned eyelid responses.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 11-15.—"The results indicated clearly that with spaced extinction there were significantly fewer CR's or trials required to reach the criterion of extinction than was the case with massed extinction trials. The mean amount of spontaneous recovery, in terms of either total number of CR's or trials to attain the criterion, was found to be essentially identical for massed or spaced extinction groups at both the 20 min. and 24 hr. recovery intervals. No major learning theory seems to predict this result." 15 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9705. Ivanova, M. P. **Nekotorye dannye ob umen'shenii latentnogo perioda dvigatel'noi reaktsii.** [Some data on reduction of the latent period of a motor reaction.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(2), 17-22.

—Diminution of latency of motor reaction is viewed as indicating increase of excitational level. Data are presented to show that reduction of latency under the influence of physical exercise may be accompanied in some cases by a decrease in the number of incorrect reactions to presented stimuli; in other cases, by an increase in their number. This is taken as demonstrating that the "mechanism underlying the reduction of the latent period is different in different cases."—I. D. London.

9706. Jenkins, W. O., Pascal, G. R., & Walker, R. W., Jr. **Deprivation and generalization.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 274-277.—"Two groups of pigeons, one at high drive and one at low, were conditioned to a stable response state under aperiodic reinforcement conditions. Generalization tests were then conducted in which the size of the illuminated spot on the pecking window was varied. A direct relationship was found between drive and the slope of the generalization function."—J. Arbit.

9707. Jones, Frank Pierce; O'Connell, D. N., & Hanson, J. A. **Color-coded multiple-image photography for studying related rates of movement.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **45**, 247-251.—"For studying certain human movements as patterns of response we have found that useful information can be obtained by recording both the stimulus and the response by multiple-image photography and coding the pattern with color. The method provides an exact record of the latency, direction, and rate of movement for each trajectory within the pattern. The records, made on 35 mm. Ektachrome or Anscochrome film, are easy to file, easy to interpret, and once the apparatus has been set up, easy to obtain."—R. W. Husband.

9708. Karamian, A. I. **Problemy mekhanizmov obrazovaniia vremennykh sviazel.** [Problems of the mechanisms of formation of conditioned connections.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 599-603.—In January, 1958 a conference was called by the Georgian Academy of Sciences in the USSR on the initiative of I. S. Beritov to discuss the problems posed by the "conditioned connection," within the framework of "different physiological orientations." Summaries of and comments on the most important papers read are presented under 3 groupings: the morphological basis of the conditioning mechanisms, their electrophysiological basis, and their relation to the lower divisions of the central nervous system. It is held that a pavlovian physiology which denies a role to these lower divisions in the formation of conditioned connections distorts Pavlov's theory. Further, it is affirmed that conditioned-reflex methodology in combination with morphological and electrophysiological research promises a correct solution of disputed questions in the near future along with an "experimental clarification of the role of the subcortical system in the mechanisms of conditioned-reflex activity."—I. D. London.

9709. Kay, H., & Birren, J. E. (Oxford U.) **Swimming speed of the albino rat: II. Fatigue, practice and drug effects on age and sex differences.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, **13**, 378-385.—2 experiments were reported. In the first, 40 Sprague-Dawley rats "were given 30 consecutive swimming trials followed by 5 minutes' rest and 5 more consecutive trials. All age groups fatigued over the 30 trials, but the old males showed the greatest effect." In the second ex-

periment, 24 rats were given extended practice by swimming them for 12 days for 15 trials each. Practice reduced fatigue but was most marked for old males.—J. Botwinick.

9710. Kelleher, Roger T. (Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) **Concept formation in chimpanzees.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 777-778.—"Animals performed with a high degree of accuracy on two concept problems. The bases of these performances, however, differed qualitatively. In one problem, successful performance was based upon responding to specific stimulus patterns. In the other problem, successful performance was based upon responding to the common element or concept." Ss were 2 food-deprived chimpanzees. A "new technique for the study of concept formation" is presented: animals were trained to press a telephone key for food reward; above the telephone key successive stimulus patterns were presented in 9 small plexiglas windows arrayed in a  $3 \times 3$  square. Representative stimulus patterns and cumulative response curves are shown in a figure.—S. J. Lachman.

9711. Kline, Milton V. **The dynamics of hypnotically induced anti-social behavior.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **45**, 239-245.—Recently it has been demonstrated that under certain conditions a S will commit antisocial acts under hypnosis, contrary to a long-held view. In this experiment a 28-year-old man capable of somnambulism was asked to do an act undescribed but one which was classed as not only antisocial but illegal. 4 experimenters used 4 different procedures and 2 more tests were done by the 3 male hypnotists. In some cases all met with failure; in some, certain experimenters obtained positive results; and in only one did all experimenters have success. In this the S was asked to visualize himself doing the act first then do it.—R. W. Husband.

9712. Konopkin, O. A. **Ob izmenenii latentnogo perioda dvigatel'noi reaktsii na slukhovye razdrabzhiteli.** [On change of the latent period of a motor reaction to auditory stimuli.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(2), 8-16.—From the results of a research study on the latent period of a simple motor reaction to auditory stimuli, presented in couples with an interval of 0.125 to 10 sec., it appears that the negative after-effect, observed by A. I. Bronshten (Russk. fiziol. Zh., 1927, No. 5), is not universal or necessary. When coupled stimuli are repeatedly presented, it disappears more or less rapidly depending on the conditions of the experiment. The disappearance is explained in terms of a specific "self-instruction" developed by the subject tested.—I. D. London.

9713. Magnus, Dietrich. (U. Tubingen) **Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Bionomie und Ethologie des Kaisermatzes Argynnis paphia L. (Lap. Nymph): I. Über optische Auslöser von Anfliegeraktionen und ihre Bedeutung für das Sichfinden der Geschlechter.** [Experimental investigation of the physiology and ethology of the fritillary butterfly Argynnis paphia: I. The optical factors of the approach reaction and their meaning for the self identification of the species.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958, **15**, 397-426.—Stimuli involved in sexual appetitive behavior of the fritillary butterfly: generally the males react to optical stimuli. The change from search-flight to directed flight by the male is a function of the optical stimulus situation.

The stimulus most effective is similar to the female's wings and was most nearly simulated by Ostwald color paper No. 4 PA. The black color of the wing and its shape have no positive stimulus value. Movement only adds to the stimulus value as a function of increasing the rate of stimulus presentation per unit time. The wave length characteristics of the female have the only true positive stimulus values.—A. H. Urmer.

9714. Meissner, W. W. (St. Louis U.) **Affective response to psychoanalytic death symbols.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 295-299.—The possible relation between the death concept (in which the person dreads the dissolution of his own personality by death) and emotional response (as measured by the GSR) forms the basis for this study. Ss were 40 Roman Catholic seminarians with a median age of 28. 20 death symbol words and 30 control words were used. Significant differences in the mean responses between death words and nondeath words indicate that the presence of death symbol words elicited an unconscious affective reaction consistent with psychoanalytic theory concerning death symbols. 19 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

9715. Mirsky, I. Arthur; Miller, Robert E., & Murphy, John V. **The communication of affect in rhesus monkeys.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 433-441.—"The present study was designed to develop an experimental model in which the expression of fear, apprehension, or 'anxiety' by one monkey is observed by a second animal. It was postulated that if the affective expression of the fearful monkey were communicated to and recognized by the viewer, the latter in turn would manifest behaviors associated with emotional arousal. Such a model would permit the delineation of the cues involved in nonverbal communication and the development of hypotheses which may be applied to studies with man." Such studies may also provide information about the relations between imitation, identification, and empathy. 28 references.—D. Prager.

9716. Mogenson, G. J., & Ehrlich, D. J. **The effects of early gentling and shock on growth and behaviour in rats.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 165-170.—To study the effects of gentling and shock in infancy on growth and behavior, 3 groups of 9 rats were treated as follows from 24-45 days of age: gentled 10-min. daily; control, not handled; average of 5 electric shocks daily. At 45 days shocked rats weighed significantly less than controls, but the gentled animals did not differ. In open field tests, the gentled animals showed more gross bodily activity, and the shocked group less defecation than the controls.—R. S. Davidson.

9717. Morris, David P., Jr., Beischer, Dietrich E., & Zarriello, Jerry J. **Studies on the G-tolerance of invertebrates and small vertebrates while immersed.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 19 01 11, Sub. 1, No. 2, ii, 9 p.—Animals whose habitat is water can be exposed in their natural abode to extraordinary high G-forces for prolonged periods of time. Euglena gracilis survived exposure in the ultracentrifuge at 212,000 G for 4 hours. The limiting conditions for small fishes (*Lebiasina reticulata*) were 10,000 G for 30 seconds. The chance of survival for small terrestrial mammals is greatly increased in the submersed state. In this con-

dition mice while on oxygen survived a force of 1300 G for 60 seconds.

9718. Nober, Earl Harris. **An investigation of the magnitudes of galvanic skin resistance responses that occur with different intensity levels of shock, conditioned tone and extinction tone.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Jt. Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. 1, No. 75, ii, 34 p.—The magnitude of GSR reflex was explored as functions of the intensities of shock, conditioning tone, and extinction tone; the response criteria measures. Reinforcement response magnitude varied functionally with shock intensity and extinction responses related to extinction tone intensity. Response magnitude varied relatively with the quantifying response criterion measures. Stimulus intensity dynamism was demonstrated, although not invariantly. 17 references.

9719. Oba, Katsumi. (Tokyo Agricultural Coll.) **Shiiku kōraikiji no junisei to idō kōdō ni kansuru ichi kansatsu.** [Some observations on the dominance hierarchy and locomotor behavior in a small flock of the ring-necked pheasants.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1957, 7, 85-89.—4 male ring-necked pheasants were observed in a cage for 5 months. Main findings were as follows: (a) There was a linear hierarchical order which was stable for the period of the observation. (b) Each bird was moving within a definite range of locomotion for a considerably long time. (c) The range of locomotion was larger in the hierarchically higher birds than in the lower ones.—S. Ohwaki.

9720. Ogawa, Kazuo. (Kagawa U.) **Oryzias latipes no 3 kotai shūdan deno shakai kōdō ni tsuite.** [Social behavior in the 3-individual group of Oryzias latipes.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1957, 7, 72-78.—Conflict and sexual behaviors were observed for 30 minutes after adding a male or a female to a pair of male and female Oryzias latipes. Results were as follows: (a) Conflict was more frequent between males than between females. (b) Following the conflict a definite social order was established. (c) Then sexual behavior is started by a superior male. This was often interrupted by the excluded fish. (d) Defensive behavior against the interruption and pseudosexual behavior were also observed.—S. Ohwaki.

9721. Ogushi, Ryuichi. (Kyoto U.) **Rubikayadotorikobachi no sanran kōdō ni kansuru ichi jikken.** [An experiment on the ovipositing behavior of a parasite wasp, *Anicetus beneficus*.] *Annu. anim. Psychol., Tokyo*, 1957, 7, 61-64.—*Anicetus beneficus* oviposites on *Ceropales pseudoceloferus* and *C. japonicus* as well as on *C. rubens* (which is the original parasite). It was found that the rate of oviposition on these parasites by the insect with the same ovipositing capacity greatly varied with the kinds of insect available at the time. The results were discussed in relation to the problem of modification of instinctive behavior.—S. Ohwaki.

9722. Okabe, Yutaka; Iida, Mitsuo, & Ikeda, Susumu. **On somatosensory area of guinea pig.** *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 49.—Abstract.

9723. Orsini, Francine. **Note sur l'influence du délai comme facteur de différenciation inter-individuelle dans des épreuves de temps de réaction.**

[The influence of delay as a factor of inter-individual differentiation in time reaction tests.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 91-92.—Delay reactions, measured by length of time reaction, show specific S reactions. The constancy of these reactions indicate a common factor, which might be called "emotional stability" or "capacity to tolerate frustration."—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9724. Orzeck, A. Z., McGuire, C., & Longenecker, E. D. (VA Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.) *Multiple self concepts as effected by mood states*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, **115**, 349-353.—"An experiment was performed to study the hypothesis that two distinct selves occur when moods are varied. Following a definition of the term 'self' an experiment was designed to produce hypnotically two distinct self concepts by the induction of the moods of depression and elation. Twenty Ss responded to an identical self-reference scale 3 times, first during a waking state, then under hypnotic depression, followed by hypnotic elation. Memory was controlled hypnotically. The scale consisted of 100 items evenly divided for adjustment and maladjustment. Chi-square analyses for each S revealed that 14 Ss apparently shifted orientation while 6 Ss did not. It was speculated that there was considerable similarity between these artificially induced value orientations and actual case recordings."—N. H. Pronko.

9725. Reid, R. L. *The role of the reinforcer as a stimulus*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 202-209.—"The reinforcing event is present as a stimulus in the situation in which a response is acquired and is absent from the extinction situation. When extinction conditions are made more similar to those of acquisition by introducing the reinforcer unrelated to behavior ('free' reinforcement), the extinguished response is restored. Experiments with students, pigeons, and rats are described; and an analysis of the stimulus effects of reinforcement is used to account for 'disinhibition,' 'spontaneous recovery,' and speedy reconditioning after extinction."—C. M. Franks.

9726. Rensch, Bernhard. (U. Münster) *Die Wirksamkeit ästhetischer Faktoren bei Wirbeltieren*. [The effectiveness of esthetic factors with vertebrates.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958, **15**, 447-461.—The investigation of the aesthetic factors involved in pattern preference using a jackdaw, a carion crow, and 6 fishes yielded differential results for each species. Both birds generally made a statistically significantly greater preference for patterns which were symmetrical, colors of gray and black, and multi-colored stimuli to single or 2-color stimuli. The fish preferred irregular patterns which the author postulated might be due to the greater stimulus value. In addition, while the birds responded to the stimuli spontaneously the fish had to be rewarded. As further evidence of aesthetic factors the drawing and painting of apes and the songs of birds are discussed.—A. H. Urmer.

9727. Riopelle, Arthur J. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) *Behavior of primate individuals and groups*. *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 334, i, 8 p.—This report describes some of the behavioral characteristics of several genera of primates which may be of significance for the collection and maintenance of a primate colony. The social patterns of old world monkeys differ markedly from those of new world monkeys. Equally

different intellectual patterns are discernable.—R. V. Hamilton.

9728. Rosen, Joseph. *Dominance behavior as a function of post-weaning gentling in the albino rat*. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 229-234.—To determine the effects of postweaning gentling on that aspect of social behavior known as dominance, one group of rats was gentled for 5 minutes daily from age 21 to 41 days. Littermates received no gentling. All rats had familiarization trials in a dominance test box with a narrow feeding cylinder in the center. Between the ages of 58 and 69 days, each rat in one group was paired with every rat in the other group for a 5-minute competition once daily. Gentled rats were significantly more dominant and were assumed to have greater resistance to emotional disturbance. 16 references.—R. S. Davidon.

9729. Rosenberg, Milton J., & Gardner, Charles W. *Some dynamic aspects of posthypnotic compliance*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 351-366.—"Within the context of a general, psychoanalytically oriented theory of hypnosis there were presented 2 hypotheses on the nature of compliance with posthypnotic suggestions. According to the first, such compliance is viewed as facilitated by the Ss being able to interpret the posthypnotic suggestion in a manner consistent with the mechanisms and affective reactions that, for him, characterize and maintain the hypnotic relationship. In the second, compliance with a posthypnotic suggestion is viewed as facilitated if that suggestion permits the S safely to express and indulge a previously warded-off and conflicted drive. Case record data drawn from a recent experimental study were presented which tend to confirm these 2 hypotheses."—A. S. Tamkin.

9730. Sauer, E. G. F. *Celestial navigation by birds*. *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, **199**(2), 42-47.—Although ornithologists know that warblers (and other birds) travel long distances to the same places in their migrations these navigational feats have been explained speculatively. Experiments with the warbler are reported to show a "stirring of the migratory instinct" and "a seasonal time sense that governed this urge." Placed in a cage with a glass opening at the top to permit seeing the sky and nothing else they took positions pointing in particular geographic directions at the season of migration. In more controlled studies, using the cage placed in a planetarium, systematic shifts of the stars and constellations were possible to make apparently different geographical latitudes. Appropriate orientations of the birds were observed.—I. S. Wolf.

9731. Soares Leite, Octavio. (U. Brasil) *Revalidação do conceito de instinto*. [Reassessment of the concept of instinct.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958, **8**(1-2), 3-15.—A survey of the concept of instinct in the past: James, Morgan, McDougall, and of the modern contributions of the ethologists: Lorenz, Thorpe, and Tinbergen. "By putting the problem on new methodological bases that take into consideration mainly the conditions of the central nervous system, the ethologists try to give the theory of instincts a solid empirical basis." Their empirical evidence, based mostly on animal behavior, is of great importance for psychology if we accept the continuity of development between men and animals implied in evolutionary theory.—J. M. Salazar.

9732. Stern, J. A. (Washington U. School of Medicine) The effect of a series of electroconvulsive seizures on some measures of activity in the male albino rat. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, **89**, 141-151.—Under conditions of food and water deprivation, experimental groups of white rats showed measurable alterations in activity after a series of 16 ECS. However measures of activity wheel behavior (increased) differ significantly from measures of activity in the field (table top). Hypothesis presented that after ECS animals placed in new environment (table top field) show retardation in effort to explore and also show evidence of greater "emotionality" as compared to normals.—*M. Phillips*.

9733. Talmadge, Max. Expressive graphic movements and their relationship to temperament factors. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, **72**(16, Whole No. 469), 30 p.—A group of 80 right-handed male college students taking psychology courses were given a modified form of the MIRA Myokinetic Psychodiagnostics Test and the Thurstone Temperament Schedule. It was found that: (a) "Graphic-motor movements are stable measures," test-retest reliability had a coefficient of 0.62; (b) "Individuals are consistent in . . . personal tempo, amount of pressure (myokinetic) applied, and length of graphic reproductions." (c) Partial confirmation was obtained regarding the orderly relationships of different types of movement variables; and (d) extremely low correlations were found to exist between graphic motor movements and temperament factors. 59 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

9734. Teodori, Ugo. Fattori endocrini della personalità. [Endocrine factors of the personality.] *Sapienza*, 1958, **11**, 109-129.—The effects of hormonal production on personality are discussed. The mechanisms of hormone distribution are indicated, as well as the effects of the sex hormones (testosterone, androgens, estrogens), cortisone, thyroxine, pituitary hormones, and insulin. Genital syndromes, intersexual syndromes, suprarenal syndromes, Cushing's syndrome, Addison's disease, and the thyroid syndromes are described and discussed.—*W. W. Meissner*.

9735. Terekhova, O. P. Orientirovochnyi refleks v uslovnoi dvigateleinoi reaktsii na kompleksnye razdrazhiteli. [The orienting reflex in a conditioned motor reaction to a complex stimulus.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(1), 87-96.—The effect of a complex conditioned stimulus varies with the stage of formation of a conditioned motor response. Accordingly, a "generalized skin-galvanic response" to all components of a complex stimulus is typical only for the early stages of formation of the conditioned response. Later it is replaced by a "selective skin-galvanic response" to those components only of the complex which "play a signaling or discriminative role." Upon establishment of the conditioned response skin-galvanic responses disappear, to be restored, however, upon change in the structure of the stimulus.—*I. D. London*.

9736. Way, Eunice E. (Smith Coll.) Relationship of lateral dominance to scores of motor ability and selected skill tests. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. Phys. Educ.*, 1958, **29**, 360-369.—"The majority of college women have definite lateral preferences" is revealed in this study of 410 freshmen and sophomore women enrolled in the required physical education program of the University of Washington. Those

with mixed eye, hand and foot dominance were found superior in motor ability with homolateral or centrolateral preference. 15 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

9737. Weinstock, Solomon. Acquisition and extinction of a partially reinforced running response at a 24-hour intertrial interval. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 151-158.—6 proportions of reinforcement were randomly assigned by blocks of 12 trials: 12-0, 10-2, 8-4, 6-6, etc. 109 acquisition trials and 60 extinction trials were given to thirsty rats in a runway. The 12-0 and 10-2 groups ran most slowly in the last 2 blocks of 12 acquisition trials. In extinction an orderly family of curves was obtained with the groups with smaller proportions of reinforcement showing both smaller slopes and higher terminal extinction asymptotes.—*J. Arbit*.

9738. Whiteman, Martin. Anticipated frustration as a determinant of anxiety. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 183-195.—"The S-R theorist stresses anxiety's relation to signals of noxious stimulation. The personality theorist stresses anxiety's relation to threat. This paper [attempts] to point out common elements in both views by (a) stating and elaborating the hypothesis that anticipated frustration is a sufficient condition for anxiety arousal, and (b) identifying frustration with the two factors of drive and adaptive lack." Experiments and possible hypotheses are discussed. 24 references.—*C. K. Bishop*.

9739. Wickler, Wolfgang. Vergleichende Verhaltenstudien an Grundfischen: II. Die Spezialisierung des Steatocranus. [Comparative studies of cichlid behavior: II. The specialization of Steatocranus.] *Z. Tierpsychol.*, 1958, **15**, 427-446.—The habitat of Steatocranus in holes dug under stones among rapids is described. Its basic color is a function of the surround while its markings are determined by its mood. Sex and feeding behavior is also described. The pectorals are used to renew the water in its cave. Fighting behavior is not ritualized, often a function of accidental contact due to the lack of mobility. Generally Steatocranus is morphologically not adapted for its function, but some activities can be seen in early juvenile stage and occur quite readily in adulthood. Comparison with gulls indicates that environmental conditions act in fundamentally similar ways to alter behavior during adaptive evolution.—*A. H. Urner*.

(See also Abstracts 9214, 9228, 9456, 10075, 10219, 10419, 10852)

#### COMPLEX PROCESSES & ORGANIZATIONS

9740. Ancona, Leonardo. La motivation au point de vue clinique. [The clinical approach to motivation.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1958, **19**, 217-241.—A synthesis of the psychoanalytical approach and traditional psychology within the clinical method. Presented are 3 basic ways of total functioning labelled from lowest to highest levels: narcissistic, opportunistic, and value motivated. English, French, German, and Italian summaries.—*D. A. Santora*.

9741. Anderson, M., & White, R. (Duke U.) ESP score level in relation to students' attitude toward teacher-agents acting simultaneously. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, **22**, 20-28.—Students of a small high school were the Ss in an ESP card experiment in which 2 of their teachers acted simultaneously as

"senders." After the test, each S was asked to write the names of 4 of his teachers whom he liked. The results showed a tendency for the students to score higher when the senders were among the liked teachers than when they were not.—*J. G. Pratt.*

9742. Andrieux, Cécile. *Les motivations d'accompilissement et d'affiliation: Recherches du groupe de l'université de Wesley.* [Motivation in achievement and affiliation: Group research at Wesleyan University.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 133-146.—29 papers are reviewed and criticized, notably from the angles of statistical adequacy, the analysis of the level of projection, the lack of discriminating criteria between projective and nonprojective responses, and the small number of researches devoted to the problem of the effect of failure and success on motivation.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

9743. Anikeeff, Alexis M. (9220 El Manor Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) *Sociometric empathy.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 283-287.—"Twelve students selected first, second, and third preferences among class members for the following three criteria: (a) classmate, (b) spending a social evening, (c) representing the group at a convention," and these same students later selected class members they considered to be class choices. "The extent and nature of potential distortion in sociometric analysis disclosed in this study pose several factors for consideration . . . sociometric analysts may profit by ascertaining the veracity with which group members indicate their personal preferences. Veracity would imply not merely the absence of fakability, in itself a source of error, but also the expression of a personal preference which is not biased by a group member's concept of the group preference."—*J. C. Franklin.*

9744. Antonov, D. V. *Formy nравственности познаний.* [Forms of moral experiences.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(2), 109-115.—Psychological analysis leads to distinguishing 3 forms of moral experiences. These forms are seen as representing "successive stages in the generalization by man of his emotional experiences derived from various sources." Each form also has its own specific function in human behavior.—*I. D. London.*

9745. Bass, Bernard M., Pryer, Margaret W., Gaier, Eugene L., & Flint, Austin W. (Louisiana State U.) *Interacting effects of control, motivation, group practice, and problem difficulty on attempted leadership.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 352-358.—"Fifty-one groups of five subjects each were studied on ten brief trials to examine the effects of differing motivation and amount of control in the tendency to attempt leadership in a group situation." Results suggest "that a member's attempted leadership is higher, the higher his control and the higher the group's motivation."—*H. D. Arbitman.*

9746. Bass, Bettina. *Gradients in response percentages as indices of nonspatial generalization.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 278-281.—Generalization-like effects have been found in a betting situation involving stimuli identical except for their spatial location. The present study was undertaken to determine whether a comparable effect would be obtained with spatially undifferentiated but distinctive cues. The gradients of response frequency obtained support the conclusion of a generalized response tendency.—*J. Arbit.*

9747. Chodorkoff, Bernard, & Chodorkoff, Joan. *Perceptual defense: An integration with other research findings.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 75-80.—"A tentative, brief, and limited discussion of perceptual defense has been presented in relationship to findings in physiology and psychoanalysis. In this limited scope, we have attempted to illustrate how awareness of research findings of related disciplines may be of importance in consolidating psychological theory." 16 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9748. Cohen, John; Dearnaley, E. J., & Hansel, C. E. M. *Skill and chance: Variations in estimates of skill with an increasing element of chance.* *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 319-323.—The task consisted in throwing steel darts to hit and remain in circular targets of varying diameters. In certain trials some blunt darts were deliberately introduced into the experiment. Before each series of 5 trials the S had to estimate his degree of success if all 5 darts were sharp. In a second comparable study the task consisted in throwing a bead into a beaker. The Ss consisted of adolescent school children and undergraduates. It was found, among other things, that "the result of introducing an element of subjective chance into a task requiring some skill is to make the estimates of success in the task progressively reflect the element of subjective chance as it increases in magnitude." This effect is independent of the degree of skill subjectively felt to be required for the task. The judgments of older Ss tended to have a greater internal consistency than those of the younger ones.—*C. M. Franks.*

9749. Fisher, Seymour. *Body image and asymmetry of body reactivity.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 292-298.—The hypothesis tested was that the more definitely one distinguishes the right and left sides of his body in his body image, the more likely he is to show differential reactivity in the left vs. right sides of his body. Ss compared homologous body parts while viewing them through aniseikonic lenses to determine body-image differentiation. Body reactivity was determined by means of GSR recordings. Right handed Ss who clearly distinguished their right and left body sides were likely to show a GSR gradient showing the left side to be more reactive than the right. 21 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9750. Fisk, G. W., & West, D. J. *Dice-casting experiments with a single subject.* *J. Soc. Psych. Res., Lond.*, 1958, **39**, 277-287.—This is a series of experiments, the first of which was carried on in 1951-52 in ESP/Pk trials with 10 Ss. One of these, J. Blunden was of outstanding significance, having the odds of 30,000 to 1 against chance deviation. She was the S in the 4 experiments herein carried on to try to prove Pk (psychokinetic) existence. In the first experiment 6 sealed envelopes containing 6 targets were marked and sent to Blunden who was asked to select their order (with 3 dice-castings) in 3600 trials, which likewise were with positive results. In the second experiment the aim was 20,000 trials, but after 5000 Blunden became ill, and the test was abandoned. The next experiment was similar to the previous ones, except that a change in Es was made to see if this might affect the rate of scoring. In the final experiment 6 sealed envelopes were used with 2 dice instead of 3 previously used, each trial being witnessed, and after 3600 trials, the unopened en-

velopes were held by one E until the corresponding records were provided. The conclusions were that a combination of ESP and Pk existed to obtain these results. There was a slight suggestion that the E controlling the targets plays a role in the outcome. Further tests with open and concealed targets are needed.—O. I. Jacobsen.

9751. Forgas, Ronald H. **The Einstellung effect and variability of behavior.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 213-218.—"An investigation is reported which set out to determine whether there was any relationship between behavioral rigidity as measured by the Einstellung test and variability of behavior as measured by three variability tests. The results indicate that there is no such relationship when variability is measured in terms of the total number of responses. . . . When . . . variability is measured in terms of discriminatory principles, there is a direct relationship between 'rigidity' and discrimination. This relationship is demonstrated for discrimination involved in a visual perception test and a numerical reasoning test."—C. K. Bishop.

9752. Gerstmann, Josef. (240 Central Park South, NYC) **Psychological and phenomenological aspects of disorders of the body image.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 499-512.—In this Paul Schilder memorial address, the author first defines the body image and gives a historical account of its evolution after which he discusses both direct and indirect types of disorders of body image. These are related to Schilder's formulation of the body image, and implications and significance of studies of body image are indicated. 15 references.—N. H. Pronko.

9753. Hollender, Marc H. (State U. of New York) **The seeking of sympathy or pity.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 579-584.—The aim of pity as a way of relating to other people has not previously been considered as is shown in a review of the literature. The seeking of sympathy or pity is then considered in the object relationship frame of reference as well as their importance in psychoanalytic theory and practice and their connection with masochism.—N. H. Pronko.

9754. James, H. (Queen's U., Ontario) **Guessing, expectancy and autonomous change.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 107-110.—"An attempt was made to test the hypothesis that changes in memory of the kind ascribed by Gestalt theory to autonomous processes are due, not to changes in the memory trace, but to non-random guessing. Judgments of difference between original and recognition figures are shown to be related to guesses as to what these differences are likely to be, but the relation is not such that it can be predicted from a simple guessing hypothesis."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

9755. Kausler, Donald H., & Trapp, E. Philip. (U. Arkansas) **Anxiety level and score on a biographical inventory.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 305-307.—2 hypotheses were tested: (1) "the Ss scoring at the two extremes on the Dep subscale of the BIS will differ significantly in anxiety level from Ss scoring in the intermediate range; and (2) Ss scoring in the intermediate range will reflect higher anxiety level. Anxiety level was measured by the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. Sixty-four male students . . . support the interpretation that the Dep subscale of the BIS is measuring the motivational variable of anxiety."—M. York.

9756. Kausler, Donald H., & Trapp, E. Philip. **Relationship between achievement motivation scores and manifest anxiety scores.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 448-450.—103 male students in general and abnormal psychology courses were used in the study. A comparison was made between scores received on the French Achievement Motivation Test and the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale. The results show a negative relationship between the 2 sets of scores, and indicate the need to partial out the anxiety drive component in studies designed to measure the effects of achievement motivation. A question arises as to whether the Taylor scale and the French test actually measure 2 aspects of the same drive state or aspects of 2 interrelated drive states.—A. A. Kramish.

9757. Lapshin, O. V. **O dvukh storonakh edinoi otrazhatel'noi deiatel'nosti cheloveka.** [On the two sides of the unitary reflectory activity of man.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 37-49.—Man's activity is social in nature and is determined by the methods of production employed in the society in which he lives. Yet his organism provides its natural basis. The brain in particular functions to reflect the external world and its relations, so that this reflection becomes in man an "ideal subjective image of reality," which results always from the "stimulation of the brain by external influences." The image in man, his thinking, and consciousness, as determined by social activity, is a "subjective reality and can only be studied indirectly by investigating the specifically human forms of objective activity: labor, behavior, and speech." Although the physiological basis of the brain's reflectory activity can be studied by reference to the physiology of higher nervous activity, this activity should not be identified with higher nervous activity as such.—I. D. London.

9758. Luchins, Abraham S. (U. Oregon) **A variational approach to empathy.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 11-18.—Identification, projection, and Gestalt assumptions are better disregarded in favor of refining empathy "operationally." Accordingly, research should be systematically "aimed at discovering the conditions under which an individual manifests a given kind and degree of empathy" and "to discover factors which increase or decrease an individual's empathetic behavior." Examples of variational approaches are listed together with descriptions of 3 variational experimental projects. 20 references.—J. C. Franklin.

9759. Lukianowicz, N. **Autoscopic phenomena.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 199-220.—Autoscopy is defined as "a complex psychosensorial hallucinatory perception of one's own body image projected into the external visual space." This perception is first discussed historically, then illustrated by a series of case reports. Hypotheses to account for the phenomenon are categorized as either organic or psychological (i.e., "projection of 'memory pictures'"). Some believe that "normal" Ss, especially "visualizers," with narcissistic character traits, may "see their double" occasionally, especially when under stress. 101 references.—L. A. Pennington.

9760. Madsen, K. B. **Theories of motivation: A comparative study of modern theories of motivation.** Copenhagen, Denmark: Munksgaard, 1959. 352 p.—A descriptive and comparative study of the psychological theories of motivation is presented. 20

such theories are considered as follows: the structure, definitions and hypotheses, reconstruction of the theory. Most are American theorists, e.g., Tolman, Hull, Allport, Young, Murray, etc. There is an annotated bibliographic chapter on separate motivational articles. The last 4 chapters compare the theories presented and suggest a synthesis. 313-item bibliography.—*W. B. Webb.*

9761. Meerloo, Joost A. M. **Brainwashing and menticide: Some implications of conscious and unconscious thought control.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 83-99.—Thought control refers to the planned enforcement of ideas and mental coercion as a political tool. Brainwashing or menticide refers to the provocation of false confessions in the service of political propaganda and the murder of the potentialities of the creative mind. The author presents the techniques of individual mental coercion, of mass coercion, and of mass seduction. He concludes with a discussion of techniques of resistance to mental coercion in a free society.—*D. Prager.*

9762. Nash, C. B. **Correlation between ESP and religious value.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, 22, 204-209.—In an exploratory study of ESP in adult Ss, 2 variables among a number examined were related to ESP performance to a degree that warrants further investigation. A significant negative correlation was found between the ESP scores and the Ss' prediction of how they would perform (above, at, or below mean chance expectation). A significant positive correlation was obtained between religious values (Allport-Vernon scale) and ESP scores.—*J. G. Pratt.*

9763. Pratt, J. G., & Forwald, H. (Duke U.) **Confirmation of the Pk placement effect.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, 22, 1-19.—Tests were conducted in the Parapsychology Laboratory to see if Forwald's previous results indicating Pk placement could be confirmed with independent observation and recording. (In Pk placement, an S attempts to will falling objects to come to rest in a designated target area of a symmetrical throwing surface.) After several preliminary series to accustom the S to the experimental conditions, statistically significant results were obtained in tests planned on a predictive basis and with the necessary safeguards.—*J. G. Pratt.*

9764. Rhine, J. B. **On the nature and consequences of the unconsciousness of psi.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, 22, 175-186.—Unlike sensory perception, ESP has no distinctive modality or quality of experience in terms of which its functioning may become a conscious one. This unconsciousness of psi has important consequences for the problem of control over its operations. It largely accounts, for example, for such effects as systematic declines in performance within units of the test, displacement, and psi-missing. Clearer recognition of this aspect of ESP should lead to fruitful reorientation of parapsychological research both within the field and in relation to bordering psychological areas.—*J. G. Pratt.*

9765. Shevarëv, P. A. **Obobschennye assotsiatii.** [Generalized association.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 16-23.—As a rule, "associations through contiguity" are thought of as constant in character. Thus, regardless of setting, if an association should be evoked, its two constituent members remain invariable. However, there exist "variable associations" so that, should such an association be evoked in a variety of

settings, certain essential features of one or both of its members may vary. Each particular association, variably expressed, would then "correspond to a certain rule embracing essentially different cases." This means that actualization of a variably expressed association is equivalent to "deductive conclusion." It is claimed that such associations play a great role in the development of mental habits.—*I. D. London.*

9766. Thompson, William R. **Motivational factors in development.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 127-143.—"The extent and nature of the effects produced by any kind of environmental change depend on the kind of organism on which this change is imposed." The concept of motivation is found to have considerable value for an understanding of developmental problems. 60 references.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

9767. Triandis, Harry C., & Lambert, William W. (Cornell U.) **A restatement and test of Schlosberg's theory of emotion with two kinds of subjects from Greece.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 321-328.—Schlosberg's dimensional theory of emotion, including the dimension of tension-sleep, is tested to compare results obtained previously with American college students with those obtained in this study using Greek Ss. 15 Greek villagers and 15 college students in Athens comprised the 2 experimental groups which differed from each other in educational level and in lifetime movie attendance. The data indicate that Schlosberg's conclusions are now valid for non-Western groups as well as Western. Furthermore an emotion solid can be plotted from data collected by making use of Schlosberg's procedure, but the shape of the solid is not the same as that previously presented by Schlosberg. 18 references.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

9768. Vasse, C., & Vasse, P. **ESP tests with French first grade school children.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, 22, 187-203.—One of the writers (P. Vasse) prepared concealed targets which the other used in testing some of her first-grade pupils for ESP ability. Tests conducted toward the end of 2 successive school terms gave highly significant results, while other tests made at the start of the second year were insignificant. Suggestions are offered concerning the factors which might have contributed to successful ESP performance toward the end of the school year.—*J. G. Pratt.*

9769. Wood, G. H., & Cadoret, R. J. (Warich, R.I.) **Tests of clairvoyance in a man-dog relationship.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1958, 22, 29-39.—A dog that responds by pawing on his master's forearm was trained to participate in ESP card tests, using a number code for the 5 symbols. This paper describes tests for clairvoyance with the dog as "subject," some carried out in the presence of a member of the staff of the Parapsychology Laboratory (with significantly negative results) and others under his general direction when he was not present (with significantly positive results). The findings are presented as evidence of ESP in the general testing situation, but no conclusion is reached regarding the dog's role.—*J. G. Pratt.*

9770. Zaporozhets, A. V. **Proiskhozhdenie i razvitiye soznatel'nogo upravleniya dvizheniiami u cheloveka.** [Origin and development of conscious control over movements in man.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 24-36.—A survey of experimental work, performed by the author and collaborators, on the onto-

genesis of conscious control over purposive movements is provided. This work is primarily concerned with "features of human orienting activity directed to a definite purpose, with its ontogenetic analysis related to the development of the second signal system, and with the formation of an image . . . of the actions that are to be fulfilled" as well as of the image of the conditions under which such actions are to take place. In addition, the role played by the images thus formed in acquiring various motor habits by children of various ages and the subsequent functioning of these habits were investigated.—*J. D. London.*

(See also Abstracts 9479, 9953, 10081)

#### LEARNING & MEMORY

9771. Adelson, Joseph, & Redmond, Joan. **Personality differences in the capacity for verbal recall.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 244-248.—Based upon an analysis of differences in ego organization the hypothesis was offered that "anal retentive" individuals have a greater ability to recall verbal material than "anal expulsive." Ss were 61 female college freshmen and the Blacky Test was the criterion of "anality." It was found that "anal retentives" recalled verbal material significantly better than "expulsives" during both an immediate and a delayed recall test.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9772. Amsel, Abram. **Comment on role of pre-feeding in an apparent frustration effect.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 180-181.—Notes that both on the grounds of experimental procedure (amount of pre-feeding) and theoretical implications of changes in the experimental design, the study by Seward, Pereboom, Butler & Jones (see 33: 3208) does not vitiate the findings of Amsel and Roussel (see 27: 4915) regarding the frustration effect.—*J. Arbit.*

9773. Anderson, Norman H., & Grant, David A. **Correction and reanalysis.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 453-454.—A correction and reanalysis of the data of a previous study by the authors (see 33: 3082) concerning 2-choice behavior with double stimulus events.—*J. Arbit.*

9774. Archer, E. James. **Effect of distribution of practice on a component skill of rotary pursuit tracking.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 427-436.—"In a rotary pursuit experiment, the frequency and duration of noncircular movements was measured as a function of intertrial rest interval and sex of the Ss. As expected, the frequency and duration of noncircular movements was inversely related to intertrial interval. Also, men made fewer such movements and they were shorter than for women. With practice the number and duration of noncircular movements decreased. Furthermore, the rate of decrease was directly related to the intertrial interval." These findings discussed in terms of reactive inhibition and the production of hand tremors.—*J. Arbit.*

9775. Archer, E. James, & Namikas, Gediminas A. **Pursuit rotor performance as a function of delay of information feedback.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 325-327.—"Five groups of 15 men each learned a rotary pursuit task for 45 trials. During the first 30 trials, Ss heard a 1000-cps tone after being on target continuously for one of five durations. These delay of information feedback intervals were .0, .2, .4, .8, and 1.6 sec. During the last 15 trials no tone was

heard. The results were negative in that different delays of information feedback did not significantly affect performance. These results were unlike those of Reynolds and Adams. An explanation in terms of different motivational effects of information feedback was offered."—*J. Arbit.*

9776. Atkinson, Richard C. **A Markov model for discrimination learning.** *Psychometrika*, 1958, 23, 309-322.—A quantitative theory of discrimination learning is presented which uses the concept of an observing response. In other respects it is analogous to the models of Burke and Estes or Bush and Mosteller. The implications of the theory are derived in detail for the case where 2 kinds of stimuli are presented and 2 kinds of responses are possible. Results of experiments with regular and partial reinforcement are compared to predictions from the model. 16 references.—*A. Lubin.*

9777. Bayton, James A., & Conley, Harold W. **Duration of success background and the effect of failure upon performance.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 179-185.—"Three groups of Ss had, respectively, five, 10, and 15 trials of success in a mechanical test before experiencing failure. After 10 and 15 success trials the shift to failure was accompanied by differentiating increases in level of performance. This was not found after only five trials of success. Learning occurred at a generally lower level for the 'early' failure group (success for only five trials) than was true for the other groups. An earlier experiment (10 successes followed by 10 failures) indicated disruption of performance when failure was encountered. Replication of the sequence yielded increase in level of performance. The difference may be accounted for by the fact that E in the earlier experiment was female; in this experiment E was male."—*C. K. Bishop.*

9778. Bélanger, David. **Effets de l'hypophysectomie sur l'apprentissage d'une réaction échappement-évitement.** [Effects of hypophysectomy on the learning of an escape-avoidance reaction.] *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 171-178.—The behavior of 7 hypophysectomized rats in an escape-avoidance learning situation was compared with that of 8 control animals. Although the reactions of the former to the CS were significantly slower than those of the controls, this can hardly be attributed to a lower level of anxiety, for the hypophysectomized rats defecated significantly more. The concept of "arousal" is more appropriate for an interpretation of these findings than that of "anxiety." English summary. 18 references.—*R. S. Davison.*

9779. Berlyne, D. E. **Supplementary report: Complexity and orienting responses with longer exposures.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 183.—Found that whether S is given 10 seconds or 2 minutes to observe visual stimuli the percentages of the exposure time spent looking at the more complex (or incongruous) figures and at the less complex (or incongruous) figures were similar.—*J. Arbit.*

9780. Besch, Norma Fredenburg, & Reynolds, William F. **Alley length and time of food deprivation in instrumental reward learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 448-452.—"Running speeds were significantly faster for the short alley than for the long alley groups on Trial 1 of each day only, while for starting speeds the same effect was significant on both

daily trials. Deprivation time had a significant effect only for starting speeds. The interaction between deprivation time and alley length was insignificant for both measures. The results were discussed in terms of Hull's habit interpretation and Spence's K-factor interpretation of within-chain delay of reinforcement."—*J. Arbit.*

9781. Birch, Herbert G., & Korn, Sam J. **Place-learning, cognitive maps, and parsimony.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 17-35.—Experiments are reported which reveal that situations specifically designed to study "place" learning and goal "expectancies," can be accounted for in terms of stimulus equivalences and not by a "cognitive" or a "response" theory of learning. These experiments also suggest that "cognitive" and "response" learning theories are neither antagonistic nor methodological alternatives. "On the contrary, the behavior one view is trying to explain is quite separate from the pattern of activity that has engaged the attention of the other. Consequently, there have arisen two separate bodies of 'evidence' each independent of the other." 15 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9782. Bourne, Lyle E., Jr., & Pendleton, R. Brian. **Concept identification as a function of completeness and probability of information feedback.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 413-420.—There was a relatively constant difference between the incomplete and the complete feedback groups in performance at all levels of task complexity. There was an inverse linear relationship between errors and feedback probability. Performance decreased linearly with increased irrelevant information. These findings discussed in terms of Restle's model for discrimination learning.—*J. Arbit.*

9783. Brand, Howard, & Woods, Paul J. **The organization of the retention of verbal material.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 55-68.—A study was designed to compare the organization of recall of a list of meaningful words using a successive retention test group and separate groups for each retention period. The greater organization for the successive groups could not be ascribed solely to practice. The findings are interpreted in terms of Gibson's theory of verbal learning. 17 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9784. Braun, Harry W., & Heymann, Sydney P. **Meaningfulness of material, distribution of practice, and serial-position curves.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 146-150.—"High- and low-meaningful terms selected from Noble's m-scale were learned by the serial anticipation method with interitem intervals of 2 sec. and 4 sec. and intertrial intervals of 6 sec. and 2 min. 6 sec. Data were presented on trials to the criterion of learning, mean error serial-position curves, and relative (percentage) error serial-position curves. Meaningfulness and interitem interval were significant main effects in the three analyses. The data on relative errors were discussed in terms of their bearing on the Lepley-Hull theory of inhibition of delay."—*J. Arbit.*

9785. Brody, Arthur L. **Independence in the learning of two consecutive responses per trial.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 16-20.—In a two-choice situation Ss made 2 consecutive predictions per trial with each prediction followed by one of 2 reinforcing events. Found that the learning of the 2 responses was independent and that the asymptotic level of learn-

ing depended only upon the probability of reinforcement.—*J. Arbit.*

9786. Bromley, D. B. (U. Liverpool) **Some effects of age on short-term learning and remembering.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 398-406.—Tests of short-term learning and memory were administered to matched sample of intellectually superior Ss at 3 age levels; 17-35, 36-55, and 56-74. In general, test scores declined differentially with age. The effect of age on decline of incidental or latent learning was discussed in terms of "a loss in surplus intellectual resources."—*J. Botwinick.*

9787. Brown, W. L., & Simpson, A. D., Jr. (U. Texas) **Electroconvulsive shock and the learning of visual patterns.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, 89, 213-220.—White rats (N = 46) are used to study effect of ESC on learning and habit retention. Experimental situation involves a modification of Lashley's discrimination apparatus for visual cues. Findings though inconclusive indicate no significant decrement in learning relatively simple visual patterns with ESC per "training period," and no significant difference (5%) as compared to ESC once daily.—*M. Phillips.*

9788. Buss, Arnold H., & Durkee, Ann. **Conditioning of hostile verbalizations in a situation resembling a clinical interview.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 415-418.—2 groups of college students (20 men and 20 women) were studied. One group was reinforced for intensely hostile verbalizations and the other for neutral verbalizations. The prediction that neutral material would be learned at a faster rate than hostile material did not show positively. Similarly, the prediction that women manifest slower learning of hostile verbalizations than men gave negative results. Intensely hostile verbalizations were conditioned faster than neutral verbalizations. Women produced fewer intensely hostile responses than men. This appears consistent with sex differences in cultural training.—*A. A. Kramish.*

9789. Buss, Arnold H., & Gerjuoy, Irma R. **Verbal conditioning and anxiety.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 249-250.—An attempt to replicate Taffel's study on the relationship between verbal conditioning and scores on the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (see 31: 2490) yielded different results. Although Taffel's High Anxiety and Medium Anxiety groups conditioned, in this study the Low Anxiety group conditioned but the High Anxiety group did not. The results may be explained by assuming that Taffel's findings pertain only to the specific subject group which he used or that they result from chance coincidence.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9790. Buss, Arnold H., Gerjuoy, Irma R., & Zusman, Jack. **Verbal conditioning and extinction with verbal and nonverbal reinforcers.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 139-145.—Studied the effect of the reinforcers "Good," cigarettes-candy, and poker chips on operant verbal conditioning. Only the first 2 were effective. The nonverbal reinforcer did not yield faster extinction than the verbal reinforcer and the flatness of extinction curves in this and other studies is attributed to slow acquisition.—*J. Arbit.*

9791. Butler, Robert A., & Harlow, Harry F. **Discrimination learning and learning sets to visual exploration incentives.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 257-264.—"Seven rhesus monkeys were trained on a

series of 20 color discrimination problems in which the only reward for correct responses was visual exploration of the environment outside the test apparatus. The animals demonstrated discrimination learning on the first four problems, each of which consisted of at least 100 trials. No evidence of interproblem learning was found. Motivational strength to visual exploration inventives did not decrease throughout the experiment."—C. K. Bishop.

9792. Carlton, Peter L. (Army Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) **A technique for the study of discrimination learning.** *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 371, i, 9 p.—8 naive male albino rats were placed in a response chamber containing a lever, when depressed, would activate a dipper to deliver a drop of water. Reinforcement of a lever pressing response is made contingent upon the animals responding in the light and not responding in the dark. Results are presented in the form of individual learning curves for 8 rats.—R. H. Hamilton.

9793. Carlton, Peter L., & Marks, Ronald A. (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky) **Cold exposure and heat reinforced operant behavior.** *Science*, 1958, **128**, 1344.—"Six rats, working in a 2° C ambient temperature were trained to depress a lever to receive a brief period of heat. Four rats were then moved into the 2° C environment to live, while the others continued to live at room temperature. Living at a temperature of 2° C increased the number of heat presentations the animals delivered to themselves." Phases of training are described. Results are presented in a figure. Reinforcement rates for the cold-exposed animals are markedly higher, in all cases, than are those for the control animals.—S. J. Lachman.

9794. Chiles, W. Dean. **Effects of shock-induced stress on verbal performance.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 159-165.—Using verbal learning material involving (a) the learning of a synonym which was in competition with an unrelated word and (b) the learning of an unrelated word which was in competition with a synonym found the shock group to be significantly superior on (a) and, after being initially inferior, consistently superior on (b). These results agree with the theory relating drive level to performance but not with a similar study by Ramond.—J. Arbit.

9795. Chistovich, L. A. **K srovneniu kharakteristik uslovnykh dvigatel'nykh reaktsii na zvukovye razdrazheniya u cheloveka, vyrabotannykh na rechevom i oboronitel'nom podkrepleniakh.** [On the comparative features between conditioned motor reactions, developed with speech and with defensive reinforcement, to auditory stimulations in man.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 572-580.—Details are given distinguishing between the conditioned motor reaction developed with speech reinforcement and that developed with application of electric shock. The data show that "painful defensive reinforcement" is not suitable where study of differentiation is contemplated.—I. D. London.

9796. Christal, Raymond E. (Wright Air Development Center) **Factor analytic study of visual memory.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, **72** (13, Whole No. 466), 24 p.—718 air force enlisted men at the start of their basic indoctrination training at Lackland Air

Force Base, Texas were subjected to a total of 17 experimental memory tests as well as 14 reference tests. 12 centroid factors were extracted from the intercorrelations and 11 of them rotated orthogonally. Some of the tentative conclusions based on this study were: (a) "differential loss invention among individuals extending over more than a single test (if it occurs) does not occur to a great extent during the first few hours after exposure to stimulus material"; (b) "memory for color represents a special ability which is relatively independent of associative memory"; (c) "There is a special ability for remembering the position of objects in space," and (d) "There is a special ability for remembering the relative position of events in a time series." 16 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9797. Cieutat, Victor J., Stockwell, Fredric E., & Noble, Clyde E. **The interaction of ability and amount of practice with stimulus and response meaningfulness ( $m, m'$ ) in paired-associate learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 193-202.—At least twice the variance in performance due to meaningfulness is attributable to the  $m$  value of the response as to the stimulus, "and that the S-R combination in paired-associate learning is intrinsically nomadditive. The degree to which learning ability interacts with meaningfulness ( $m$  or  $m'$ ) depends upon the difficulty of the material and the amount of practice. The results generally confirm earlier experiments in this series, thus supporting the S-R motor-patterning hypothesis. Contradictory findings of recent studies were discussed." 16 references.—J. Arbit.

9798. Conrad, R. (Applied Psychology Research Unit, Cambridge, England) **Accuracy of recall using keyset and telephone dial, and the effect of a prefix digit.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 285-288.—"A test of immediate memory for eight-digit messages was given 24 female telephone operators, using four different recall conditions. It was found that the presence of a redundant prefix significantly worsened recall. When the message was transcribed onto a 10-digit keyset, recall was not significantly better than when transcribed onto a telephone dial. But when a prefix digit was introduced, the dial proved to be an inferior method of transcription." No evidence was found for systematic confusion of digits when recall errors were analyzed digit by digit.—M. York.

9799. Cook, John Oliver. **Processes underlying learning a single paired-associate item.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 455.—A previous study showed that prompting (stimulus term, then response term, then overt practice of response term) in paired associate learning was superior to confirmation (stimulus term, overt practice of the response term, and then the response term). This note presents a confirmation of this finding.—J. Arbit.

9800. Cooper, R. M., & Zubek, John P. **Effects of enriched and restricted early environments on the learning ability of bright and dull rats.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 159-164.—To test for differential effects of early environment on the problem-solving of bright and dull rats, a group of each was reared in an "enriched" environment and in an "unstimulating" one. Bright and dull control animals were reared under usual laboratory conditions. As tested by the Hebb-Williams maze, enrichment facilitated learning ability in dull rats, but not bright ones. A restricted

environment markedly handicapped members of the bright strain, but produced no impairment in the dull group. A neurophysiological explanation is suggested.—*R. S. Davidon.*

9801. Cotton, John W., & Rechtschaffen, Allan. **Replication report: Two- and three-choice verbal-conditioning phenomena.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 96.—A replication of the finding that in a 3-choice, noncontingent verbal-conditioning task the final percentage of response probability for the most frequent stimulus substantially exceeds the relative frequency of presentation for that stimulus. A modification of the original explanation of these findings is offered.—*J. Arbit.*

9802. Crandall, Vaughn J., Solomon, Dan, & Kellaway, Richard. **The value of anticipated events as a determinant of probability learning and extinction.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 3-10.—30 Ss guessed whether a red or green light would appear. Red occurred on 70% of the 100 learning trials and never during the 30 extinction trials. On half of the learning and extinction trials red had positive value (money), on the remainder negative value (no money). "Rate of acquisition of expectations for positive events was more rapid than for negative events. However, by the end of the learning period, positive-event expectations and negative-event expectations reached similar asymptotic strengths. During early extinction trials, value again became a determinant of expectations, with positive-event expectations extinguishing less rapidly than negative-event expectations. This difference disappeared with increased extinction trials." 19 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9803. Crannell, C. W., & Parrish, J. M. **A comparison of immediate memory span for digits, letters, and words.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, **44**, 319-327.—The immediate memory span was tested for 24 college students with 3 types of materials: digits, letters, and real words. Lists from 4 to 12 items were presented on a tape recorder and reproduced orally by Ss. Testing with any material concluded when 4 consecutive lists were failed. Immediate memory span was found to be significantly longer for digits than for letters or words, and more letters could be perceived than words. Gross number of stimuli confronting the S was not a critical factor; more important were differences in past experience and habits with the class of material presented and probably more a matter of associative trends than of frequency alone.—*R. W. Husband.*

9804. Deese, James. **The psychology of learning.** (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958. vii, 367 p. \$6.50.—This edition, like the first (see 27:4930), consists of a basic presentation of many of the experimental findings and theoretical problems relevant to the field of learning. It differs in that fewer topics are considered, in greater detail, and more attention is paid to theory. 23 pages references.—*W. A. Wilson, Jr.*

9805. Dember, William N., & Fowler, Harry. **Spontaneous alternation behavior.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, **55**, 412-428.—Research concerned with spontaneous alternation behavior in rats is examined and related to learning theory. It is concluded that alternation behavior can no longer be adequately interpreted in terms of Hull's concept of reactive inhibition. The notion of stimulus satiation as an explanation of

alternation behavior has received general support from the research literature, but some data seem to require a more general theoretical explanation. Motivational concepts such as curiosity are suggested. 47 references.—*W. J. Meyer.*

9806. deRivera, Joseph H. **Some conditions governing the use of the cue producing response as an explanatory device.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 11, No. 2, ii, 10 p.—In a study of pretraining on cues to be used in later learning it was found that overlearning resulted in increased utility of pretraining on cues. Learning of distinct overt responses was not superior to learning equivalent responses to cues but permitted the development of distinct covert responses. Both of the latter conditions were superior however to groups which learned equivalent overt responses and equivalent covert responses.

9807. Emchenko, A. I. **Analiz pomezhutkov vremeni v ritmicheskem zvukovom razdrabzhiteli.** [Analysis of intervals of time in the rhythmic auditory stimulus.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 487-495.—If there is developed in dogs a stable positive conditioned reflex to a definite frequency of sound emissions and a differentiation with respect to a higher frequency, the first time-interval and second sound of the latter "form an inhibitory combination." Lifting of paw takes place only after an interval of time longer than that of the differentiated frequency, so that this response occurs to only a single sound after such a time-interval. However, if the differentiated frequency has a longer time-interval the response occurs to the second sound. In this instance the "shorter time-interval of positive frequency forms with the second sound a positive combination, [so that] after this a motor reaction to a single sound is not obtained."—*I. D. London.*

9808. Florès, César. **Étude sur les processus d'utilisation de la trace mnésique: Le rappel La reconnaissance, et le réapprentissage.** [Study of the method of utilizing the mnemic trace: Recall, recognition, and relearning.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 25-43.—To verify by correlation the importance of functional connections between recall, recognition, and relearning in long-term retention. Though these processes are correlated, they reveal varying degrees of relationship and independence. The rapidity of the mnemonic fixation with learning correlations with the efficacy of retention, whatever the means used in evaluating this.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

9809. Franks, Cyril M. **Some fundamental problems in conditioning.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, **14**, 223-246.—From the research of a half-century no generally accepted theory of conditioning has yet emerged. Fundamental matters have received inadequate attention, even such things as the control of room temperature and humidity and the factor of irrelevant stimuli. This is particularly true of psychiatrists who attempt to apply therapeutic conditioning. Phylogenetic continuity can not be assumed and little research has been done in subhuman primates, though certain general laws of cortical functioning derived from animal studies apply also to man. The relationship between age and conditioning is unclear as is that between conditioning and intelligence. An important question is still that of the relative efficacies of aversive classical conditioning and instrumental avoidance training, that

of conditioning and learning, sleep and hypnosis.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

9810. Frijda, Nico H. **Facial expression and situational cues.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 149-154.—"4 pictures of facial expressions were presented to 2 groups of observers, instructed to describe the emotional states present. Both groups also received short descriptions of the situations in which the photographs were supposed to have been taken, each group receiving a different set. . . . Differences were found, due to the situational cues, but similarities existed notwithstanding these cues. Analysis supported the initial hypothesis that expressive cues give rise to recognition of a general attitude or activity, the nature of which in terms of emotion can only be specified with the help of situational cues. 22 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9811. Garvey, W. D., Sweeney, J. S., & Birmingham, H. P. **Differential effects of "display lags" and "control lags" on the performance of manual tracking systems.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 8-10.—Using a compensatory tracking task studied the differential effects of a time lag occurring in the display and a time lag occurring in the control mechanisms. Found that display lags produce a greater deterioration in system performance than do control lags. Concluded that the difference was due to the different ways in which the machine components process S's noise output relative to system error.—*J. Arbit.*

9812. Gentry, Thomas A., Roberts, Carl L., & Hawkins, Carol. (Colorado Coll.) **Secondary reinforcement on the basis of non-reward primary reinforcement.** *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, **4**, 43.—Abstract.

9813. Gewirtz, Jacob L., & Baer, Donald M. **Deprivation and satiation of social reinforcers as drive conditions.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 165-172.—17 boys and 17 girls in each of 3 experimental groups were used in a study of the reinforcing effectiveness of approval. One response in a 2-response game was selected for reinforcement and the 3 experimental conditions were social deprivation, nondeprivation, and satiation for approval and social contact preceding the reinforced trials. It was found that the reinforcing effectiveness of approval was relatively greatest after social deprivation, intermediate after nondeprivation, and least after satiation. Approval was effective as a reinforcer after all conditions, and boys and girls responded similarly in this experiment. 16 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9814. Gilbert, Thomas F. **Overlearning and the retention of meaningful prose.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **56**, 281-289.—"The experiment investigated the effects of three degrees of overlearning on retention of prose after three intervals of time. . . . Twenty-seven enlisted men, similar in education and age . . . constituted the three replications of 9 conditions of overlearning and retention intervals." The results were: "Decrement in retention occur as a function of the lapse of time in a negatively accelerated fashion similar to that found where differential intra-task overlearning is not controlled. Changes in retention occur as an increasing function of the degree of overlearning. The slopes of the retention curves do not change with changes in the degree of overlearning."—*C. K. Bishop.*

9815. Green, Robert T. **The attention-getting value of structural change.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 311-314.—"The structure of a list of items in a serial learning task seems to have a reliable influence upon the probability of recalling a particular item. The results pose serious difficulties for either the gestalt or the usual behaviouristic serial interference interpretations. In particular, it would appear that earlier experiments which were explained in terms of Von Restorff's 'isolation' effect have overlooked and confounded the variable of structural change."—*C. M. Franks.*

9816. Heimstra, Norman W., Davis, Roger T., & Steele, J. P. **Effects of various food deprivation schedules on the discrimination learning performance of monkeys irradiated with X-ray irradiation.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, **44**, 271-281.—12 rhesus monkeys, 6 previously irradiated with 800 r. whole-body irradiation and 6 normal control group Ss, were trained under satiation-deprivation conditions of 1-hr., 23-hr., 47-hr., and 71-hr. on 5-trial pattern discrimination problems. The problems were massed during the tests of deprivation and spaced between tests of satiation-deprivation condition. (a) The performance of the irradiated Ss was significantly inferior to the performance of the control group Ss during spaced practice. (b) The conditions of satiation and deprivation significantly affected the performance of Ss. Ss made more correct responses as the amount of deprivation was increased and responded significantly more rapidly. Ss also balked significantly more frequently under the 1-hr. deprivation condition than under the other conditions.—*R. W. Husband.*

9817. Hoffeld, Donald R., Thompson, Richard F., & Brogden, W. J. **Effect of stimuli time relations during preconditioning training upon the magnitude of sensory preconditioning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 437-442.—"Although there is clear evidence that amount of sensory preconditioning varies as a function of the time relations of stimuli involved during preconditioning, the results of the present experiment do not establish a precise, continuous function. The suggestion is made that the effect of time relations during preconditioning may affect sensory preconditioning in different ways than do time relations of the CS and UCS during standard conditioning."—*J. Arbit.*

9818. Hofstaetter, Peter R., O'Connor, James P., & Suziedelis, Antanas. **Sequences of restricted associative responses and their personality correlates.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 219-227.—Using 50 Ss on 3 different tasks of restricted associations the sizes of the verbal reservoirs and discharge rates were analyzed. There was a negative correlation between the 2. "Two possible interpretations are given: one in terms of competing reaction potentials, the other in terms of the time demands of scanning processes." No relationship was found between personality and reservoir or discharge rate.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9819. Hulse, Stewart H., Jr. **Amount and percentage of reinforcement and duration of goal confinement in conditioning and extinction.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 48-57.—Using running times of albino rats in a straight alley found that continuous reinforcement produced faster running than partial reinforcement, large rewards produced faster running than small rewards, and duration of confinement did

not affect training performance. The effect of these variables upon extinction performance is also noted and the results discussed in terms of the various theories which attempt to account for the fact that partial reinforcement produces greater resistance to extinction than continuous reinforcement. 16 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9820. Hurwitz, H. M. B., & Rowell, J. **Drive strength and adaptation to stress.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 335-338.—To test the hypothesis that adaptive responses reduce the drive component in behavior 2 groups of rats were placed in a water tank for different periods of time. After detention in a delay chamber the rats had to perform a brightness discrimination. On making the correct choice the animals were allowed to escape. To establish whether the original learning had been affected by the length of the water-detention period a discrimination reversal test was undertaken. A long prediscrimination detention period was found to facilitate reversal learning. This result was taken to support the contention that "prolonged exposure to a potential stress situation encouraged the elaboration of drive-minimizing responses and, in consequence, favored discrimination learning."—*C. M. Franks.*

9821. Jantz, Eleanore M., & Underwood, Benton J. **R-S learning as a function of meaningfulness and degree of S-R learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 174-179.—3 experimental groups were given 4, 12, or 24 trials on a list of 8 paired associates having nonsense syllables for stimuli and adjectives for responses. 4 different association values were represented by the stimuli. Whether measured by recall or by positive transfer both degree of S-R learning and meaningfulness were positively related to amount of R-S learning. Since similar findings have been noted in incidental learning studies the argument is proposed that R-S or backward learning is essentially a form of incidental learning.—*J. Arbit.*

9822. Jessor, Richard, & Readio, Joel. **The influence of the value of an event upon the expectancy of its occurrence.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **56**, 219-228.—In one experiment fourth grade children threw darts at a hidden target. "Value was manipulated by awarding one, two, or three candies for each hit." Results of expectancy after 20 trials were negative. Experiment 2 used college students who guessed which of 4 switches was correct. Value was manipulated by reward of a nickel or a dime. Again the results were equivocal but at the .50 level of occurrence there is reason to believe that expectancy may be affected.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9823. Jones, Edward E., & Kohler, Rika. **The effects of plausibility on the learning of controversial statements.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 315-320.—"Two closely related experiments were conducted to test the following hypotheses: (a) pro-segregation Ss learn plausible prosegregation and implausible antisegregation statements with less difficulty than they learn plausible antisegregation and implausible prosegregation statements; (b) the reverse is true of the antisegregation Ss; and (c) those with neutral or intermediate beliefs learn all types of statements equally well. Each hypothesis was confirmed." 20 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9824. Jones, Edward E., Wells, H. Herbert, & Torrey, Richard. **Some effects of feedback from**

**the experimenter on conformity behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 207-213.—The first experiment dealt with the importance of continuous feedback from the experimenter as a factor in conformity behavior as contrasted with discontinued feedback. Discontinued feedback was shown to be less effective but only when the feedback reinforced independence. The second experiment tested the generality of the previous finding that feedback in line with consensus has little or no effect whereas feedback in favor of objective reality drastically reduces the level of conformity behavior. It was found that reinforcement of conformity had a strong effect and that the effect of reinforcing independence was still significant but reduced.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9825. Kanfer, Frederick H. **Supplementary report: Stability of a verbal rate change in experimental anxiety.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 182.—In a study of verbal rate during conditioning of a tone-shock sequence, found an increase in verbal rate and concurrent heart rate following onset of the tone. The present study investigated the persistence of the effect of experimental anxiety on verbal rate over a prolonged period of training. Prolonged acquisition training did not lead to adaptation.—*J. Arbit.*

9826. Kendrick, Donald C. **Inhibition with reinforcement (conditioned inhibition).** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 313-318.—"Ten albino rats were trained to run a 10-ft. runway. On each trial they received  $\frac{1}{4}$  cc of water as reward, being tested after 20 hr. water deprivation. The Ss ran 30 massed trials each day. After a period of days all Ss refused to run for their water. The results have been explained in terms of a reformulation of the Hullian learning equation, of the extinction and recovery of conditioned inhibition, and differences in the threshold level of conditioned inhibition."—*J. Arbit.*

9827. Kishimoto, Suehiko; Nakanishi, Shigemi, & Nishio, Shinichi. (Osaka U.) **Mouse ni okeru jiritsu shinkeikei kindo ga meiro gakushū ni oyobosu eikyō ni tsuite: I. Chokusen sōkōro-hō ni yoru yobiteki kentō.** [On the stimulus effect of the mouse's autonomic nervous system upon maze learning: I. A preliminary investigation for the linear maze.] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1957, **7**, 79-84.—"Stimulation of the autonomic nervous system by adrenalin and acetylcholine injections shortened latent time in linear maze running. This effect was greatest in the second, third, and fourth trials. Hyperactivity of autonomic nervous system, produced by a continuous injection of the above drugs for 10 days, showed no effect on maze learning."—*S. Ohwaki.*

9828. Kitano, Eimasa. (Hokkaidō Gakugei U.) **Fukushiki gakkyū to futsū gakkyū to ni okeru kōyū kankei no tokushitsu oyobi bundan gakushū eno kōka ni tsuite.** [On the effect of class organization upon friend relationship and group learning.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, **5**, 219-225.—"In this study 464 children from 3rd to 6th grades in city and rural schools were used as Ss. The results of a sociometric test showed that both positive and negative choices are most frequent in large-sized regular classes, in comparison to the classes which are composed of 2 or more grades. Group learning is faster when the group is organized in terms of cohesiveness among members than when it is organized randomly. The difference between the 2 types of grouping is greater in large-

sized classes than in small ones. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki*.

9829. Knight, N. B. (Eastern Michigan Coll.) **The effect of punishment for errors on learning: An evaluation of the parametric and motivation hypotheses.** *Psychol. Newslett., NYU*, 1958, 10, 76-83.—"The aim of the present paper is to deduce in terms of an assumed principle of motivation, the results from studies which have shown the effectiveness of shock experience upon learning to vary directly with the stage of learning at which the punishment is introduced." Findings of experimental studies are cited in support of this hypothesis.—*M. S. Mayzner*.

9830. Lambert, Karel, & Gorfein, David. **An experimental study of what is learned in a shuttlebox situation.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 222-228.—With a buzzer as the CS, rats were conditioned to cross a hurdle from a gray shock box to a nonshock (n-s) box. Half the rats jumped to a white n-s box and half to a black one. Groups were first tested for transfer with n-s boxes of opposite brightness. Those that demonstrated transfer effect were given a second transfer test with a gray n-s box. "Brightness discrimination" (no transfer or partial transfer) occurred more often than a "simple hurdle-crossing act" (transfer on both tests). Avoidance acts were not learned more often than the approach acts.—*R. S. Davidon*.

9831. Leary, R. W. **The temporal factor in reward and nonreward of monkeys.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 294-296.—Studied the Moss-Harlow effect (when an object is presented alone for one or more trials and is then immediately paired with a new object for several trials Ss make fewer errors if the original object is consistently incorrect than if it is consistently correct) by use of a serial technique. Found no evidence to support interpretation of this finding in terms of response shift based upon curiosity or reactive inhibition.—*J. Arbit.*

9832. Lewis, Donald J., & Duncan, Carl P. **Vicarious experience and partial reinforcement.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 321-326.—This study attempts to determine the conditions under which one can benefit from others' experience and to offer an explanation in terms of S-R theory using a mediational response mechanism. The apparatus was a modified slot machine which pays off on particular plays determined in advance by E. Ss were 200 university students divided into 5 pairs of groups, with one group in each pair having a 25% reward acquisition series and the other a 100% acquisition series. 5 different conditions of participation were used. The results showed that vicarious learning did take place as long as S actually participated in the winning during acquisition.—*A. S. Tamkin*.

9833. Lordahl, Daniel S., & Archer, E. James. **Transfer effects on a rotary pursuit task as a function of first-task difficulty.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 421-426.—2 methods of varying difficulty were used: speed of rotation of target, and radius of target orbit. Lowest speed and target orbit associated with increased performance. Groups which practiced at 60 rpm on both days performed better than either of the other groups. Practice at 40 rpm produced slightly greater transfer to 60 rpm than did practice at 80 rpm. The group which practiced at the same target orbit radius on both days consistently scored a

greater proportion of long-duration hits than either of the other groups.—*J. Arbit.*

9834. McCormack, P. D. **Performance in a vigilance task as a function of inter-stimulus interval and interpolated rest.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 242-246.—In a "vigilance task," in which visual stimuli were presented sporadically over an extended period, reaction time was measured as a function of task duration, length of interstimulus interval, and degree of interpolated rest. Response time increased significantly during the session, but did not vary regularly with length of interstimulus interval. The results support the hypothesis that inhibition accumulates continuously during a vigilance task, dissipating during periods of interpolated rest; and are incompatible with both the expectancy hypothesis and the hypothesis that inhibition is response-generated.—*R. S. Davidon*.

9835. Mackintosh, Irene. **Hullian predictions for irregular learning conditions.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 233-241.—"Eight rats were given 90 instrumental reward trials, where on some trials one of two responses was appropriate and on other trials the other response was appropriate. . . . For the middle third of the trials, there was a significant relationship between theoretical and empirical data. The relationship did not hold for the initial and terminal thirds of the series. These findings indicate that Hull's formulae cannot predict responses satisfactory in a situation involving reversal learning."—*C. K. Bishop*.

9836. Maltzman, Irving; Begartz, William, & Breger, Louis. **A procedure for increasing word association originality and its transfer effects.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 392-398.—By presenting the same stimulus list on several occasions, providing verbal reinforcement of uncommon responses on a partial reinforcement schedule, and using instructions to be original, found that it could increase Ss' "originality" of response.—*J. Arbit.*

9837. Manabe, Keizo. (Kagawa U.) **Kingyo no tandoku oyobi shūdan jōken hānō to sono jikken sōchi ni tuite.** [The effect of position of both pathway and conditioned stimulus upon the conditioned response in goldfish.] *Ann. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1957, 7, 67-71.—Goldfish swimming response through an opening was conditioned to a red light in a rectangular container. The positions of the light and the opening were found affecting the acquisition of the conditioning. The response was acquired faster in individual than in group conditioning.—*S. Ohwaki*.

9838. Marx, Melvin H. **Resistance to extinction as a function of continuous or intermittent presentation of a training cue.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 251-255.—"27 hungry rats were given 36 training trials in a simple runway to food reward. Experimental Ss were extinguished with the empty food-cup present in the goal box on half the trials; control Ss were extinguished with the food-cup continuously present, as during training. Greater resistance to extinction occurred in the experimental group. This supports the view that resistance to extinction is a function of the maintenance of motivation, which is facilitated by the intermittent schedule on which the food-cup is introduced during extinction."—*J. Arbit.*

9839. Matsuyama, Yoshinori. [The fear drive and the reversibility of a reinforcing value.] *Jap. J.*

*Psychol.*, 1958, 29, 41-46.—3 experiments are described which confirm the general hypothesis that the reinforcing value of a stimulus context is reversible (from reward to punishment) in accordance with variability of a drive state (fear). It is further shown that any abrupt change of the stimulus context produces an adaptive variation in the fear drive. English summary.—J. Lyons.

9840. Metzger, Rolland. A comparison between rote learning and concept formation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 226-231.—Compared rote learning with systematic concept formation when the difference between the 2 types of learning was achieved by varying the number of stimuli. The difference was found to be significant. Compared rote learning with systematic concept formation when the difference was achieved by varying number of responses. This difference was not significant.—J. Arbit.

9841. Meyers, Jerome L. Secondary reinforcement: A review of recent experimentation. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 284-301.—"The secondary reinforcement literature yields few conclusions which can be substantiated by a number of experiments, and which are not contradicted by other experiments. There is no consistent picture of the effects of schedules of reinforcement, amount of primary reinforcement, satiation or irrelevant drives. Both the discrimination hypothesis and the discriminative stimulus hypothesis must deal with experimental results which do not appear to be easily reconciled to these particular approaches." There is a need for better research in lieu of more theory. 43 references.—W. J. Meyer.

9842. Miller, Robert E., & Murphy, John V. The diminishing interval conditioning technique. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 456.—The technique of progressively diminishing the intertrial interval in avoidance conditioning produces a CR significantly more stable and resistant to extinction than a response established under the conventional nondiminishing procedure.—J. Arbit.

9843. Mori, Toshikichi, & Nakamura, Motoko. (Tokyo Womens Christian Coll.) Shironezumi no chokusen sōkōrō nai ni okeru benbetsu gakushū to benebetsu ichi to no kansei. [On the relation between discrimination-learning in the white rat and position of discrimination stimuli in a linear maze.] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1957, 7, 1-10.—Learning under 3 conditions was compared. Position of discrimination stimulus was: always at the same place, changed randomly from trial to trial, and changed systematically in a special sequence. No significant difference was found among them. 6 discrimination stimuli were distributed between start and goal boxes with equidistance. Results showed that "there were fewer errors at the midway positions than at the polar positions." The writer considered that "the start, the discrimination-stimuli and the goal have meaning as 'figure' on a total situation or 'background' of the linear maze." English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

9844. Mowrer, O. H., & Keehn, J. D. How are intertrial "avoidance" responses reinforced? *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 209-221.—"It is now empirically established (a) that responses which occur between trials in a noxious conditioning situation occur progressively less frequently if trials occur . . . at fixed intervals, and (b) that between-trial responses occur

progressively more frequently when the next trial is delayed each time such a response is made." In the first case spontaneous trials disappear because they accomplish nothing, but in the second case where the intertrials responses are reinforced and perpetuated a necessary and sufficient explanation involves "the intervening advents of fear arousal and fear reduction." 33 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9845. Murdock, Bennet B., Jr. Intraist generalization in paired-associate learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 306-314.—"Generalization is maximum at the start of paired-associate learning and only decreases with practice." It is predicted that "with an A-B, A-C transfer paradigm and low interlist response interference, positive transfer should increase as the degree of first-task learning increases." Results are presented to support this prediction. 17 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9846. Murphy, J. V., & Miller, R. E. The effect of intertrial responding on conditioning and extinction of avoidance behavior. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 256-261.—Found that the occurrence or non-occurrence of intertrial responses had no significant effect on the course of either conditioning or extinction. In addition, noted that the usual failure to find a high correlation between CR's in conditioning and number of CR's in extinction was due to the ambiguity in the problem: in the present study using a barrier-crossing avoidance response a high positive correlation was obtained by making one side of the apparatus black and the other white.—J. Arbit.

9847. Murphy, J. V., & Miller, R. E. Effect of the spatial relationship between cue, reward, and response in simple discrimination learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 26-31.—Using monkeys and an apparatus which allowed independent manipulation spatially of the cue, response, and reward, found that learning occurred in those situations where the cue was contiguous with either the response or the reward but did not occur in the situations where the cue was not spatially contiguous with the reward or response. 15 references.—J. Arbit.

9848. Murrell, K. F. H., Laurie, W. D., & McCarthy, C. (Naval Motion Study Unit, England) The relationship between dial size, reading distance and reading accuracy. *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 182-190.—In an investigation of relationships among these factors 6 Ss read 5 sets of 12 dials each at each of 6 distances on each of 14 sessions. Data are reported relative to learning and to effect of distance upon readability of dials. A separate experiment confirmed the observation that Ss, when practiced, could read "dials at distances greater than those at which they could read the numerals on the dials."—B. T. Jensen.

9849. Nicholson, William M. The influence of anxiety upon learning: Interference or drive increment? *J. Pers.*, 1958, 26, 303-319.—Verbal learning performance of high and low anxiety Ss under task-orienting and ego-orienting instructions was compared. Difficulty level of the task was also varied. The question of stimulus versus drive properties of anxiety was examined. Ss were those who scored in the upper and lower deciles on the Taylor Anxiety Scale and the tasks were 2 lists of 12 nonsense syllables to be learned serially. That the influence of

anxiety as a drive was not as important as its influence as a stimulus was suggested by the interaction between anxiety and instructions, the constancy of out-of-place errors, and both the "failure to obtain an increase in performance of the high scorers under ego orientation on the easy list and failure to obtain a decrease in performance of the low scorers under ego orientation on the hard list." 15 references.—A. Rosen.

9850. Noble, Clyde E., & Alcock, Wayne T. Human delayed-reward learning with different lengths of task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 407-412.—Compared 4-link and 10-link human trial-and-error learning under 6 delays of serial reinforcement. For the shorter task there were no significant differences due either to delay of reward or interaction with amount of practice. The longer task resulted in a significant delay by practice interaction late in practice. Temporal lags in serial reward up to 3 seconds have no significant effect per se upon human trial-and-error learning, regardless of task complexity. 18 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9851. Noble, Clyde E., & Noble, Janet L. Human trial-and-error learning under joint variation of locus of reward and type of pacing. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 103-109.—Human Ss learned a sequence of 4 push-button responses to a criterion of 5 perfect trials. Terminal reward group required a significantly greater number of trials to reach the criterion than did the serial reinforcement group: there was no difference due to whether the task was E-paced or S-paced.—*J. Arbit.*

9852. Norcross, Kathryn J. Effects of discrimination performance of similarity of previously acquired stimulus names. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 305-309.—Studied the effects on discrimination performance in kindergarten Ss of the degree of similarity of previously acquired stimulus names. Concluded that response-produced verbal cues may differentially affect a transfer task depending upon the degree of generalization among the verbal cue components.—*J. Arbit.*

9853. Pennington, Dempsey F., & Thompson, Robert. Supplementary report: Discrimination learning in rats as a function of highly distributed trials. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 94-95.—An extension of a previous study reporting the effects of intertrial intervals upon learning a discrimination response in rats. As the interval increased from 40 minutes to 48 hours the number of trials to criterion increased.—*J. Arbit.*

9854. Pereboom, A. C., & Crawford, B. M. Instrumental and competing behavior as a function of trials and reward magnitude. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 82-85.—Rats were trained to shuttle between food cups placed at opposite ends of a straight alley. Instrumental (forward progression) times and competing (retracing, sitting, etc.) times were recorded for each reinforced traversal. Little selective learning of faster speeds occurred during acquisition or under the larger amount of reward. Suggested that an associationistic or probabilistic interpretation be applied to learning about the magnitude of the reward as well as learning about the runway: the larger the reward the greater the number of goal stimuli to associate with runway cues.—*J. Arbit.*

9855. Popper, Juliet, & Atkinson, Richard C. Discrimination learning in a verbal conditioning situation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 21-25.—2 stimuli, T1 and T2 were employed and 2 responses, A1 and A2 were available. Following T1 and A1 response is correct with probability  $\pi_1$  and following T2, an A1 response is correct with probability  $\pi_2$ . For all groups  $\pi_1$  was constant. The groups differed with respect to  $\pi_2$ . Discrepancies between predictions from the Burke and Estes model were noted but it was concluded that the massed trial procedure in the study did not provide an optimal test of the theory.—*J. Arbit.*

9856. Postman, Leo, & Adams, Pauline Austin. Studies in incidental learning: VII. Effects of frequency of exercise and length of list. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 86-94.—The results are consistent with the view that incidental learning establishes fewer correct associations and is subject to less intra-serial interference than intentional learning. Hence, incidental learners benefit less from repeated presentations of the material than intentional learners but also are less adversely affected by increases in the length of the list when the material is conducive to intraserial interference.—*J. Arbit.*

9857. Poulton, E. C. Time for reading and memory. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 230-245.—192 male young adults studied 144 short statements under one of 3 degrees of pacing. After reading, the S was given various memory tests pertaining to the statements. A control group took these same tests without having first read the statements. The amount remembered increased significantly as the time allowed for the study of each statement increased. Memory after a week was still better than guesswork except when the statements had to be studied at the rate of 293 words per minute. From the various conditions of the experiments it was suggested that "reading selectively at high speed will only be an advantage over reading unselectively, if soon afterwards the reader returns to the information which he has selected." 16 references.—C. M. Franks.

9858. Prokasy, William F. Extinction and spontaneous recovery of conditioned eyelid responses as a function of amount of acquisition and extinction training. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 319-324.—"Ninety introductory psychology students served in an eyelid-conditioning study designed to determine the effects, on extinction and spontaneous recovery, of varied amounts of acquisition and extinction training. It was found that with an increase in acquisition training resistance to extinction increased while amount of responding during spontaneous recovery test trials decreased." 20 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9859. Pubols, Benjamin H., Jr. Delay of reinforcement, response perseveration, and discrimination reversal. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 32-40.—Using male albino rats in a one-unit Y-maze found that the number of days to the discrimination learning criterion was a negatively accelerated, increasing function of delay of reward during acquisition. Response perseveration was an increasing function of delay during acquisition. Discussion in terms of acquisition as the adapting out of competing responses, and extinction the de-adapting of adapted competing responses. 25 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9860. Richardson, Jack, & Erlebacher, Adrienne. **Associative connection between paired verbal items.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 62-69.—Pairs of words, nonsense syllables, and consonant syllables of different degrees of meaningfulness were rated under 2 different sets of instructions: the degree of similarity of meaning of the 2 items in a pair and rating based on how fast S thought he could learn the pair. The correlation between the ratings was .96. The 223 pairs of items and their ratings are presented.—*J. Arbit.*

9861. Rock, Irvin. **Repetition and learning.** *Scient. Amer.*, 1958, **199** (2), 68-72.—Reports learning experiments with nonsense syllables supporting the hypothesis that "associations form instantly rather than gradually." Ss learned items which they had not seen before as easily as items which they had seen but not learned. Failure to learn on first exposure is considered due to interference. Repetition provides opportunity to learn what was missed on the first trial, and, although it does not help in the forming of associations repetition strengthens them once they are formed.—*J. S. Wolf.*

9862. Rogers, Owen E., Webb, Wilse B., & Gallagher, Thomas J. **Effect of restricting information in the verbal conditioning situation on extinction.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 11, No. 1, ii, 8 p.—For 120 trials Ss pressed a key if they guessed a light would come on. No response indicated a guess to the contrary. 3 partial reinforcement ratios were used. In a full knowledge condition the light would appear or not appear on each trial. In the partial knowledge condition the Ss were told, "if you do not press the key, you do not find out if you are right or wrong." After this 100 trials were given with no reinforcement. No differences were found between conditions during training. Significant differences were obtained among reinforcement ratios during both training and extinction. For the partial knowledge group extinction was considerably and significantly prolonged.

9863. Romanow, Concetta V. **Anxiety level and ego involvement as factors in concept formation.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 166-173.—"Two separate experiments were performed: in one, three groups of Ss differed in level of manifest anxiety; in the other, three groups of Ss were given differential instructions in order to induce three different degrees of ego-involvement. All Ss were given a concept formation task in which associative strength of the correct response and strength of competing tendencies were varied." In the first study "the high-anxious did more poorly than the other groups where interfering tendencies were strong. The expected parallelism between anxiety and ego involvement was not found, since the low-involvement group was inferior when interfering tendencies were strong." 15 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9864. Rosenberg, Seymour, & Hall, Robert L. **The effects of different social feedback conditions upon performance in dyadic teams.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 271-277.—27 pairs of Ss working as dyadic teams were given 50 trials on a simple knob-turning task with one of 6 combinations of feedback conditions. Response measures consisted of individual response accuracy, team accuracy, and response differentiation between team members. Significant differences between feedback conditions on each of the measures was obtained.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

9865. Rosenblatt, F. **The perceptron: A probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 386-408.—To answer the questions of how information about the physical world is sensed, in what form is information remembered, and how does information retained in memory influence recognition and behavior, a theory is developed for a hypothetical nervous system called a perceptron. The theory serves as a bridge between biophysics and psychology. It is possible to predict learning curves from neurological variables and vice versa. The quantitative statistical approach is fruitful in the understanding of the organization of cognitive systems. 18 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9866. Rothkopf, Ernst Z. **Stimulus similarity and sequence of stimulus presentation in paired-associate learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 114-122.—3 studies were carried out employing 12 aural Morse code signals as stimulus terms and their appropriate alphabetic or numeric equivalents as response terms. The data indicate that the maximal separation of similar stimuli in the practice order led to facilitated acquisition of the paired-associate habits under training. These results are contrasted with those of a previous study by Gagné which noted that Ss learned more rapidly when similar stimulus items were presented in immediate ordinal succession.—*J. Arbit.*

9867. Sader, Manfred. **Instruktionsverständnis und Testleistung.** [Comprehension of instructions and test performance.] *Psychol. Arbeit.*, 1957, No. 4, 111 p.—Purpose of experiment was to investigate what goes on in S's mind during preliminary instructions preceding actual test performance, and its influence on test results. A simple manipulative task was used (geometrical figure completion). 4 different sets of instruction were given, i.e., oral, oral simplified, oral difficult, and written. No significant changes of results in test performance were reported. Subsequent phenomenological analysis and verbal explorations are discussed. 3-page bibliography.—*R. Wagner.*

9868. Sampson, H. **Serial addition as a function of stimulus duration and pacing.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 179-183.—Single digits were projected in random order with S instructed to add the digit before him to the one immediately preceding. Exposure time for each was varied, and by changing the "off" interval pacing was also varied. Systematic changes in pacing rate and in stimulus duration were compared to random variations previously studied. "The order of presentation of either pacing rates or stimulus durations plays no significant role in performance."—*R. S. Davidon.*

9869. Schwartz, Marvin, & Goodson, James E. **The effects of rate and direction of conditioned stimulus change on avoidance performance.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 12, No. 4, ii, 5 p.—It has been reported that an on-going CS is more effective for avoidance responding than an off-going CS. This experiment further tests the effects of direction of CS change and tests for interaction between rate and direction of CS change. Rats were employed as Ss.

The CS was an on- or off-going light and it changed fast or slow. All Ss searched 80% avoidance responding during training. During extinction they were split according to a factorial design. It was concluded that avoidance performance is independent of direction of CS change and rate and direction of change probably do not interact.

9870. Seidel, Robert J. An investigation of mediation in preconditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 220-225.—41 hooded rats "were run in a sensory preconditioning paradigm. After the preconditioning period they were trained on an avoidance problem with one of the preconditioning stimuli as CS. The other stimulus was the CS in a transfer test. During the training-transfer stages the experimental Ss were divided into 3 groups based upon type of deprivation: hungry, thirsty, and sated. The data showed a positive transfer effect for all experimental groups in relation to the control group. . . . the data are interpreted as favorable to an S-S contiguity theory of learning and problematical for an S-R mediation theory."—*J. Arbit.*

9871. Shelly, Maynard W., II. The effects of response contingent probabilities which favor response change. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 239-245.—Conditional probabilities of responses leading to reinforcement were associated with preceding responses. "These contingent probabilities were such as to never, except in the control condition, lead to a reinforcement for the repetition of a response. The results showed that Ss in all cases, including the control condition, tended to change alternatives on successive trials more frequently than would occur by chance. Probabilities of changing responses on successive trials increased most rapidly when the probability of being reinforced on a single other alternative was greatest."—*J. Arbit.*

9872. Smode, Alfred F. Learning and performance in a tracking task under two levels of achievement information feedback. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 297-304.—"The present experiment was designed to provide an independent assessment of performance effects and learning effects in a compensatory tracking task as a function of the method used in providing cumulative information as to achievement level." Found that high-level information feedback clearly facilitates performance. 30 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9873. Spence, K. W., Haggard, D. F., & Ross, L. E. (State U. Iowa) Intrasubject conditioning as a function of the intensity of the unconditioned stimulus. *Science*, 1958, 128, 774-775.—"Subjects conditioned concurrently to two different conditioned stimuli, light and tone, exhibited a significantly higher level of conditioning to the stimulus paired with a strong unconditioned stimulus than to the stimulus paired with a weak one. The findings suggest that habit strength in aversive conditioning varies with the intensity of the unconditioned stimulus." The UCS was an air puff. A summary of analysis of variance of frequency of CR's for trials 1-20 and 61-80 of 100 conditioning trials is presented in a table. A figure indicates the percentage of CR's in blocks of 10 trials made to CS paired with 2-lb UCS and 0.33-lb UCS. Although findings "may be interpreted as supporting the drive-reduction versions of reinforcement theory, we prefer to confine our interpretation to the more general conception that habit formation in such aver-

sive types of conditioning is some function of the intensity of the UCS."—*S. J. Lachman*.

9874. Spielberger, Charles D., Goodstein, Leonard D., & Dahlstrom, W. Grant. Complex incidental learning as a function of anxiety and task difficulty. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 58-61.—Ss scoring high or low on the Manifest Anxiety Scale were given the Bender-Gestalt Test and after an interpolated task asked to redraw the designs they could remember. The designs had previously been shown to vary in difficulty. Found the high-anxiety Ss performed better on the easy tasks while on the more difficult tasks the low-anxiety Ss were better. 16 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9875. Spiker, Charles C., & Holton, Ruth B. Associative transfer in motor paired-associate learning as a function of amount of first-task practice. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 123-132.—4 experiments were conducted to study interference in the A-B, A-C design with motor paired-associate tasks. With an A-B, D-C as the control condition found that the amount of interference on the A-C relative to the D-C condition was an increasing function of amount of Task I practice. In addition the amount of interference in Task II is an increasing function of amount of first-task practice when nonspecific transfer is experimentally controlled. 15 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9876. Stevenson, Harold W., & Pirojnikoff, Leo A. Discrimination learning as a function of pre-training reinforcement schedules. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 41-44.—Using children who had to choose the correct one of 3 blocks in order to receive a reward, gave either 100%, 50%, or 0% reinforcement during pretraining. Following this all Ss were given a form discrimination task involving these same stimuli. Although all 3 groups manifest some learning it was greatest in the 100% group and least in the 0% group. A group given no pretraining was not significantly different during the learning portion of the study from the 100% group.—*J. Arbit.*

9877. Tatarskii, N. E. Ob uslovno-reflektornom eksperimente na cheloveke v psichologii. [On the conditioned-reflex experiment on man in psychology.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 17-29.—The essence of the Pavlovian conditioned-reflex experiment and its advantages as compared to other methods for studying man's higher nervous activity are described. The importance of conditioned-reflex studies for psychology as a science is emphasized and ways for application of the Pavlovian experiment to the solution of some concrete problems in general, child, and pedagogical psychology are indicated.—*I. D. London*.

9878. Thomas, Arthur R. Some variables affecting latent extinction. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 203-212.—The present study tests the existence of latent extinction and the effects of length of pre-extinction period and length of interval between pre-extinction and extinction upon the amount of latent extinction. Using rats in a single-unit elevated T-maze found that both running time and number of correct turns support the existence of the phenomenon of latent extinction. In addition both independent variables were found to have significant effects. The results were interpreted in terms of frustration-produced drive. 19 references.—*J. Arbit.*

9879. Thompson, Richard F. A comparison of correction and modified correction procedures on

**the acquisition of a 12-unit verbal maze.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 443-447.—"The two procedures did not differ in terms of trials and total first errors, but the correction procedure, which involved more discovery, required greater time and total errors. Time and total errors increased linearly with number of alternate choices for both procedures, the correction procedure giving a line of steeper slope. Rate of learning, as measured by first errors, was the same for both procedures."—*J. Arbit.*

**9880. Underwood, Benton J., & Richardson, Jack. Studies of distributed practice: XVIII. The influence of meaningfulness and intralist similarity of serial nonsense lists.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 213-219.—"The major results were: (a) Meaningfulness does not interact with intertrial interval. (b) Intralist similarity does interact with intertrial interval but in a complex fashion. With high meaningfulness, high intralist similarity is clearly necessary to produce facilitation by distributed practice. With low meaningfulness, intralist similarity does not influence learning by massed vs. distributed practice. (c) Recall was affected only by strength of association."—*J. Arbit.*

**9881. Vanderplas, James M. Transfer of training and its relation to perceptual learning and recognition.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 375-385.—An attempt to bring together several current concepts emanating from studies of transfer of training and their implications in studying perceptual learning and recognition. Topics discussed are: the relation between transfer of training and recognition, applicability of principles of transfer of training to the study of recognition, S-R similarity relations and transfer, stimulus discrimination, and verbal mediation. The formulations of transfer thus considered involve assumptions that are generalizable to the study of recognition. 40 references.—*C. K. Bishop*.

**9882. Verhave, T., Owen, J. E., Jr., & Robbins, E. B. Effects of chlorpromazine and secobarbital on avoidance and escape behavior.** *Arch. int. pharmacodyn.*, 1958, **116**, 45-53.—Differences in the effects of graded doses of secobarbital and chlorpromazine on the conditioned avoidance responses of 8 rats were studied, using a cross-over design. "The selective depressant action of chlorpromazine on avoidance behavior as opposed to the non-specific effects of secobarbital was confirmed. Statistical analysis showed that variance due to both doses and animals was highly significant for both compounds. Variance due to replications was minimal." Chlorpromazine showed a greater inherent variability than secobarbital.—*G. A. Heise*.

**9883. Waite, Richard R., Sarason, Seymour B., Lighthall, Frederick F., & Davidson, Kenneth S. A study of anxiety and learning in children.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 267-270.—"A general anxiety scale and a test anxiety scale were administered to 747 grade school children. Out of this group, 24 HA-LA pairs of subjects were given 2 modified paired-associate learning tasks, separated by neutral, failure, and success instructions. The results showed no differences due to instructions, but LA Ss performed better than HA Ss in the second task. Alternative explanations for the lack of differences on the first task were offered. The study was inter-

preted as positive evidence for the validity of the anxiety scales."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

**9884. Walker, Edward L., & Paradise, Noel. A positive correlation between action decrement and learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 45-47.—"An empirical test was made of the hypothesis that the greater the action decrement demonstrable in a given situation, the greater the potential habit strength and thus the faster the learning. Groups of eight rats each were run in eight different learning problems in which the relevant cues had previously been demonstrated to have different capacities to produce action decrement. The hypothesis was confirmed to the extent that there was a highly significant relation between the amount of decrement previously demonstrated and the rate of learning."—*J. Arbit.*

**9885. White, Sheldon H. Generalization of an instrumental response with variation in two attributes of the CS.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 339-343.—"Three groups of 24 kindergarten children were given trials of training to pull a response handle freely during 3.8-sec. presentations of a colored stimulus. Two cycles of generalization test trials were then interspersed among reinforced presentations of the training stimulus." Group I had graded differences in hue. Group II differed in lightness, and Group III differed in both hue and lightness. Group III gave fewer generalized responses to its test stimulus than did Groups I or II to theirs, but only the comparison between II and III was significant.—*J. Arbit.*

**9886. Wickens, Delos D., & Cotterman, Theodore E. The effect of display interruption on transfer of training between tasks of different control sensitivity.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-548, iv, 21 p.—6 groups of 15 male undergraduates were given 25, one-minute, 2-dimensional tracking trials on 2 successive days. 3 control groups always tracked with a sensitive control while 3 experimental groups transferred to this condition after using a less sensitive control the first day. In the first experiment one experimental and one control group performed both days with 4, 5, or 6 one-second interruptions in the display. In a second experiment one pair of groups was treated like those in the first and another pair performed without interruptions. Tracking performance during training was adversely affected by the higher sensitivity control and interruptions; but while interruptions lowered tracking performance during test, no transferred group was significantly inferior to its control. Tracking with the display interruptions used is not more sensitive to differential transfer based on different control sensitivities than is tracking with continuous displays.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

**9887. Wicker, James E., Overall, John E., & Brown, W. Lynn. Learning of sequential response alternations by albino rats.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-146. 4 p.—6 albino rats were trained in a modified Skinner box with 2 response levers located symmetrically on each side of the place of reward. The apparatus was wired to deliver water reward following each alternation between the 2 response levers and to deliver no reward for perseverative responses to the same lever. The alternation of responses between the 2 levers increased significantly as a function of training and the final level of response alternation was significantly above

chance. Response alternation in this problem is recognized to differ from the spontaneous alternation behavior described in many other experiments because it started at a low level and increased significantly with training. These results are attributed to learning of the alternation reinforcement pattern by the rats.—*L. Diller.*

9888. Wohlwill, Joachim F. **The definition and analysis of perceptual learning.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, **65**, 283-295.—"The development of a generalization of a previously established differential response to a new stimulus" is the criterion for perceptual learning. This definition distinguishes between learning due to perceptual functions and that due to response association. Hence, neither S-R associations nor reinforcements is necessary. Specific testable problems are discussed. 35 references.—*C. K. Bishop.*

9889. Yoshida, Masaaki. (Tokyo U.) **Shiro-nezumi no operant kōdō ni oyobosu yūinryō henka no eikyō.** [The effect of variable reinforcement on lever-pressing response in the white rat.] *Annu. anim. Psychol.*, Tokyo, 1957, **7**, 90-96.—In a bar-pressing conditioning in a Skinner box, 2 amounts of incentive were used. Changes of the size of pellet from large to small and from small to large produced frustration in the rat. When large and small pellets were alternately given, frustration was less. The results were interpreted by the writer that an adaptation would be established to the particular amount of incentive.—*S. Ohwaki.*

9890. Yssel, G. J. **The effect of disuse of mathematical knowledge on a test of mathematical achievement.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1958, **7**, 95-97.—Persons who have not used their mathematical knowledge for some time received lower scores on a test of mathematical achievement than did persons who had used such knowledge more recently. N's for 3 groups were 110, 91, and 36.—*J. L. Walker.*

9891. Zborovskii, A. B. **K uslovno-reflektornomu effektu na vvedenie lekarstvennykh veschchestv.** [On the conditioned-reflex effect to injection of curative substances.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1956, **42**, 501-503.—In the course of medical treatment it is comparatively easy to develop conditioned reflexes to the injection of insulin, adrenalin, atropin, and calcium chloride both through the first and second signal system. The conditioned-reflex effect, which is specific to the above agents, permits in time the discontinuance or contraction of the treatment.—*I. D. London.*

9892. Zeval'd, L. O. **Vliianie dilitel'nogo vvedeniia bol'sikh doz vitamina D na uslovno-reflektornuiu deiatel'nost'.** [Influence of prolonged intake of large doses of vitamin D upon conditioned-reflex activity.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, **44**, 984-990.—Prolonged intake by dogs of vitamin D in doses of 12,000 to 200,000 units brings on pronounced modifications of behavior and conditioned-reflex activity, "expressed in considerable weakening of conditioned-reflex reactions, sometimes with their complete disappearance, lengthening of latency, appearance of hypnotic phases, absence of alimentary-motor reactions, refusal to eat, droopiness, disinclination to move, and apathy." These deviations from normal conditioned-reflex activity are maintained from 2 weeks to 2.5 months after cessation of dosage. Depth of modi-

fication of conditioned-reflex activity and length of time required for its restoration depend on quantity of vitamin D introduced into the organism and on type of its higher nervous system.—*I. D. London.*

(See also **Abstracts** 9229, 9236, 9242, 9444, 9468, 9508, 10077, 10176, 10573)

#### THINKING & IMAGINATION

9893. Battig, William F. **Effects of previous experience and information on performance on a word-formation problem.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 282-287.—Using a word-formation task in which S identifies words by naming the letters contained in them, the object being to identify words by naming as few letters as possible, found that both experience with words containing uncommon letters and information about frequency of letter usage in the English language affected Ss letter guessing sequences.—*J. Arbit.*

9894. Blank, H. Robert. **McCartney's thesis on dreams.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, **52**, 175-176.—"In some ways the most striking and informative [work on the subject of dreams of the blind] of this century is Fred M. McCartney's unpublished M.A. thesis, A Comparative Study of Dreams of the Blind and Sighted, with Special Reference to Freud's Theory, written in 1913. . . . McCartney's major conclusion, that dream life as well as psychic life in general of the blind did not differ fundamentally from that of the seeing, and his warning that no special traits be attributed to the blind without demonstrable proof need reiteration today."—*N. J. Raskin.*

9895. Calvin, Allen D., Hoffmann, Frederic K., & Harden, Edgar L. (Hollins Coll.) **The effect of intelligence and social atmosphere on group problem solving behavior.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 61-74.—In a series of 3 experiments evidence supporting the following hypotheses was obtained: "In a group problem solving situation a permissive social climate would prove superior to a traditional climate for Ss with high levels of intelligence; Ss with only average intelligence would be considerably handicapped under permissive conditions."—*J. C. Franklin.*

9896. Dement, William, & Wolpert, Edward A. **Relationships in the manifest content of dreams occurring on the same night.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, **126**, 568-578.—Brain waves and eye movements of 8 sleeping Ss were continuously monitored, permitting the report of 4 or more dream narratives on each of 38 nights. Selected dream sequences are interrelated and reproduced in full. Difficulties of this approach and its theoretical implications are discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

9897. Dinnerstein, Dorothy. (Bank Street Coll. Education) **The "source" dimension of second-hand evidence.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 41-59.—"Ninety-four Ss wrote impressions of an imaginary family, based on quoted fragments of conversations interpretable either with or without reference to their unidentified sources." After examining the conditions in which "source-challenging" occurred more or less often, the author suggests that "second-hand evidence obeys certain general laws of organization of experimental data" and these are "proposed as a promising complement to the study of situations in

which S must choose between first- and second-hand evidence."—J. C. Franklin.

9898. French, Elizabeth G. The interaction of achievement motivation and ability in problem-solving success. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 306-309.—The hypotheses were that Armed Forces Qualifications Test scores would be related to problem-solving performance among Ss with high achievement motivation, that motivation would be related to performance with time constant, and that this relation would be greater below the median of the motivation distribution than above it. 96 Ss were used with a switch-light pattern apparatus. The first 2 hypotheses were supported, while the third was not.—A. S. Tamkin.

9899. Gomes Penna, Antonio. (U. Brasil) O comportamento inteligente e a noção de "insight." [Intelligent behavior and the concept of "insight."] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958, 8(1-2), 16-20.—A brief survey of the concept of "insight" with emphasis on the contributions of Kohler, Meili, Piaget, Alpert, and Duncker.—J. M. Salazar.

9900. Griffith, Richard M., Miyagi, Otoya, & Tago, Akira. (VA Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Universality of typical dreams: Japanese vs. Americans. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 1173-1179.—There are recurrent themes in dreams which would seem to have the same significance for every dreamer and to denote his membership in clan, culture, or species. The Kentucky author had collected figures on the occurrence of typical dreams and common dream contents from 250 college students (134 males, 116 females). His questionnaire contained 50 items and included, in addition to the more or less frequent dreams, questions related to sleep and dreaming, or to supposedly neurotic symptoms. Translated into Japanese, the questionnaire was administered to 223 Tokyo college students (132 males, 91 females). A table comparing percentages of reported dreams is presented together with a formula for deriving the statistical significance of the differences.—M. Brendler.

9901. Guilford, J. P., Frick, J. W., Christensen, P. R., & Merrifield, P. R. A factor analytic study of flexibility in thinking. *U. Sth. Calif. Psychol. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 18, 31 p.—A study on the nature of 2 types of thinking flexibility found in previous studies by the same senior author (see 27: 3324). It was hypothesized that one form of rigidity, perseveration, is a quality opposite to spontaneous flexibility and another form of rigidity, persistence, is a quality opposite to adaptive flexibility. A battery of 28 tests including tests of these thinking flexibilities and rigidities was administered to 208 air force cadets. The correlation matrix was factor analyzed and the axes were orthogonally rotated. Some tests of perseveration had significant loadings on spontaneous flexibility and some tests of persistence had significant loadings on adaptive flexibility. No additional rigidity factor was identified and thus the hypothesis was supported. On the ground of this study the interpretations of the nature of 2 flexibility factors were revised. A new factor identified as structural definition is also reported. 28 references.—H. Azuma.

9902. IAroshevskii, M. G. O dvukh variantakh "Elementov mysli" I. M. Sechenova. [On the two variants of I. M. Sechenov's The Elements of Thought.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 3-16.—A

comparison of the 2 editions of The Elements of Thought (1878 and 1903) shows the difficult road which Sechenov had to travel in order to come to a "consistently materialistic understanding of the basic problems related to the theory and psychology of the process of thinking." In supporting the thesis that a "mental phenomenon represents a real act of man's life and activity which can be understood only indirectly," Sechenov includes in the category of realities directly inaccessible to sense organs "all acts of consciousness of whatever nature they might be."—I. D. London.

9903. Kasatkin, V. N. O vliianii razdrashitelei, deistvuiushchikh na spisachchego cheloveka, na soderzhanie ego snovidenii. [On the influence of stimuli, applied to a sleeping person, upon the content of his dreams.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 58-69.—In a study lasting several years it was found that various external stimuli applied to a sleeping person with normal vision evoke, as a rule, visual images and scenes in his dreams. Each stimulus gives rise to such visual images as are evoked in a given person during waking hours by presentation of the same stimulus. "The conditioned-reflex connection" in the waking state "between visual impressions and other stimuli" plays a great role in the appearance of visual elements in dreams.—I. D. London.

9904. Luchins, Abraham S., & Luchins, Edith H. Cooperativeness of task in relation to discovery of contradictory communications. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 159-178.—80 children were used in a cooperative task using contradictory information. Unknown to the children they measured objects with differing rulers. In one experiment "the use of diverse standards made for contradictory responses but did not interfere with the execution of the assigned task. In other variations, the . . . tasks were more cooperative in nature, involving the interrelation of the two Ss' responses, and could not be fulfilled so long as they adhered to different frames of reference."—C. K. Bishop.

9905. Maltzman, Irving; Brooks, Lloyd O., Boegartz, William, & Summers, Stanley S. The facilitation of problem solving by prior exposure to uncommon responses. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 399-406.—Originality, as measured in terms of uncommonness of response, is related to the speed of solution of the 2-string problem for men but not for women. Presenting lists of uncommon uses for objects facilitated solution of the 2-string problem in which these objects may be used.—J. Arbit.

9906. Marx, Melvin H. Some suggestions for the conceptual and theoretical analysis of complex intervening variables in problem-solving behavior. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 115-128.—Suggestions are offered for the operational and dimensional analysis of problem solving, the representation of implicit thinking responses, "and for the conceptual and theoretical analysis of complex intervening variables through a process of progressive differentiation of S and R components and their relations." This approach is contrasted with that of Hull's. 29 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9907. Mata de Gregorio, J., & Polo, M. A. El fenomeno eidetico. [Eidetic phenomena.] *Cuadernos Psicol., Caracas*, 1958, 1, 8-11.—"Eidetism is

of great pedagogical interest, as has been demonstrated by Kroh, who recognized for the first time in 1922 that it was a natural phenomena in childhood. . . . Kroh observes that the psychic life of the child is not just quantitatively different from that of the adult, but is to a large extent also qualitatively different. . . . Any pedagogical principle inspired in the adult as a model must therefore be rejected." Investigations carried out with Caracas school children by the authors are mentioned.—*J. M. Salazar.*

9908. Oléron, Pierre. *Information, affectivité individu contre groupe dans la résolution de problèmes.* [Information and affectivity, individual vs. group, in problem solving.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 93-106.—3 major themes appear in the literature: the role and modalities of information, the influence of affective factors, the effectiveness of group activity. Of these, only the first is new. 27 studies are reviewed, 2 of them from British, 25 from American journals.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

9909. Rayner, E. H. (University Coll., London, England). *A study of evaluative problem solving: I. Observations on adults.* *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 155-165.—"Six young adults were observed playing each other at a league type series of the broad game peggy. This gave an opportunity to observe the development of strategies in the play. Some systematic errors in the play were also investigated."—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

9910. Richter, M. N., Jr., Lehman, Ralph A., & Stillman, R. C. *Some structural aspects of concepts.* *J. Psychol.*, 1957, **44**, 305-310.—This is a theoretical analysis of conceptual processes which the authors divide into three classes: (a) Abstract, consisting in objects possessing a stipulated defining attribute or criterion of membership. (b) Pseudo-abstract thought involves imperfectly structured classes, such as citing a few cases and then implying invariability. (c) Preconceptual thinking is characterized by judging that 2 objects alike in one particular are identical, or as totally dissimilar if they differ in any respect.—*R. W. Husband.*

9911. Tardy, V. (VSP, Prague) *K otázce fyzického výkladu myšlení.* [Problem of the physiological interpretation of thinking.] *Ceskoslovenská Psychol.*, 1957, **1**, 4-24.—An attempt to harmonize psychological interpretation with physiological and logical data in the light of Pavlov's conception of the second signal system: the connection of nervous activity and logical operations, the signal function of the word, the origin of concepts, the analysis of concepts, general judgment and contradictions, the analysis of logical rules, the interpretation of problem solving. Russian and English summaries.—*V. Břicháček.*

9912. Ullman, Montague. *The dream process.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, **12**, 671-690.—The relationship between consciousness and activity under the differing conditions of wakefulness and sleep is analyzed in an effort to derive the nature and meaning of dreams. Some of the basic assumptions underlying current dream theory are examined and discussed under the topics: the function of the dream, the nature of the dream, and the relationship of dream consciousness to waking consciousness.—*J. N. Solomon.*

9913. Vinacke, W. Edgar. (U. Hawaii) *Some variables in buzz sessions.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 25-33.—In a "buzz session" experiment results showed "significant changes in either problem-solving or participation, or both, changes in problem-solving or participation without changes in the other," and direction and amount of change is dependent on the "task set for discussion."—*J. C. Franklin.*

9914. Willingham, Warren W. *Confidence and correctness in comparative judgment.* *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. res. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 02 11, Sub. 12, No. 3. ii, 4 p.—A number of early writers concluded that confidence in a judgment was positively related to correctness of the judgment. This study examined the relationship between confidence and correctness when items were included which were answered consistently incorrectly. The data indicated that confidence varies as a function of the percentage of Ss who agree on an answer. For a given level of S agreement confidence was completely independent of whether the predominant judgment was actually right or wrong.

(See also Abstracts 9492, 9510, 9534, 10065, 10067, 10102, 10189)

#### INTELLIGENCE

9915. Bevan, William, & Maier, Richard A. *Emotional tension and the generality of its effect upon intellectual performance.* *J. Pers.*, 1958, **26**, 330-336.—Transfer of the effects of tension on intellectual performance was examined in terms of 3 variables: "level of initial tension, similarity in the nature of test tasks, and the E's behavior toward the Ss during the initial test session." Ss were 150 college students in 15 matched groups of 10. "Tension level was found to affect accuracy adversely but not speed of performance during the first test. No differences in performance among the 15 groups were found on Test Two."—*A. Rosen.*

9916. Ghosh, Shri Satya Narayan. *Practice, coaching and intelligence tests: A review of works.* *J. Educ. Psychol.*, Baroda, 1958, **16**, 342-352.—Following an examination of 21 publications, mostly British, it is concluded that ". . . a considerable amount of the coaching effect may be sometimes due to emotional and other personality factors. . ." To reduce coaching, test selectors should consider changing test items from time to time and inserting a number of coaching detector items. More research is urged in regard to methods of coaching, magnitude of coaching gains, and relations between coaching gain and sex and age. 21 references.—*D. Lebo.*

9917. Hata, Y., Tsudzuki, A., Kuze, T., & Emi, Y. [Relationships between tester and subject as a factor influencing intelligence test scores. Part I.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **29**, 95-99.—Continuing previous work on the effect of rapport on intelligence test scores, in which it was found that the scores of feeble-minded children varied with their relationship with the examiner, a similar result was obtained with 147 normal 12-year-old children. A major component of rapport is the child's "social relationship" with the tester. Variations in the tester's influence are in turn a function of the personality of the S. English summary.—*J. Lyons.*

9918. **Heim, A. W.** Psychological adaptation as a response to variations in difficulty and intensity. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 193-211.—A survey of experiments and studies on adaptation to level of difficulty with respect to intelligence test problems. Level of aspiration studies, Helson's adaptation-level theory, and transfer of training are considered. 23 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9919. **Higgins, Conwell, & Sivers, Cathryne H.** A comparison of Stanford-Binet and Colored Raven Progressive Matrices IQs for children with low socioeconomic status. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 465-468.—Verbal test items are generally believed to be susceptible to social exposures, while nonverbal items are free from such influence. 789 pupils, aging from 7 through 9-11 years, from a low socioeconomic area were tested individually with the Stanford-Binet (SB) followed by the Colored Raven Progressive Matrices (CRPM). It is inferred that intelligence as measured by the SB is comparable for color, sex, color-sex, and age-color-sex groups. The assumption is made that there are no real differences in intelligence as measured by the SB for the Negro and white boys and girls. The CRPM discriminated on the basis of color, with Negro means lower than white means. Results with the CRPM suggest that this test cannot be considered a test of intelligence but a measure of a specific skill. Intelligence tests loaded with nonverbal items may discriminate against Negro children.—A. A. Kramish.

9920. **Howard, William.** A note on McNemar's "On Abbreviated Wechsler-Bellevue Scales." *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 414.—A. A. Kramish.

9921. **Murell, Olof.** Ethics and psychology. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 641-649.—It is suggested that only a relative kind of ethics is possible; that acceptance of the principle of determinism strengthens man's sense of responsibility by making him aware of his function as a causal agent; and that to a large extent, ethical capacity is a function of intelligence.—L. N. Solomon.

9922. **Priester, Hans J., & Kukulka, Renate.** (Psychologischen Institut der Universität Hamburg) Vergleichsuntersuchungen zum Hamburg-Wechsler-Intelligenztest fuer Kinder (HAWIK) und Binet-Boberstag und zum HAWIK und dem Hamburg-Wechsler-Intelligenztest fuer Erwachsene (HAWIE) im Bezug auf die Intelligenzquotienten und die Benutzung dieser Tests als Paralleltests. [Comparative studies between the Hamburg-Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (HAWIK) and the Binet-Boberstag and between the HAWIK and the Hamburg-Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Adults (HAWIE) in relation to intelligence quotients and utilization as parallel tests.] *Diagnostica*, 1958, 4, 6-16.—Detailed are studies to determine the merit of 2 individual measures of intelligence as parallel tests for the recently standardized HAWIK. 50 sixth grade public school pupils served as a basis for comparisons between the latter and the Binet-Boberstag. 55 high school (Oberschule) and 50 trade school students were used to appraise differences between the HAWIK and HAWIE. Resultant correlations and t-values support the hypothesis that, with respect to IQ, the scales in question may be used as parallel devices. Emphasized is the necessity of examining data from more representative samples of the general

population before present findings can be accepted as valid.—F. P. Hardesty.

9923. **Schaie, K. Warner.** (U. Washington) Rigidity-flexibility and intelligence: A cross-sectional study of the adult life span from 20 to 70 years. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(9, Whole No. 462), 26 p.—A sample of 500 adults ranging in age from 20 to 70 years were subdivided into 5-year age groups, each with 25 male and 25 female Ss. Since the sampling was drawn from a potential of 18,000 Ss who were members of a prepaid medical plan, they were considered representative of a large part of the socioeconomic continuum. Each S was given a battery of tests to measure behavioral rigidly on intelligence as well as family and socioeconomic status. The results attained appear to support the hypothesis that "both intellectual ability and behavioral rigidity show concomitant age changes, in which case either might be predicted by the other, and that a high positive relationship should be found throughout the adult age span, with somewhat decreasing correlations due to the restriction of range in the older age groups." 33 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9924. **Tsudzuki, A., Kuze, T., & Hata, Y.** [Relationships between tester and subject as a factor influencing intelligence test scores. Part II.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 29, 100-104.—Further investigation of the factor of "social relationship" between tester and S in affecting intelligence test scores was undertaken with 354 normal fifth-grade children. A significant relation was shown between the number and type of contacts with the tester and the degree of positive relationship. A minimum of 5 contacts is necessary in order for rapport to serve as an influencing factor. English summary.—J. Lyons.

9925. **Yoganarasimhiah, M.** The relationship of intelligence to emotional, social and athletic development of children. *J. educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1958, 16, 330-335.—100 boys, aged 4½-9 years had their intelligence measured by Phatak's Draw-A-Man Test for Indian children. Their emotional, social, and athletic development, based on teachers' ratings, correlated .35, .47, and .25 with intelligence.—D. Lebo.

(See also Abstracts 9247, 9319, 9512, 9963, 10102, 10496, 10742, 10838, 10903)

#### PERSONALITY

9926. **Bass, Bernard M., & Berg, Irwin A. (Eds.)** *Objective approaches to personality assessment*. Princeton, N. J.: D. van Nostrand, 1959. x, 233 p. \$4.95.—A collection of papers from the 1958 Louisiana State University Psychology Symposium, including a historical review of objective personality testing (R. I. Watson) and discussions of theoretical assumptions (D. E. Super), measurement theory in multivariate experiment (R. B. Cattell), differential validity in pattern analytic methods (L. L. McQuitty), test item content (I. A. Berg), social desirability and test construction (A. L. Edwards), objective scoring of projective techniques (W. H. Holtzman), leadership (B. M. Bass), clinical judgment (W. A. Hunt), clinical efficiency (S. R. Hathaway), and future impact of psychological theory (J. G. Miller). Summary and conclusions are reported by H. B. Pepinsky.—H. P. David.

9927. **Beer, Ulrich.** *Die Ausdruckstheorie als Aspekt des Leib-Seele-Verständnisses.* [Theory of expression as an aspect of the mind-body problem.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, **9**, 297-299.—Theories of expression reflect always contemporary trends of the mind-body problem. This hypothesis is demonstrated by tracing the theories of expression through the history of psychology and confronting them with the contemporary solutions of the mind-body problem.—W. J. Koppitz.

9928. **Bendig, A. W.** *Extraversion, neuroticism, and verbal ability measures.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, **22**, 464.—The Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI) does not measure intellectual aptitudes. Low correlations were found with 2 verbal tests. These low correlations suggest the generalization that measures of maladjustment as represented by the Manifest Anxiety Scale and MPI Neuroticism scales are not related to verbal ability.—A. A. Kramish.

9929. **Benson, Purnell H.** (Drew U.) *Increasing the predictive efficiency of preference counts from paired comparisons of personality traits.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, **18**, 283-291.—Attention is given "to the problem of how preference counts can be improved as predictive variables through such procedures as establishing a neutral zero point, equalizing intervals between preference counts, or using total circular triads as a supplementary variable." Data are presented to demonstrate how well some of these approaches may work in practice.—W. Coleman.

9930. **Binder, Arnold.** *Personality variables and recognition response level.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 136-142.—The relationships between amount of cue accumulation prior to recognition response and MMPI variables were examined. The Ss were 33 male college students. They were shown stimulus object-name pairs to a criterion level and were then shown sequences of test figures containing an increasing amount of cue information. The S was required to name the object upon recognition. The only significant finding predicted was an  $r$  of .49 between Pa score and recognition score. 16 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

9931. **Boll, Marcel, & Baud, Francis.** *La personnalité; sa structure; son comportement.* [Personality: Its structure and function.] Paris, France: Masson et Cie, 1958. 140 p. Fr. 860.

9932. **Borg, Walter R., & Tupes, Ernest C.** (Utah State U.) *Personality characteristics related to leadership behavior in two types of small group situational problems.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 252-256.—Using male United States Air Force Officer Candidate School Ss several hypotheses implied in the "great man" theory of small group leadership were focused on small group behavior and situational testing. "The results . . . personality traits associated with successful performance in two types of small group activity do not differ in relative importance."—M. York.

9933. **Burstin, J.** *La représentation du moi physique dans la préadolescence.* [The representation of the physical self in preadolescence.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 2, 143-163.—205 boys and 169 girls from Paris suburbs were asked to describe their physiques. The age range of the sample was from 10 to 13. Physical features mentioned were tabulated by sex and age. On the basis of a detailed analysis of these data it is concluded that the representation of the corporeal self develops gradually from the time the infant becomes aware of his physical being through stages of revision resulting from social interaction and becomes finally established during adolescence.—S. S. Marzolf.

9934. **Cardinet, Jean.** *Préférences esthétiques et personnalité.* [Esthetic preferences and personality.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 45-69.—Ss project themselves in picture choice. Practical persons prefer a naturalistic representation, the introvert modern and abstract; the expansive dislikes rigid forms but likes emotional expression, the sociable personality rejects rigid forms and order. This can be explained in terms of transfer of cathexis from the real object to the picture. Findings tend to agree with those of other workers: stable introverts like peaceful scenes and dislike overt feeling appeal; assertive attitudes in social relationships prefer straight line strokes, the self-controlled like neatness, impulsive persons the life-like quality of hasty strokes, etc.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9935. **Clark, A. W.** *A reinvestigation of the habituation of exploratory behaviour.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 151-162.—Results with rats were "inconsistent in important respects with both Hullian and Pavlovian theories of inhibition."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

9936. **Dansereau, Raymond A.** *An item analysis of the responses of private and public high school groups on the MMPI.* *Cath. Counselor*, 1958, **3**, 7-9, 29.—The shortened version of the MMPI was administered to matched samples of students in Catholic and public high schools of the capitol district of New York State. Although 28.4% of the items differentiated significantly between the 2 groups, there was no substantial difference in the over-all adjustment patterns.—F. T. Severin.

9937. **Davids, Anthony, & Pildner, Henry, Jr.** (Brown U.) *Comparison of direct and projective methods of personality assessment under different conditions of motivation.* *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, **72**(11, Whole No. 464), 30 p.—"The purpose of this study is to further investigate the relative performance on direct and projective personality assessment measures by subjects under different motivational conditions." An optimally motivated control group of 20 male undergraduates and an experimental group of 23 male undergraduates interested in gaining employment were administered a battery of 10 personality tests (4 projective, 5 direct measures, and a clinical evaluation by an experienced psychologist). "The assessment focus was on a personality configuration known as the 'alienation syndrome,' and all the instruments were designed to measure the eight dispositions forming the syndrome of related maladjustment symptoms." The results showed that "the test performance of the two groups revealed that while the E. group admitted significantly less alienation on the direct measures, both groups showed the same amount of alienation on the projective measures." 61 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9938. **Di Vesta, Francis J., & Bossart, Philip.** *The effects of sets induced by labeling on the modification of attitudes.* *J. Pers.*, 1958, **26**, 379-

387.—To what extent can attitudes toward an ethical situation be modified by differential labeling of the report of the situation? Are there sex differences in such attitudes? A hypothetical situation involving a violation of a governmental housing regulation was presented to 1087 freshman students, and for each one-third of the total group the situation was labeled by a brief preface as an ethical, social, or financial issue. Analysis of variance indicated significant differences for both label and sex. The group of Ss responding to the report with the ethical label were less tolerant of the hypothetical behavior. Females were less accepting than males for each of the labeled situations. Methodological implications for attitude studies are noted.—*A. Rosen*.

9939. **Fiedler, Fred E., Dodge, Joan S., Jones, Robert E., & Hutchins, Edwin B.** (U. Illinois) **Interrelations among measures of personality adjustment in nonclinical populations.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 345-351.—4 different groups, 2 consisting of college students and 2 of military personnel, were studied. The 3 classes of criteria of adjustment used were subjective indices of adjustment based on S's self-reports, group acceptance criteria based on group members' evaluations or descriptions of the S, and personal effectiveness criteria of the individual's ability to operate effectively. Findings were that there was a general lack of correlation among different indices, even among those which are reliably measurable, and that there is no evidence justifying the assumption that adjustment should be considered a unitary trait in clinically unselected populations. 23 references.—*H. D. Arbitman*.

9940. **Fingarette, Herbert. The ego and mystic selflessness.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, **45**, 5-40.—Traditional "id-oriented" analyses of mysticism with stress on regressive phenomena fail to reveal insight and maturity associated with the great mystics which are evoked by "ego-oriented" studies. Selflessness refers to that "normal" unselfconsciousness which is primarily nonanxious and motivated by neutralized drives functioning within the nonconflictual portions of the ego. This unselfconsciousness is akin to the normal unawareness of our breathing. In mystic enlightenment is the simultaneous presence of ego-syntonic behavior and the acceptable residue of infantile behavior. The residue enriches experience with the oceanic feeling, "the undifferentiated unselfconsciousness and sense of omnipotence which derives from the fantasy of the primal unity with the mother." 30 references.—*D. Prager*.

9941. **Fink, David R., Jr. Negative evidence concerning the generality of rigidity.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 252-254.—"The question of whether rigidity effects tend to be generalized throughout most aspects of the individual's mental behavior remains confused. The present study can only be said to have added to the negative side of the argument. . . . Perhaps the strongest features of the experimental design reported here are the close controls inherent in individual testing and the use of very similar tasks. If evidence of a general trait is not observable in these procedures, it is difficult to maintain expectations of discovering such evidence elsewhere."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

9942. **Fisher, Seymour, & Abercrombie, Joseph. The relationship of body image distortions to body**

**reactivity gradients.** *J. Pers.*, 1958, **26**, 320-329.—"On the basis of a body image frame of reference it was hypothesized that right-handed Ss showing relatively more GRS reactivity on the left side of the body than on the right would manifest fewer body image distortions than right-handed Ss showing either right GSR directionality or no gradient at all. . . . The results definitely supported the hypothesis proposed."—*A. Rosen*.

9943. **Frankenstein, Carl. The structural meaning of aggressiveness.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, **14**, 253-280.—In Western civilization, an inconsistency exists between conscious negation of aggressiveness and the prevalence of unequivocally aggressive ideals and patterns of behavior. Reliance on rationality rather than on intuition, on calculation rather than on empathy, on impersonal knowledge and skills rather than on emotion and feelings is a cardinal aim of Western education. The problem is approached in terms of structural analysis beginning with the dualistic conception of positive versus negative aspects of aggressiveness. 15 references.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

9944. **Friedmann, S. The role of attitudes in comprehension.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **49**, 222-229.—By means of an attitude test plus expressed opinions 49 subjects were divided into pro-, anti-, and neutral-groups for each of 24 political statements culled from Conservative, Liberal, Labour, and Communist Party pamphlets. None of the groups differed significantly in comprehension of the statements except in 2 cases where the groups who scored higher for comprehension also had superior political knowledge and intelligence test scores. The findings of a control experiment in which comments were used instead of a comprehension test supported this general conclusion. 22 references.—*C. M. Franks*.

9945. **Fulkerson, Samuel C. An Acquiescence Key for the MMPI.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-71. 11 p.—A 24-item Acquiescence Key designed to measure an individual's tendency to agree with a statement irrespective of content was constructed from the MMPI. This key was combined with a 142-item Adjustment Key, also from the MMPI, to predict a criterion of adjustment. The combination correlated significantly higher with the criterion than the Adjustment Key alone, with acquiescence acting as a suppressor variable. There was also a tendency for the validity of the Adjustment Key to be greatest for those Ss with an average score on the Acquiescence Key. 17 references.

9946. **Gallagher, James J. (U. Illinois) Authoritarianism and attitudes toward children.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 107-110.—Intercorrelations of scores of college students on a Children's Attitude Scale, the F-scale, and the Rokeach Opinionation Scale fail to support the hypothesis that scores on authoritarianism would be indicative of attitudes of harshness to children. The use of authoritarianism "to explain personality and attitude development should rest on empirical demonstration rather than logical inference."—*J. C. Franklin*.

9947. **Grauer, David. How autonomous is the ego?** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, **6**, 502-518.—"The concept of ego autonomy introduced by Hartmann and developed by Rapaport is critically examined." A more positive statement regarding the ego's constructive activities is warranted than is

given by these writers. Hartmann's concepts of drive neutralization and secondary autonomy are discussed and criticized. Formulations by the Freuds justify the concept of ego autonomy. A more definite conception of the constructive functions of the ego is presented, utilizing some of the ideas of Federn, Weiss, Angyal, and Menninger. 27 references.—D. Prager.

9948. Greenacre, Phyllis. **Early physical determinants in the development of the sense of identity.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, **6**, 612-627.—The paper focusses on the development of the body self-image (awareness of the nature of one's own genitals, face, and total body form) as a crucial area in the beginning of the awareness of identity. The sense of the own identity comes into preliminary working form during the anal phase and reaches special development with the phallico-oedipal period. Identity has a stable core in body and psychic structure and functioning but is subject to changes following stages of body and maturational achievement and their accompanying emotional problems. The sense of the own identity remains susceptible to the influence of changes in the individual's relationship to his environment throughout life.—D. Prager.

9949. Gregory, W. Edgar. (976 West Mendocino, Stockton, Calif.) **The orthodoxy of the authoritarian personality.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 217-232.—Scores of a crosssection sample of the public on the F scale correlated .53 with scores on a scale of orthodoxy of religious belief. "Item analysis . . . of high and low scorers . . . produced the hypothesis that high scorers on the religious scale tended to be literalistic, concrete, even 'materialistic' in their religious orientation—fitting something of the picture described as 'pedantic' or 'rigid,' and thus conforming to the authoritarian personality as rigid, dogmatic, inflexible, conforming." 37 references.—J. C. Franklin.

9950. Guilford, J. P. **A revised structure of intellect.** *U. Sth. Calif. Psychol. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 19, 27 p.—A revision of the author's summary of primary mental abilities as components of intellect (see 32: 2655). This revision involves the addition of factors of auditory figural recognition, figural identification, structural identification, education of conceptual correlates and structural redefinition, shift of several factors from one major category to another, and the elimination of the factor of speed of evaluation on the ground that it is not an aptitude trait. The implication of this system of factors for the prediction of new factors, for the intercorrelation of factors and for the general theory of thinking are discussed. A list of 47 factors together with their descriptions and the names of tests which define them is given as an appendix. 19 references.—H. Azuma.

9951. Hartley, Ruth E. (Ed.) **Affirmative personality trends and response to new groups.** NYC Coll. Spec. Res. Proj. tech. Rep., 1958, No. 9, 13 p.—Data collected from 2 groups of male Ss, 137 naval personnel and 146 college students, support hypotheses: that some "personality" schedules may actually be measuring social conformity, that the latter may indicate a generalized tendency to positive social response, and that such response tendencies may facilitate the development of reference group feelings. Instruments consisted of a group of selected items

from a questionnaire designed to measure "authoritarianism" in personality, and measures designed to assay the degree of generalized satisfaction-dissatisfaction, perceived differences in group norms, and acceptance of a new group as a reference group. 41 references.—F. P. Hardesty.

9952. Himelstein, Philip. **Goal setting rigidity as a function of anxiety and task-ambiguity.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 69-73.—"The experimental groups consisted of a group of clinically anxious Ss and three groups based on Taylor Scale scores. A finger maze, as the structured task, and a series of digit symbols varying in level of difficulty from trial to trial were used as the experimental tasks. When the Ss were divided into nonanxious (low and middle Taylor Scale scores) and anxious (high Taylor Scale scores) and clinically anxious, no significant differences in shifting scores were obtained on the maze. On the digit symbols task as an ambiguous task anxious Ss were significantly less flexible in changing goals than the nonanxious Ss. No significant differences were obtained when only the three Taylor Scale groups were compared."—C. K. Bishop.

9953. Himelstein, Philip; Eschenbach, Arthur E., & Carp, A. **Interrelationships among three measures of need achievement.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, **22**, 451-452.—3 measures of achievement motivation were studied for relationship: the n-Ach scale of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, McClelland's test, and French's Test of Insight. Fairly high interrater reliabilities were obtained for the 2 projective tests of achievement. No significant relationships were found for the 3 measures of achievement motivation. The Ss of the study were members of a new class at the Air Force Academy.—A. A. Kramish.

9954. Holland, H. C. **Some determinants of seen after movements in the Archimedes spiral.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, **14**, 215-222.—The results of an experiment designed to isolate the important variables which contribute to the aftersensation of movement in the Archimedes spiral show that, within the range tested, the most important is the period of applied time stimulation. Considerable individual differences exist in the persistence of the aftersensation, implying a possible importance for personality research.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9955. Holland, John L. (National Merit Scholarship Corp.) **A personality inventory employing occupational titles.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 336-342.—The hypothesis that "a useful personality inventory might be constructed from occupational or interest test content" was explored further with the Holland Vocational Preference Inventory. 10 scales survived cluster analysis, using 300 college freshmen, and to these were added masculinity-femininity, status, infrequency, and acquiescence scales. Estimated retest reliability after 4 months had a median of .75. Differentiation was obtained between matched control and psychiatric samples. Profiles of university freshmen on the basis of college choice were also differentiated. 15 references.—M. York.

9956. Honkavaara, Sylvia. **The color and form reaction as a basis of interpersonal relationships.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 33-38.—In another experiment, the author tries to tie color- and form-reactors' relations to other color- and form-reactors, as a measure

of the total personality structure in determining interpersonal preferences. 45 male students and 63 females, from Harvard, Radcliffe, and Brandeis, served as Ss, choosing 8 photographs they liked and 8 they disliked, from 40 males and 40 females. With increasing color reactions of Ss making the selection, the color-reactors became more favored in both sexes. 33 married couples suggested color and form reactions to be an important factor in marital happiness.—R. W. Husband.

9957. Honkavaara, Sylvia. **Relation of interpersonal preference and emotional attitude of the subjects.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 25-31.—This experiment takes the hypothesis that there is a connection between a person's emotional attitude, i.e., what kind of person he is, and his interpersonal preference, i.e., what kind of people he likes best. 40 photographs were presented (men and women, various ages) of persons who had shown themselves in previous experiments to be form- or color-reactors. Each judge was asked to pick 8 he liked and 8 he disliked or liked least. Color-reactors were selected in 2 to 4 times the frequency that form-reactors were chosen. People who like form-reactors tend to be realistic in their emotional attitude, while those preferring color-reactors are apt to value poetic and emotional aspects of life.—R. W. Husband.

9958. Jensen, Arthur R. **The Maudsley personality inventory.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 314-325.—2 scales, measuring intro-extraversion, and neuroticism, are brief, highly reliable, show high correlations with other measures of the same factors and low correlations with nonpersonality variables. Certain inadequacies are pointed out; however, for research purposes it seems the best questionnaire measure of these 2 traits available at the present time. 20 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

9959. Katona, George. (U. Michigan) **Attitude change: Instability of response and acquisition of experience.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(10, Whole No. 463), 37 p.—An investigation of the conditions which influence change of attitude with passing time has been investigated in a representative sample of the urban population of the United States interviewed at several stated times (6 months apart) over a period varying from 6 months to 20 months. The findings of this study suggest that changes in expectations are "due either (a) to the acquisition of widely transmitted information of a general nature, (b) to personal experiences, or (c) to errors of measurement." It is further noted that little or no alteration in the distribution of a group does not imply that change has not occurred. "On the contrary, it is probable that among individuals there have been frequent changes in both directions." The statistics for studying marginal change and rate of unnecessary turnover of individual responses are developed in the presentation. 16 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

9960. Kenny, Douglas T., & Ginsberg, Rose. (U. British Columbia) **The specificity of intolerance of ambiguity measures.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 300-304.—The hypothesis tested is that intolerance of ambiguity is a generalized trait. Ss were 76 volunteer female adults with a mean age of 24. The test battery consisted of 12 measures of intolerance of ambiguity, 1 attitude measure of authoritarian-submission, and 7 measures of aggression. "Only 7

of the 66 correlations among measures of intolerance of ambiguity were significant at the .05 level, 2 of these having a relationship opposite to those predicted. In the main, these measures did not correlate significantly with a scale of authoritarian-submission." The results are considered to offer little support for a general construct of intolerance of ambiguity. 20 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

9961. Kipnis, David. **The effects of leadership style and leadership power upon the inducement of an attitude change.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 173-180.—"The purpose of this study was to determine whether a participatory style of leadership was more effective than a lecture style of leadership in inducing an attitude change when the leader explicitly offered to reward compliance or threatened to punish noncompliance. 35 groups of 4 to 8 pupils in the fifth and sixth grades of a public school met with a leader who tried to change their preferences for comic books. 6 experimental conditions were established. . . ." Among the results were the findings that both reward and punishment produced more public compliance than the control conditions and that participatory leadership induced more change than lecture leadership when the leader was associated with neutral power or power to reward compliance.—A. S. Tamkin.

9962. Klein, Melanie. **On the development of mental functioning.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958, 39, Pts. 2-4, 84-90.—Differs from Freud mainly in: believing that the ego develops from the earliest object relations, i.e., the breast; emphasizing the role of conflict between life and death instincts; and holding that the ego functions from birth on. The ego continually splits off (through operation of death impulses) and integrates itself (through life impulses). The more the individual can integrate his destructive impulses without completely rejecting them through splitting off, the richer his mental functioning. 15-item bibliography.—G. Elias.

9963. Kubany, A. J., Danowski, T. S., & Moses, C. **The personality and intelligence of diabetics.** *Diabetes*, 1956, 5, 462-467.—In an attempt to determine the relationship between the presence of diabetes and personality and intelligence, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the Binet Test were administered to groups of juvenile diabetics in late adolescence and early adult age range. In general intelligence the diabetics fell within the middle of the normal range. Although the MMPI showed some abnormal deviations in the group studied, these differences disappeared when the diabetic group was compared to populations comparable in age. 32 references.—A. S. Artley.

9964. Levinson, Daniel J. **The relevance of personality for political participation.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 3-10.—The author criticizes overly simplified social-psychological theories of political behavior: both those presenting it as passive conformity to prevailing modes or solely as a product of group interest. A personological approach rather views political orientation as an external function of the ego, i.e., the structuration of social reality and the individual's relation to it. ". . . enduring personality characteristics influence political participation; hinder the acceptance of unappealing (dynamically incongruent) options, and facilitate the acceptance or creation of

others that are personally meaningful." Individuals' political preferences are most stable and satisfying when congruent with both internal and external requirements; and most susceptible to change when not deeply imbedded in the personality, or when they reflect one side of a poorly resolved inner conflict, or when significant membership or reference groups fail to provide external support. There must be a satisfactory formulation of the interplay of intrapsychic influences, sociocultural opportunities and demands, and the resultant political behavior if social science is to understand politically responsible man in a politically evolving society.—*A. E. Wessman*.

9965. **Lewis, Helen Block.** Over-differentiation and under-individuation of the self. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 3-24.—"In the over-differentiated self, the organization seems to be too much in terms of the self boundary, too much in terms of the 'outer' side of experience, while in the under-individuated self, organization seems to be too much in terms of 'inner core' experiences." By "self" is meant the experimental registration of the organism's activities as his. Ego refers to the subsystem of personality which organizes and controls motility and perception, tests reality, and is the seat of defenses. It is necessary to make the distinction between self and ego. The self segregates itself out of a field of body and distance experiences. "The organization of the self may represent aspects of the outcome of the struggle for mastery of the rage or terror experiences. . . . It may be that the key to our understanding lies in the study of the organization of the self in" manic-depressive psychosis and schizophrenia. 27 references.—*D. Prager*.

9966. **Luft, Joseph.** Healthy interaction: A composite clinical picture. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 241-246.—"An attempt has been made to develop a composite clinical picture of healthy interaction. The Q-sorts of 12 clinicians were compared and found to be highly correlated. The combination of these sorts constituted the clinical composite. Used as a scale, the composite differentiated significantly between a patient and a non-patient population. There were no striking differences between the conception of a healthy relationship held by teachers as compared with non-teachers, or between clinicians and non-clinicians."—*C. K. Bishop*.

9967. **Lundy, Richard M.** Self-perceptions regarding masculinity-femininity and descriptions of same and opposite sex sociometric choices. *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 238-246.—136 college students responded to the MMPI M-F scale for self, ideal, and other. "Other" included both positive and negative same and opposite sex persons. Total Ascribed Similarity, Acceptable Ascribed Similarity and Unacceptable Similarity scores were computed. ". . . even in the masculinity-femininity dimension the liking of a person whether same or opposite sex, is directly related to the degree to which he is perceived as similar to oneself and to one's acceptable aspects of the self. Thus, the notion of perceptual complementarity is not supported." Male and female Ss though responding differently to the scale show no differences for the ascribed similarity measures between same and opposite sex. "Female high sex identifiers, however, tend to ascribe more similarity to same than to opposite sex members."—*H. P. Shelley*.

9968. **Magnussen, M. G.** (Cincinnati VA Hosp., Ohio) Body size and body-cathexis replicated. *Psychol. Newslett., NYU*, 1958, 10, 33-34.—Previous results obtained by Secord and Jourard on body cathexis are substantiated in most respects. It is concluded that "the body cathexis scale might prove useful, reliable and meaningful for future experimental endeavors in the area of personality and body image research."—*M. S. Mayzner*.

9969. **Mallory, Edith B., & Miller, Virginia B.** A possible basis for the association of voice characteristics and personality traits. *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, 25, 255-260.—It was hypothesized that speech characteristics (motor habits) and the personality traits related to them were established concomitantly as persisting parallel reactions to particular kinds of situations involving social communication. The personality variables of dominance and introversion, as determined by the Bernreuter Inventories, of 372 college students were compared with their voice characteristics. Biserial correlations revealed significant positive associations between dominance and loudness, resonance, and lower pitch. A slight negative association was found between these motor habits and submission. "The pattern of relationships found in this study supports the hypothesis."—*D. Lebo*.

9970. **Mandler, George, & Kremen, Irwin.** Autonomic feedback: A correlational study. *J. Pers.*, 1958, 26, 388-399.—Autonomic activity and its perception were studied in 35 female and 10 male college students by means of questionnaires and an intellectual stress situation. A significant relationship exists between degree of autonomic activity as reported by Ss and as measured during a stress situation. No relationship was found between activity and anxiety questionnaire (MAS) score. The possibility of autonomic report being functionally independent of autonomic activity was discussed.—*A. Rosen*.

9971. **Mandler, George; Mandler, Jean M., & Uviller, Ellen T.** (Harvard U.) Autonomic feedback: The perception of autonomic activity. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 367-373.—The 19 highest scoring Ss and the 13 lowest scoring on a questionnaire dealing with autonomic self-perceptions were exposed to an intellectual stress situation. Subsequently they were interviewed as to their autonomic perceptions. Records of the 14 Ss who obtained high scores, and the 9 Ss who obtained low scores on both the questionnaire and interview were then examined for level of autonomic reactivity, using measurements of heart rate, psychogalvanic response, respiration, face temperature, and blood volume. Results showed: positive correlations between the questionnaire and other paper-and-pencil tests of anxiety reactions; perceivers reporting a high level of autonomic feedback showed significantly greater autonomic reactivity than low perceivers; high perceivers tended to overestimate their autonomic responses, low perceivers to underestimate them.—*H. D. Arbitman*.

9972. **Manis, Melvin.** Personal adjustment, assumed similarity to parents, and inferred parental-evaluations of the self. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 481-485.—A quantitative test is provided to evaluate the hypothesis that the maladjusted individual tends to feel isolated and different from important figures in his environment. Further, that the maladjusted individual sees himself as being dissimilar to

his parents than the person who is free of emotional problems. The results support the hypothesis that well-adjusted people perceive themselves as being more like parents than those maladjusted. No support is given for the hypothesis that well-adjusted people perceive themselves as more similar to the parent of the same sex than to the parent of the opposite sex. An unexpected finding was that women perceive themselves as less like parents than do men. This suggests that women feel more distant from parents than men. 17 references.—A. A. Kramish.

9973. Martin, R. M., & Marcuse, F. L. Characteristics of volunteers and nonvolunteers in psychological experimentation. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 475-479.—The personality characteristics of volunteers and nonvolunteers were examined for different experimental situations. Volunteers were used for experiments dealing with learning, personality, attitude to sex, and for hypnosis. 400 students in introductory psychology were used. Significant differences were found on 2 of 7 personality variables between volunteers and nonvolunteers for hypnosis. Personality differences existed between volunteers and nonvolunteers associated with different types of volunteering situations. Generalizations made from biased samples can be misleading. 16 references.—A. A. Kramish.

9974. Mathews, Anne, & Wertheimer, Michael. A "pure" measure of perceptual defense uncontaminated by response suppression. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 373-376.—"Using a tachistoscopic recognition technique, an experiment was designed that provided measures both of 'perceptual defense' and of response suppression. The 'perceptual defense' measure could be corrected by the response suppression measure to yield a 'pure' perceptual defense measure. With this method, it was found that Ss scoring high on the Hy scale of the MMPI demonstrate a significant perceptual defense effect over and above a response suppression effect, when confronted by words preselected so as to be emotional for each S individually. It is therefore concluded that perceptual defense effects cannot be accounted for entirely on the basis of response suppression."—A. S. Tamkin.

9975. Meares, Ainslie. The introvert: His social adjustment. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958. 156 p. \$4.50.

9976. Molnar, Imre. Eine Methode zur Untersuchung der Ehrlichkeit. [A method for studying honesty.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 92-104.—The author describes a group-administered technique whereby it can be ascertained whether and with what degree of conflict Ss utilize an opportunity to achieve better test results by disregarding instructions. Indications are that the method offers experimenters a means of establishing dimensions of morality for various homogeneous groups and elucidating motives and traits associated with honest and dishonest action.—F. P. Hardesty.

9977. More, Douglas Mills, & Roberts, Allyn F. (McMurray, Hamstra & Co., Chicago, Ill.) Societal variations in humor responses to cartoons. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 233-243.—56 cartoons were ranked for "funniness" by 72 Ss. The cartoons were selected by the authors to include themes dealing with "authority, escape situations, hostility, money, narcissism,

suppressed wishes, sex, and the supernatural." Social class, age, sex, and race differences in "funniness" rankings are explored. The tentative conclusion is offered that "cartoons with suppressed wishes and hostility themes are more apt to gain favorable reader response than cartoons concerned with money, sexual, or narcissistic themes" among the American middle majority magazine-reading public. 18 references.—J. C. Franklin.

9978. Peak, Helen, & Morrison, H. William. The acceptance of information into attitude structure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 127-135.—This study examines the relation between attitude position and the acceptance of information. 169 college students served as Ss. The experimental group listened to arguments about racial segregation in a manner intended to produce involvement in the situation while the control group spent time with tasks unrelated to segregation. Attitudes toward negro housing segregation were determined both before and after these procedures and at the conclusion all Ss listed good and bad consequences resulting from integration. Some of the major findings were that in the control group attitude position is significantly related to relevant items of information which is accepted and that the amount of information known does not vary consistently with attitude position. Additional findings are presented and discussed.—A. S. Tamkin.

9979. Peck, Robert F. Family patterns correlated with adolescent personality structure. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 347-350.—This study measured the relationships between basic elements in personality structure and certain characteristics of family emotional and regulatory patterns. 34 adolescents were interviewed and tested each year from age 10 to 18. Among the findings were the observation that the ego strength occurred in association with a stably consistent and warm family life and that super-ego strength was chiefly related to the regularity and consistency of family life.—A. S. Tamkin.

9980. Petri, Gottfried. (Graz, Babenbergstrasse 35, Landesarbeitsamt) Die Differentialanalyse. [Differential analysis.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 491-519.—"Under the title 'Differential Analysis' a phenomenological object-guided and operationally controlled method is described which serves to contribute to the emergence of components of personality structure."—W. J. Koppitz.

9981. Prosetskii, V. A. Primer literaturnogo geroia kak faktor formirovaniia lichnosti. [The example of the literary hero as a factor in the formation of personality.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 100-108.—An analysis is made of the properties which the "positive hero" of literature should possess in order to serve as an example for emulation by the young. The analysis is carried out within the framework of the "psychological laws underlying imitation" and with proper attention to the age-limitations and characteristics of the young reader.—I. D. London.

9982. Rasey, Marie I. (Ed.) The nature of being human. Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State Univer. Press, 1959. viii, 115 p. \$3.95.—The 1956-1957 Franklin Memorial Lectures at Wayne State University. They emphasize the roles of love, guidance, and education in bringing to fruition the human potentialities for creativity and adjustment.—M. B. Turner.

9983. Ray-Chowdhury, K., & Gandhi, J. S. (Muslim U. Aligarh) Allport's Ascendance-Submission Reaction Study in Indian situation: II. Ascendance-submission trait difference among three groups of women chosen on the basis of three different provinces they belong to. *Indian psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 3, 22-23.—A slightly modified Allport-Vernon A-S Study was administered to women from 3 Indian provinces (Delhi, Punjab, and U.P.). High reliability was obtained and no differences between groups were noted.—W. B. Webb.

9984. Ray-Chowdhury, K., & Hundal, Piara Singh. (Muslim U., Aligarh) Allport's Ascendance-Submission Reaction Study in Indian situation: I. Ascendance-submission trait difference among three groups of men chosen on the basis of three different provinces they belong to. *Indian psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 3, 11-22.—The Allport-Vernon A-S Reaction Study, slightly modified to suit the Indian situation was given the 90 students of Muslim University (30 from Punjab, 30 from Kashmir, 30 from U.P.). Reliability remained high. No differences in the 3 groups were found. A number of items resulted in 0 scores. 34 references.—W. B. Webb.

9985. Rechtschaffen, Allan. Neural satiation, reactive inhibition, and introversion-extraversion. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 283-291.—96 Ss were tested on introversion-extraversion, visual after-effects, and reactive inhibition. The results indicated that the introversion-extraversion scores were not significantly correlated with the other measures, nor were visual aftereffects correlated with reactive inhibition. 23 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

9986. Rhine, Ramon J. A concept-formation approach to attitude acquisition. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 362-370.—A theory of attitude development based upon concept formation was discussed, and similarities between this view and earlier meanings of attitude were pointed out. An attitude was defined as a concept with an evaluative dimension, and the mediating response was employed to explain attitude learning. A method for inducing an attitude in the laboratory was described along with illustrative studies employing this method. 31 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9987. Roberts, Alan H., & Jessor, Richard. (U. Colorado) Authoritarianism, punitiveness, and perceived social status. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 311-314.—Ss were 101 introductory psychology students, 48 of whom were high scorers and 53 of whom were low scorers on an authoritarianism scale. A series of 24 separate stimulus cards of a semiprojective nature similar to the Rosenzweig pictures studied some of the interrelationships among authoritarianism, punitiveness, and status. The data indicate that low authoritarians respond to frustrators independently of their status. ". . . punitiveness is a function of both the personality of the individual and the particular stimulus environment that elicits the behavior."—H. D. Arbitman.

9988. Rosenman, Stanley. The similarity and the coding of the self-concept and the other-concept. *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 243-250.—A criticism of studies dealing with the degree of similarity of the concept of the self and the concept of the other. It is posited "that the client or subject may attribute to the self qualities or behavior which on deeper levels he recognizes as uniquely characteristic of or emanating from an other-concept and vice versa." 20 references.—C. K. Bishop.

9989. Rubins, Jack L. Notes on the organization of the self. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 171-193.—We have failed to pay enough attention to the psychological processes which make up the self and which underlie our clinical theory. Freudian, Jungian, culturalistic, phenomenological, and Horneyian concepts of the self are presented in Part I. Part II discusses the self as inner experience, modes of experience, subject-object polarity, externalization as experience, memory as experience, symbolism and experience, and mechanisms of self-experience. 27-item bibliography.—D. Prager.

9990. Scheidel, Thomas M., Crowell, Laura, & Shepherd, John R. Personality and discussion behavior: A study of possible relationships. *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, 25, 261-267.—"This study proposed to examine certain personality needs and values in relation to performance in small group discussions." 66 students in basic discussion classes rated each other as to their overall effectiveness as group discussion participants. Analysis of these ratings in relation to the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule and the Allport Study of Values suggested notable relationships between such personal characteristics as self-confidence, independence and dominance, and an "Individual Prominence" dimension of discussion behavior. The analysis however, revealed no such relationships of personal characteristics with 2 other behavioral dimensions, "Group Goal Facilitation" and "Group Sociability."—D. Lebo.

9991. Shipley, Walter C., Aldrich, Betsy, & Boyd, Sara. (Wheaton Coll.) Some correlates of the order in which people think of personality traits when asked to list them. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 255-259.—"Each of 48 women college students listed personality traits for five minutes and then ranked them as they applied to (a) herself, (b) a child she would like to have, and (c) her mother. Rank difference correlations were computed for each S between the original order of listing and each of the rankings, and also among the rankings themselves. . . ." Additional "analysis showed commonness of response to be positively related to both order of listing and desirability, and desirability—by implication—to order of listing. The procedure may offer clinical possibilities."—J. C. Franklin.

9992. Smith, Anthony J. Perceived similarity and the projection of similarity: The influence of valence. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 376-379.—Some of the implications of Heider's concept of balance were investigated using 104 students as Ss. Based upon their responses to the Revised Allport-Vernon Scale of Values, partially completed test booklets were prepared incorporating different degrees of similarity to each S's original answers. The Ss were required to complete them in the way the hypothetical person had. The results confirmed the hypotheses.—A. S. Tamkin.

9993. Soueif, M. I. Extreme response sets as a measure of intolerance of ambiguity. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 329-334.—An Arabic version of the 70-item Personal Friends Questionnaire was given to 1028 Egyptians. Each item, on the characteristics of personal friends, had to be given one of 5 ratings ranging from "very necessary" (+ 2) to "definitely

opposed" (-2). The extreme response set scores were suggested as possible measures of intolerance of ambiguity, and a general hypothesis formulated according to which social groups with higher tension levels would earn higher extreme response scores than social groups with lower tension levels. Predictions were made and tested about the effects on extreme response set scores of age, sex, religious affiliation, and socioeconomic status. In general, the main hypothesis was confirmed.—C. M. Franks.

9994. Stone, G. C., Gage, N. L., & Leavitt, G. S. (U. Illinois) **Two kinds of accuracy in predicting another's responses.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 245-254.—"This paper . . . describes the rationale for the development of two types of score for accuracy in predicting another's responses to a personality questionnaire. The first score—accuracy on accurately shifted items (AAS)—reflects . . . the ability to use cues that have demonstrated ability to increase accuracy beyond that attributable merely to a stereotype, or social categorization, of the other. The second score—accuracy on inaccurately shifted items (AIS)—would seem to reflect ability to resist the misleading effect of cues that reduce accuracy below that to be expected merely from the stereotype."—J. C. Franklin.

9995. Turner, Ralph H., & Vanderlippe, Richard H. **Self-ideal congruence as an index of adjustment.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 202-206.—"A test of the theoretical assumptions and the methods upon which the conventional Q sort tests was made using several criteria of adjustment. The results tended to support the theoretical assumptions underlying the Q sort as currently utilized. Although certain criticisms of the procedures involved are not thereby completely invalidated, it would appear that they are not sufficiently serious to justify abandoning either the method or the assumptions supporting the method."—A. S. Tamkin.

9996. Vianna Guerra, C. (U. Brasil) Timidez. [Shyness.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958, 8(1-2), 34-44.—Shyness is a mechanism of social isolation to reduce or eliminate emotional tension and anxiety, resulting from frustration in the social order. In shyness there are organic (muscular and glandular), mental (depression, sadness), and social (isolation) manifestations. Shyness requires "re-orientation" which should consist in providing new "insights," restoration of self-esteem, and the carrying out of a program of activities.—J. M. Salazar.

9997. Walker, K. F. **Behavior as performance: A note on Muenzinger's frame of reference for the study of behavior.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 51-54.—Whereas "Muenzinger proposes that the organism at any given moment should be regarded as located on four dimensions in relation to its environment, . . . the alternative view proposed here is that cognition, affection, and conation, objectively defined, are the three dimensions of organism-environment interaction, while performance is merely a name for the changes which occur in the organism's position on any of these dimensions. . . . Performance . . . is a datum, whereas the other categories are constructs."—C. K. Bishop.

9998. Walters, Richard H., & Zaks, Misha S. **Changes in responses to a set of personality-inventory items as a function of age.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 458.—The supposition is made that

responses to certain personality inventory items might change as a result of age and the maturational process. Caution should be taken when administering personality inventories to adolescents and making interpretations from adult norms. The meaning of increased scores with age is unclear at the present time.—A. A. Kramish.

9999. Wells, William D., Chiaravalllo, Gene, & Goldman, Seymour. (Rutgers U.) **Brothers under the skin: A validity test of the F-Scale.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 35-40.—"The reputations of five college fraternities were explored by means of a 'Guess Who?' questionnaire administered to the fraternity members. The average score of each fraternity on the California F-Scale was found to correspond to the fraternity's position on the authoritarian-nonauthoritarian reputation continuum. The results were interpreted as evidence in favor of the F-scale's validity."—J. C. Franklin.

10000. Wertheimer, Michael, & Aronson, Elliot. **Personality rigidity as measured by aniseikonic lenses and by perceptual tests of metabolic efficiency.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 41-49.—"Six presumed measures of personality rigidity were intercorrelated, and two factors, perceptual reorganization ability and willingness to verbalize, were extracted. The two tests loading most highly on these two factors were then given to 50 Ss, together with Becker's aniseikonic lens test and two perceptual measures of metabolic efficiency (kinesthetic figural after-effect and Necker cube). It was found that all three kinds of measures of rigidity tend to be interrelated, but that the aniseikonic lens test seems to measure rigidity more in the sense of reluctance to verbalize in ambiguous situations while the metabolic efficiency tests seem to measure it more in the sense of inability to perform perceptual reorganizations." 20 references.—C. K. Bishop.

10001. Winnicott, D. W. **Über die Fähigkeit, allein zu sein.** [On the ability to be alone.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 344-352.—The ability to be alone is closely related to emotional maturity. The presence of the mother provides the initial support for the infant's learning to be alone. Her introjected presence affords the basis for being alone as an adult. This, in other terms, is the ability to relax and experience id impulses as strength giving rather than debilitating and dangerous to the ego.—E. W. Eng.

(See also Abstracts 9250, 9277, 9282, 9345, 9353, 9372, 9396, 9620, 9756, 9771, 10018, 10044, 10061, 10133, 10154, 10193, 10215, 10510, 10742, 10838)

#### ESTHETICS

10002. Gruber, Gustave Hans. **Goethes Werther.** [Goethe's Werther.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 120-136.—Werther represents a psychological attitude which failing to produce adequate self-defence is carried away and lost in the forces of the unconscious ego. The inability to enjoy mother love is an endless infantile craving, while at the same time identifying with her and projecting himself into her, is the essence of Werther's suffering. This prevails as well in his relationship with Lotte. The loss of the ego experienced in the love situation makes him melancholic and an unhappy rival whose repressed aggressivity drives him to suicide, thus mingling expiation and vengeance.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10003. Hepburn, James G. (Cornell U.) **Disarming and uncanny visions: Freud's "The Uncanny" with regard to form and content in stories by Sherwood Anderson and D. H. Lawrence.** *Lit. Psychol.*, 1959, 9, 9-12.—Anderson's "Death In The Woods," achieves its uncanniness through the evocation of anxiety associated with repressed memories of the child feeding at his mother's breast and later reacting to Oedipal threats from the father. Lawrence's "The Rocking Horse Winner" is uncanny also, but more difficult to analyze. Freud's "The Uncanny" offers these clues: the household has secrets; the story contains animism, omnipotence of thought, and fatalism; it brings about the illusion of common reality for fairy-tale-like purposes. These leave much unexplained. More could be learned by exploring literary aspects of the story.—L. B. Fraiberg.

10004. Kazin, Alfred. **Psychoanalysis and contemporary literary culture.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 41-51.—Confusion and forcing of emotions, pseudoviolence, and dearth of feeling are found in several contemporary literary works that parade an air of militancy and rebelliousness. This essential lack of feeling, direction, and point is accompanied by extreme but abstract violence of sexual activity and description. There is loneliness of emotions without objects to feel them about. Many new writers use sex as a way of expressing anger and breaking thru the despair of isolation. Psychoanalysis is being used to find identity rather than freedom. The human symbol of contemporary literature is the stranger who seeks to create a moral order that will give back to him the idea of humanity.—D. Prager.

10005. Lowenfeld, Viktor. **Current research on creativity.** *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1958, 47, 538-540.—Research on creativity by the Department of Art Education of Pennsylvania State University has located 8 attributes which significantly differentiate creative from less- or noncreative persons: sensitivity to problems, fluency of ideas, flexibility, originality, redefinition and the ability to rearrange, analysis or the ability to abstract, synthesis and closure, coherence of organization. Guilford's study of creativeness in exact and applied sciences arrived at similar criteria. These data suggest that creativeness in the arts has common attributes with creativeness in the sciences. "Educationally, this implies that through promoting creativeness in the arts we may be able to promote creativeness in general."—R. A. Hagin.

10006. Obler, Paul C. (Drew U.) **Psychology and Literary criticism: A summary and a critique.** *Lit. Psychol.*, 1958, 8, 50-59.—There are several psychologies, and any of these in its relationship to literature may be concerned, singly or in combination, with the psychology of the artist, the psychology of the audience responding to the work, the work itself. The formalistic critic objects to psychology in criticism as formalistic, but "acceptance of the formalist position . . . does not mean the banning of psychology from the critic's stock-pile." Even the formalist can make use of psychology if he does not confuse it—or history or philosophy or any other extra-literary discipline—with critical evaluation.—L. B. Fraiberg.

10007. Subes, J. **Sensibilité esthétique enfantine et influence du milieu.** [Infantile esthetic appreciation and influence of environment.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 1, 43-65.—20 boys and 20 girls at each of 2 age

levels, 5-6 and 7-8, from an urban environment were contrasted with similar samples from a rural environment. All Ss were asked to indicate their preferences among 50 reproductions of paintings of the masters. Since correlations between rural and urban preferences were found to be lower, in nearly all cases, than those which were found between 2 urban groups, it was concluded that environment affects esthetic appreciation. This effect appeared greater for girls than for boys. Characteristics of the art works which were differentially preferred by city and rural groups are described in detail.—S. S. Marzolf.

10008. Watson, Bruce A. **Art and communication.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 43, 28-33.—This is a survey of the role of communication in the field of art. 5 possible approaches to future research are suggested.—M. Muth.

10009. Winzie, George B., Jr. **The Songs of Bilitis: A voyage in lesbianism.** *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1957, 2, 530-540.—A psychodynamically oriented interpretation of Pierre Louys' (1932) *The Songs of Bilitis* "that parallels Sappho's songs of love's joys and sorrows" is given.—L. A. Pennington.

(See also Abstract 9981)

#### DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

10010. Anastasi, Anne. **Heredity, environment, and the question "how?"** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1958, 65, 197-208.—A more fruitful approach to the heredity-environment problem is the question, "How?" in place of "Which one?" and "How much?" Promising lines of research are: selective breeding of animals with inbred behavioral differences, relations between physiological variables and individual behavioral differences, the role of prenatal physiological factors, the effect of early experience upon future behavioral characteristics, cultural differences in child-rearing, mechanisms of somatopsychological relationship, and twin studies from infancy to maturity. 40 references.—C. K. Bishop.

10011. Babkin, P. S. **K voprosu o stanovlenii reflektornoi deiatel'nosti v rannem postnatal'nom ontogeneze cheloveka.** [On the establishment of reflex activity in early postnatal ontogenesis in man.] *Fiziol. Zh. SSSR*, 1958, 44, 922-927.—In the early stages of postnatal ontogenesis several reflexes which are "phylogenetically older and rudimentary," extinguish. Parallel with their extinction there arise and are formed new reactions which are close to the extinguished reflexes "both in outer appearance and in their relation to their biological suitability for the organism." These new forms of reflex activity are not developed independently of the phylogenetically older reactions since the former are "formed on their basis through inclusion of the efferent link of the arc of rudimentary reflexes in the composition of new forms of nervous activity." The chief factors in this transformation are the "commencement of functioning of new afferent systems, including their cortical terminus, the substitution of the afferent link of the transformed (rudimentary) reflexes, and the domination of the cortex by the centers of these reflexes."—I. D. London.

10012. Benedek, Therese. **Psychological aspects of pregnancy and parent-child relationships.** In

S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 1-16.—The major discussion, based on psychoanalytic theory, concerns the relationship between the female sex physiological functions and the events of conception, pregnancy, birth, and lactation period in the mother. The father's role is analyzed in terms of his relationship to his wife and the psychosexual meanings of his wife's pregnancy. The mother-father-child triangle and its changes with succeeding children and events is discussed.—C. R. Wurtz.

10013. Goussis, A. *Influence des accouchements rapides sans douleurs sur l'état cerebral de l'enfant*. [The influence of painless quick labor on the mental state of infants.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, **58**, 512-520.—The use of posthypophyse in obstetrics should be limited because of the ill effects on infants. There are possibilities that psychomotor troubles may develop at a later date. 7 out of 16 cases were found to have some mental retardation. Artificial methods to speed labor cannot be used without some risks for the mother and infant.—V. Sanua.

10014. Greenacre, Phyllis. *Toward an understanding of the physical nucleus of some defence reactions*. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958, **39**, Pts. 2-4, 69-76.—Discusses the genesis of early ontogenetically appearing organism defences and their transformation into the mental mechanisms of defence, characteristic of the matured ego.—G. Elias.

10015. Jarast, E. *La receptividad incondicional prenatal transferida a la figura del analista*. [Prenatal unconditional receptivity transferred to the analyst's figure.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, **15**, 80-85.—M. Knobel.

10016. Kellogg, W. N. *On the psychological study of small whales*. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 97-100.—The author describes the porpoise as a laboratory animal and the experimental pool built at the Oceanographic Institute of Florida State University. The porpoise actually is a whale, smooth-skinned, air-breathing, mammal, and endowed with an unusually large cerebral cortex. The pool connects with salt water, so changes and freshens itself. Turbidity was fairly high and could be increased by vegetable dye. It is ideal for study of underwater acoustical stimuli and other sensory and perceptual tasks, which will be reported subsequently.—R. W. Husband.

10017. Pastrana, Borrero H. Y., & Rascovsky, A. *Vivencias de nacimiento en la situación analítica*. [Birth experiences in the analytic situation.] *Rev. Psicoanal. Buenos Aires*, 1958, **15**, 86-90.—A case presentation in which the patient brings up birth experiences with their motoric mechanisms. Exceptionally evident prenatal material is also analyzed.—M. Knobel.

10018. Zweig, A. *Tierpsychologische Beiträge zur Phylogenetese der Ich-Über-Ich-Instanzen*. [Contributions of animal psychology to the phylogeny of ego-superego structures.] *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1959, No. 37. 82 p.—The psychical structure in higher order animals was postulated to be homologous to the id, ego, and superego in man. This problem was investigated on the basis of formal, functional, and mnemonic-structural comparisons. The observations were partly experimental and partly taken from the literature. The ego was con-

ceptually characterized as a sensory-motor-mnemonic system, which integrates with the individually meaningful function of forming and preserving its carrier. The superego was suggested to be a mnemonic-vectorial regulatory system for the functioning of a structured society. 16-item bibliography. English and German summaries.—J. W. House.

#### CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

10019. Angelino, H., Dollins, J., & Mech, E. V. (U. Oklahoma) *Trends in the "fears and worries" of school children as related to socio-economic status and age*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, **89**, 263-276.—Authors used an "introspective-projective method," i.e., self-reported listings, to sample the nature of "fears" attributed to their age groups by a total 1100 male and female, mid-West, urban pupils, age 9-18 years, differentiated by socioeconomic location of the schools. "Data showed a positive relationship between number and kinds of reported fears," and the dependent variable. Socioeconomic background is held to be an important factor in self-expressed fears, especially their qualitative nature. 15-item bibliography.—M. Phillips.

10020. Aquinas, Thomas. *Youth and its psychological problems*. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, **4**, 26-31.—This essay develops the theme that adolescents are a "prototype of the adult world in which they live. Children are copyists. They reflect what we tolerate."—L. A. Pennington.

10021. Bain, Katherine; Faegre, Marian L., & Wyly, Robert S. (Washington, D. C.) *Behavior of young children under conditions simulating entrapment in refrigerators*. *Pediatrics*, 1958, **22**, 628-647.—Behavior of 201 preschool children was observed in a situation simulating entrapment in a refrigerator to develop standards for inside releasing devices in accordance with Public Law 930 of the 84th Congress. Success in escaping related to a child's CA, size, and behavior. Children most often tried to escape by pushing on door through which they entered or by manipulating a release knob. Three-fourths of children released selves in less than 3 minutes; one-fourth in less than 10 seconds. Behavior observed: inaction (24%), purposeful effort to escape (39%), violent action directed toward escape (37%). Interviews with mothers of 96 children after 8 months indicated no reversion to infantile behavior and little obvious residual effect.—M. C. Templin.

10022. Beswick, D. G., & Cox, F. N. *Reputed aggression and dependence in children*. *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 144-150.—Using the frequencies of specified behaviors as reported by peers as data the authors have developed a method for deriving measures of the extent to which children exhibit aggressive and dependent behavior. Investigation revealed a common factor called "repute immaturity" in addition to aggression and dependence.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

10023. Blatz, W. E. *Decisions*. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **12**, 143-148.—A brief abstract of the Presidential Address, Canadian Psychological Association, June 13, 1958. Through introspective analysis of decision-making, a schema is suggested for at least 10 variables involved in any decision-making episode. A security model, far removed from mathematical models, is offered to describe developing patterns of security and dependency in the child.—R. S. Davidon.

10024. Chrelashvili, N. V. *Ob odnom perelomnom momente v psichicheskom razvitiu rebenka.* [On one critical moment in the mental development of the child.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 109-115.—Stern was the first to observe that at about the age of one and one half years the child starts to say, "This, this?" with interrogative intonation and pointing of its finger at some object. According to Stern, this is an indication of the fact that the child's speech has reached a turning point in its development, since the child's behavior expresses a desire to know the name of the object, that is, the child has discovered the existence of names. Following this a sudden growth of the child's vocabulary soon takes place. The author takes issue with Stern's interpretation on the basis of observations and simple experiments. He is inclined to think that the child's verbal behavior may be better interpreted as the child's statement that the object is perceived. Soon after this the child's behavior undergoes a change and is marked by playing activity. The phenomenon is not only an indication of a turning point in the development of speech in the child, but also a critical moment in its general mental development marked by the child's "use of mental functions as a tool at its command."—I. D. London.

10025. Clarke, H. Harrison. (U. Oregon) *Physical fitness benefits: A summary of research.* *Education*, 1958, 78, 460-466.—In this summary of the research on the benefits of physical fitness an effort has been made to relate exercise to physical fitness and to relate physical fitness in turn to the organic, mental, and social attributes of the child. Most of the recent research studies are included and discussed, and a complete bibliography is appended.—S. M. Amatora.

10026. Danziger, K., & Sharp, Nonie. *The development of children's explanations of growth and movement.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 196-207.—Children between the ages of 5 and 8 were required to explain the growth of animals and plants and the movement of animals, birds, trains, airplanes, sun, and wind. Replies were found to be of 4 distinct types each indicative of a certain stage of conceptual development. The type of causality used by the children was shown to depend "to some extent on the type of growth or movement they were required to explain."—P. E. Lichtenstein.

10027. Davids, Anthony, & Parenti, Anita Negrin. *Personality, social choice, and adults' perception of these factors in groups of disturbed and normal children.* *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 212-224.—In groups of disturbed children and groups of normal children "social popularity was significantly associated with good emotional adjustment, possession of positive personality traits, and absence of negative traits." In the group of emotionally disturbed children disliked Ss tended to be more emotionally disturbed than the ignored Ss. The normal children had a higher percentage of mutual choices, and mutuality of friendship scores were correlated with good emotional adjustment and possession of desirable personality traits. In all groups a highly significant correlation obtained between the number of times a child was mentioned by an adult as being the friend of another child, and the number of times he was actually chosen by other children. 17 references.—H. P. Shelley.

10028. Douglas, J. W. B., & Blomfield, M. J. *Children under five.* London, England: Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1958. 25s.

10029. Eliot, Martha M. *Public responsibility for the health and welfare of children.* *Pediatrics*, 1958, 22, 145-153.—This Grover Powers lecture considers the extent and present handling of the problem of child health and welfare. 3 areas of needed action are emphasized: the content of health and medical care programs for children; the shortage of professional workers well versed in the total care of children, the nature of growth, factors influencing it, and in meeting deviations from it; the extension of research into many areas of child life.—M. C. Templin.

10030. Godin, Andre. *Faith and the psychological development of children and adolescents.* *Lumen Vitae*, 1958, 13, 297-311.—There are 5 psychological characteristics of faith loosely connected with 5 periods of adolescent development: experience of love and de-centralization, knowledge of moral fault, acceptance of mystery and development of "symbolic sense," sense of expectancy, and finally, joyful assurance and security. Affective disorders formed in the first years of life can inhibit the plenitude of faith. The role of the parents and especially the function of the father-figure are very important. The development is traced through early childhood (2-8 years), late childhood (8-12 years), pre-puberty (12-14 years), puberty (14-16 years), and adolescence (16-18 years).—W. W. Meissner.

10031. Goldberg, Miriam L. *Recent research on the talented.* *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1958, 60, 150-163.—Findings of present and past research on gifted children are compared under the headings of social and personal characteristics, identification, administrative provisions, course content and methods, and motivation and attitudes. 41-item bibliography.—H. K. Moore.

10032. Gray, Philip H. *Theory and evidence of imprinting in human infants.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 155-166.—This is a review of research and other articles on imprinting, meaning acquisition on the part of young from impacts of their immediate surroundings. The author discusses infants of various ages and young animals as well. Special attention is paid to "critical periods," before and after which such learning often does not take place. He ends with speculations concerning the imprinting of those who later turn out to be criminals due to formative and stressful experiences during a few weeks of infantile fearfulness, and also of influences which have made some adopted children "wild" and incorrigible when removed from institutions to private homes. 37 references.—R. W. Husband.

10033. Hale, Creighton J. (Springfield Coll.) *Changing growth patterns of the American child.* *Education*, 1958, 78, 467-470.—Accumulated documentary evidence suggests that the rate of physical and mental maturation of American youth has been accelerated. Today's children are taller, heavier, and more mature. An earlier maturation of the sports' skills is in evidence. Evidences strongly suggest that modern students are academically more competent than students of earlier years. Research in the above areas is included. Bibliography.—S. M. Amatora.

10034. Henton, Comrade L. *A comparative study of the onset of menarche among Negro and*

**white children.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 65-73.—The ages of puberty among 133 white and 801 Negro girls were ascertained in several schools in Montgomery, Alabama to test the hypothesis advanced that Negroes matured earlier. Mean ages of menstruation were approximately equal, with insignificant critical ratios. The author suggests further study in different geographical areas, of factors influencing age of puberty, and of obtaining accurate records.—R. W. Husband.

10035. **Hillinger, Franz.** (Wiener Neustadt, Rau-gasse 11) **Introversion und Stellung in der Geschwisterreihe.** [Introversion and rank position among siblings.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 268-276.—The hypothesis was tested that first born children are more introverted than the later ones. Parents rated their own children on 15 items of the extraversion-introversion scale of Mittenecker and Toman's PI-test. The validity of the test for this purpose had been established previously to the experiment proper. Results are as follows: first born children tend to be more introverted than later born and single children, no significant difference between sex of the children and introversion could be found, children who had only sisters were more introverted than those who had only brothers, no marked relationship was found between age of the mother at child birth and introversion.—W. J. Koppitz.

10036. **Kobayashi, Saeko, & Saito, Michiko.** (Jissen Womens U.) **Yōji shūdan ni okeru leadership kinō ni tsuiteno jikkenteki kenkyū.** [An experimental study of leadership function in young children's groups.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 195-199.—The development of group formation was studied in a drawing situation. It proceeds from the appearance of leader- and follower-type behaviors to the stratification into a definite leader and followers. The speed of development of leadership in a group varies with the tasks given to the children and their age and IQ levels. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

10037. **Kutner, Bernard.** (Albert Einstein Coll. of Medicine, NYC) **Patterns of mental functioning associated with prejudice in children.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(7, Whole No. 460), 48 p.—Utilizing an experimental study of "prejudiced and unprejudiced attitudes in seven-year-old children" Kutner has sought evidence regarding the interrelationships of these attitudes and the "characteristic pattern of thought and problem solving." His findings substantiate the hypothesis that prejudice is closely related to "mental rigidity," "intolerance for ambiguity," "need for control," and "mastery over the situation." Furthermore, these needs appear to be definitely related to values established in the home environment. The experimental approach suggests useful procedures for further studies regarding the dynamics of prejudice formation.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10038. **Larcebeau, S.** **Étude d'un questionnaire d'intérêts pour garçons de 10 à 12 ans.** [Study of an interest questionnaire for boys from 10 to 12 years of age.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 232-254.—In 1957 an investigation was started into the development of interests among boys. A general aim of the research was the study of the continuity and modification of interests between ages 10-11 and 16-17. A questionnaire made up of items divided into 7 major categories was submitted to 268 boys. A "cluster analysis" was made of the Ss' choices. The author con-

cludes that there is sufficient continuity of interest to warrant further study. An appendix includes the analyses, questionnaire, and score sheet.—F. M. Douglass.

10039. **Levitov, N. D.** **Detskaia i pedagogiches-gaia psichologija.** [Child and pedagogical psychology.] Moscow, Russia: Uchpedgiz, 1958. 323 p.—This text for pedagogical institutes makes wide use of the results of recent Soviet psychological research and, in discussing psychological problems, attempts to exhibit the physiological bases behind the development, training, and teaching of children.—I. D. London.

10040. **Mensh, Ivan N., & Glidewell, John C.** (St. Louis, Mo.) **Children's perceptions of relationships among their family and friends.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 27, 65-71.—A sample of 91 third grade school children were asked to rank their preferences for the members of their households. Several hypotheses regarding preference of one family member over others were tested. None of the hypotheses tested were supported by the data. Additional data based on sociometric choices were collected. "These data indicate that, with ratings by trained adult raters as independent criteria, the student's sociometric choices as early as the third grade of school significantly differentiate the four levels [levels defined in the study] of psychological adjustment of school children here specified."—E. F. Gardner.

10041. **Meyer, Herman F.** (Children's Memorial Hosp., Chicago) **Breast feeding in the United States: Extent and possible trend. A survey of 1,904 hospitals with two and a quarter million births in 1956.** *Pediatrics*, 1958, 22, 116-121.—A decrease from 38% in 1946 to 21% in 1956 in the per cent of infants leaving hospital maternity nurseries with breast feeding is reported. The decrease holds for the United States in general and for the several regions studied.—M. C. Templin.

10042. **Moore, Terence, & Ucko, L. E.** **Night waking in early infancy.** *Arch. Dis. Child.*, 1957, 32, 333-342.—To determine the frequency of night waking in early infancy and differences between night wakers and nonnight wakers with regard to characteristics of the child, physical and social environment and parents, a sample of 160 London infants were studied. 70% ceased night waking (between midnight and 5 a.m.) by 3 months of age and 83% by 6 months. Only 10% failed to sleep through the night for 4 weeks in succession during the first year. Between 5 and 9 months, almost half of those who had settled resumed night waking for a period greater than 4 weeks. Birth weight, developmental quotient, activity, excitability, intensity of crying, and cheerfulness did not show any relationship to age of settling or waking score. Other conditions such as "neonatal asphyxia," illness, deficiency of nursing time did. 27 references.—A. M. Kaplan.

10043. **Rabin, A. I., & Mohr, George J.** **Behavior research in collective settlements in Israel: VI. Infants and children under conditions of "intermittent" mothering in the kibbutz.** *Amer. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 577-586.—24 infants between the ages of 9 and 17 months from 5 different kibbutzim were tested and compared from a control group from ordinary Israeli villages in which the

nuclear structure of the family is preserved. 40 children from 9 to 11 years of age were similarly compared. The control group of infants is superior to the kibbutz infants on tests which involve social and interpersonal responsiveness. But on the 10-year level the kibbutz children seem to excel in ego and intellective factors. What are the experiences which turn retardation to normalcy of advanced status? In the discussion George J. Mohr notes that the nursery in the kibbutz makes much more of an institutional impression than does the children's house. This factor may loom larger in determining the degree of difference in development noted than does the intermittency of mothering.—R. E. Perl.

10044. Raley, Agnes Lucille, & Ballmann, Christine. (Nazareth Coll., Louisville) **Theoretical implications for a psychology of the ludicrous.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 19-23.—Development of adolescent humor is discussed and a scaling technique for measuring the "unique and intriguing trait of humor" is described.—J. C. Franklin.

10045. Rapaport, David. **Die Kibbutz-Erziehung und ihre Bedeutung für die Entwicklungspsychologie.** [The Kibbutz education and its significance for developmental psychology.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 353-366.—Some studies of Kibbutz-reared children have stressed the frequency of childhood behavior problems among them, while other reports have emphasized the socially valuable characteristics among the older children. Further studies are needed to answer this question: are the problems that have been observed the necessary price in the education of such a socially adapted personality type or are they pathological symptoms showing that such collective education does violence to human nature?—E. W. Eng.

10046. Renier, Englebert. **La privation de la présence au retour de l'école.** [Absence of the mother's presence upon returning home from school.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 4, 491-504.—Children 6-11 years of age whose mothers were employed outside the home and thus were not in the home when the children came home from school were compared with children whose mothers were not so employed and were presumably at home. The first group, consisting of 51 children of working mothers, was matched as closely as possible with a control group of 102. Of the experimental group 33.5% were judged educationally retarded while only 21.5% of the control group were so classified but the difference was not highly significant. The mean IQ was approximately 100 for both groups. The CAT and the TAT were used to discover possible differences in affectivity and a number of statistically significant differences were found, the most reliable of which was that the children of working mothers had a pervasive feeling of isolation.—S. S. Marzolf.

10047. Richmond, Julius, & Lipton, Earle. **Observations on the psychological development of infants: The development of feeding, sleep and motility patterns.** In S. Lieberman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 17-32.—Research studies and typical clinical problems of infant feeding, sleep and motility patterns are reviewed, interpretation of the psychological dynamics are discussed, and suggestions for treatment are given. Several pertinent normal or developmental problems

are identified and discussed also. 19 references.—C. R. Wurtz.

10048. Riviere, Arminda Pichon. **La dentición, la marcha y el lenguaje en relación con la posición depresiva.** [Teething, gait and language in relation to the depressive position.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 41-48.—The second half of the first year of life and the beginning of the second year configurate a stage of life as important as the one of birth. Several processes take place that are of paramount significance. Weaning creates the need to be separated from mother in order to keep her and to create new forms of relationship with her. There seems to be a transitory genital phase prior to the anal and the polymorphic one. Standing up and walking spring from the need to be separated from mother in order not to destroy her and later on to regain her. Language permits a magic reconstruction of objects and the elaboration of the depressive anxiety intensified by the teething process. Some clinical examples are presented.—M. Knobel.

10049. Rossi-Brochay, Pierrette. **Parents et nourrissons en milieu rural.** [Parents and nurslings in a rural locality.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 4, 483-489.—A report on part of a larger study involving altogether intellectual, worker, and rural families. 20 families were investigated by a psychologist and an ethnologist and inquiry was made concerning the childrens' emotional behavior, diapering, feeding, toilet training, bathing, motility, and habit mannerisms. It is recognized that the information was not too reliable because of the informants' ignorance and their desire to deceive. Nevertheless certain conclusions seem justified. Only with respect to age of walking is there little or no difference from the intellectual and worker families. Parental attitudes are determined by the exigencies of farm work and by their ignorance of the potentialities of their children; they more or less "let things go."—S. S. Marzolf.

10050. Silverman, William A., Fertig, J. W., & Berger, Agnes P. **The influence of the thermal environment on the survival of newly born premature infants.** *Pediatrics*, 1958, 22, 876-886.—During the first 5 days of life infants placed in incubators with an air temperature of 31.7° C. (89° F.) had a higher survival rate than controls placed in incubators maintained at 28.9° C. (84° F.). A sequential matched-pairs plan was used to evaluate survival differences under the 2 conditions.—M. C. Templin.

10051. Simpson, Richard L., & Simpson, Ida Harper. (Duke U.) **The school, the peer group, and adolescent development.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 32, 37-41.—The author analyzes various interrelationships among school, peer group, and adolescent development as follows: status of the adolescent in the United States, the peer group and adolescent social needs, and the role of the school in adolescent development. They conclude that we need not, despite current clamor to tighten discipline and produce a generation of intellectuals, lose sight of the function which extracurricular programs may fulfill.—S. M. Amatora.

10052. Sklansky, Morris. **The management of puberty and sex in adolescence.** In S. Lieberman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 71-86.—Sexual development and the re-

lated characteristic psychic reactions and adjustments of adolescence are discussed. The relationships of many of the dynamics of adolescent sex problems to infantile and latency development are given. The roles of the parents and adults outside the family are discussed as to means of handling the situations as they arise.—C. R. Wurtz.

10053. Smolensky, Giuliana. **Temor al fracaso en las relaciones objetales en un adolescente.** [Fear of failure in an adolescent's object relationship.] *Rev. Psicoanal.*, Buenos Aires, 1958, 15, 70-75.—M. Knobel.

10054. Sonstegard, Manford A. (Iowa State Teachers Coll.) **Interaction processes and the personality growth of children.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 40-45.—"The child as a social being seeks relentlessly to belong." Because acceptance by peers often involves successful competition the social climate in the class room is neither optimum for personality growth nor helpful to those children who feel they have not achieved enough. The remedial possibilities of group psychotherapy techniques in a school setting are discussed, 3 examples are given.—J. Schopler.

10055. Süsswold, Fritz. **Empirische Untersuchungen über die Sorgen und Probleme von Jugendlichen in Deutschland und den USA.** [Empirical investigations of youth-troubles and problems in Germany and the USA.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959, 10, 49-66.—An adaptation of the SRA Youth Inventory for German adolescents revealed the general usefulness of the test but showed also some characteristic differences of problems in both countries.—W. J. Kopitz.

10056. Thomas, André, & Autgaerden, S. **Psycho-affectivité des premiers mois du nourrisson.** [Development of affectivity during the early months of infancy.] Paris, France: Masson & Cie, 1959. 251 p. Fr. 4400.—Comprehensive research study of relations between psychological, morphological, and neurological development in normal and abnormal infants during the first months of life. 29-item bibliography.—S. A. Walters.

10057. Tsumori, Makoto, & Inage, Noriko. (Ochanomizu U.) **Nyūji no seishin hattatsu ni oyobosu ikuchi taido no eikyō.** [Maternal attitude and its relationship to infant development.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 208-218.—Interviews were conducted with 120 mothers and their babies from 2 to 12 months old. Their treatment of the child in various situations was asked and observed during the interview. The child rearing attitude was divided into 6 levels according to strictness and frequency of contact. Child's mental development was tested by Ushijima Infant Development Test and a questionnaire. It was concluded that infants tend to show better development under permissive mothers who are in contact frequently with their infants. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

10058. Tutundzhian, O. M. **Formirovanie uverennosti v svoikh silakh u shkol'nikov v sporte.** [Formation of self-confidence in school children in sports.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 128-134.—Examples are described and analyzed of successful application of methods contributing to the development of self-confidence in school children in track and field exercises.—J. D. London.

10059. Venger, A. A. **Razvitiye ponimaniia prichinnosti u detei doshkol'nogo vozrasta.** [Development of understanding of causality in children of preschool age.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 87-99.—Preschool children can recognize the simplest causal relations between objects and discuss them logically. The level of causal understanding depends on the nature of the relations observed and on age-level. Learning plays a large role in the understanding of causality by preschool children, for along with acquiring particular information relative to a given problem, these children develop general methods of thinking which can afterwards be applied to the solution of similar problems.—J. D. London.

10060. Vogl, Maria. **Geschwätzigkeit und Wortkargheit bei Kindern.** [Talkativeness and reduced speech in children.] *Heilpädag. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 205-209.—The very young child's speech development may be seriously endangered if during the early years he is left largely alone or in the company of only preschool age children. The young child needs the mother or her substitute to encourage him to speak freely and needs her answers in order to enrich his experiences. When these conditions are lacking, the child will speak little and his mental and emotional development will suffer. In contrast, the older talkative child needs some silence for thinking through his experiences and for deepening them by struggling for more adequate verbal expression of them. He also needs a companion with whom he can share his world and who will recall him to reality.—D. F. Mindlin.

10061. Williams, Walter C. **The PALS tests: A technique for children to evaluate both parents.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 487-495.—The Parental Authority-Love Statements (PALS) is a unique interaction of the personalities of father, mother, and child. The child is allowed to evaluate his parents as he sees and reacts to them. The child evaluates in 2 dimensions: high or low in authority, and high or low in love. These evaluations are made on a projective test and a rating scale. An exploratory study was made to test the PALS tests in distinguishing 2 populations: boys with delinquent behavior referred by a legal or social agency and normal boys. The PALS tests discriminate between these 2 populations. 17 references.—A. A. Kramish.

10062. Worcester, D. A. **The gifted and the social studies.** *Except. Child.*, 1958, 25, 5-6, 20.—Questions are raised concerning problems of identifying talent for social science in childhood and cultivating such talent in educational programs. Suggestions for ways of meeting the questions are included.—B. Camp.

10063. Yoneyama, Hisae. (Nihon U.) **Yōji no kōgeki-teki kōdō.** [On the aggressive behaviors of children.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 200-207.—The pattern of aggressive behavior was observed in a kindergarten and 2 day nurseries. 85 children from 2 to 7 years old were divided into aggressive and non-aggressive groups. Their physiological and psychological conditions and environmental backgrounds were surveyed. The results showed that the most important factor for aggressive behavior is the attitude of family to child training. If it is extremely low, the socioeconomic condition tends to create aggressive behavior in children. English summary.—S. Ohwaki.

10064. Zazzo, René. **Le problème de l'imitation chez le nouveau-né: A propos de "l'imitation" précoissime de la protrusion de la langue.** [The problem of imitation in the newborn: A propos the precocious "imitation" of protrusion of the tongue.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 2, 135-142.—The author observed one of his daughters "imitate" the protrusion of his tongue in an imitative way at the age of 25 days, an observation which he asked colleagues to confirm. Several collaborators made observations of 20 infants and found that such behavior occurs on the average at the age of 15 days. Extracts from the journals kept on 5 infants are given. Possible explanations are considered and it is suggested that the infant's visual perception of the movement induces movement since the visual perception is itself a movement.—S. S. Marzoff.

(See also Abstracts 9473, 9488, 9507, 9527, 9554, 9566, 9852, 9933, 9979, 10007, 10126, 10186, 10223, 10253, 10254, 10376, 10486, 10843)

#### MATURITY & OLD AGE

10065. Botwinick, J., Brinley, J. F., & Robbin, J. S. (National Inst. of Mental Health) **Task alternation time in relation to problem difficulty and age.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 414-417.—An index of the relative time spent in alternating from one arithmetic operation to another was derived for each S in 2 age groups, 65-81 years and 18-32 years. Nonparametric statistics indicated that more time was spent in alternation by the older Ss. In addition, alternation time increased with difficulty of task.—J. Botwinick.

10066. Freeman, G. L. **A high-level interest-values reference test for counselling pre-retirees.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 121-139.—This is a follow-up of a study on a 3-test battery for use with pre-retirees (aged 45-65), which found validity for its forced choice interest items, but need for further research in personality and life values tests. The battery, termed IVP from the 3 areas, was improved chiefly by item analysis. Interests were found evaluable by a psychologist in a stranger during a half-hour session, but the other 2 variables were more difficult. There is good reliability, and validity in the revision is better. The author feels he has demonstrated good guidance possibilities for retiree activity interests, but as a screening device for psychiatric counsel further development is needed.—R. W. Husband.

10067. Friend, C. M., & Zubek, J. P. (Manitoba U.) **The effects of age on critical thinking ability.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 407-413.—"The Watson-Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal Test was administered to a group of 484 subjects ranging in age from 12 to 80 years." It was found that critical thinking scores improved "through to the mid-twenties, holds up to 35 years and then declines progressively through to the seventies."—J. Botwinick.

10068. Garner, H. H., Simon, A. J., & Handelman, M. S. **Management of chronic dependency in out-patient clinics by a comprehensive medical-psychiatry service.** *J. Amer. Geriat. Soc.*, 1958, 6, 623-631.—The introduction of a medical-psychiatry service helped reduce the number of clinic visits by one-third in a primarily geriatric population who had been attending one or more of 5 separate medical clinics. The clinic was favorably received by other

clinic services and by the patients so that it is now an established service. Patients who responded to the service were those whose dependencies seemed to be situational or current adaptations to a social role of illness. Nonresponsive patients showed a long standing acceptance of dependency.—L. Diller.

10069. Havighurst, Robert J. **The social competence of middle-aged people.** *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1957, 56, 297-375.—This is a study of the competence of adults 40-70 years of age in "filling the common social roles of adult life successfully." The research procedure was a combination of interviews and evaluations by rating scales. The author concludes that over this age span people's social competence remains on a plateau and "slopes very slightly downward toward the later years of life." Some social class differences were found by an analysis of variance. Some 34 definable patterns or profiles of role performance were identified. Interview questions and rating scales are appended.—G. G. Thompson.

10070. Klopfer, Walter G. **Psychologic stresses of old age.** *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 529-531.—The importance of considering the aged person's psychologic reaction to the narcissistic trauma of aging is discussed. Studies of the subject are reviewed. It is suggested that ego-supportive measures might well be part of any comprehensive program of care for the aged.—D. T. Herman.

10071. Lakin, Martin, & Dray, Melvin. (Northwestern U. Medical School) **Psychological aspects of activity for the aged.** *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1958, 12(4, Part 1) 172-175, 187-188.—In order to provide a suitable program of recreational-vocational activity for patients resident in a home for the aged, use has been made of the sheltered workshop approach which has been "geared to the limitations of the aged." Case illustrations give evidence of the effectiveness of the program and reveal some of the problems encountered.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10072. McAdam, W. L., & Robinson, R. A. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland) **Psychiatric and electro-encephalographic studies in socially adjusted old people.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 840-843.—Among 55 volunteers from an old peoples club there were 37 with no evidence of intellectual impairment, 15 with very minor impairment, 34 with normal EEGs, and 15 with abnormal EEGs.—W. L. Wilkins.

10073. Mangan, G. L., & Clark, J. W. (Queens U., Ontario) **Rigidity factors in the testing of middle-aged subjects.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 422-425.—A battery of 11 tests was given to 50 Ss aged 40-55 years. The battery comprised 7 rigidity tests and 4 PMA and Cattell reasoning tests. 4 centroid factors were extracted; a "reasoning" factor, a "general attitude factor," and 2 minor "rigidity factors."—J. Botwinick.

10074. Pauker, J. D., Kheim, T., Mensh, I., & Kountz, W. B. (Washington U. School of Medicine, St. Louis) **Sex hormone replacement in the aged: I. Psychological and medical evaluation of administration of androgen-estrogen and of androgen-estrogen combined with reserpine.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 389-397.—105 nonpsychiatric inpatients, mean age about 72 or 73 were divided into 3 groups, "equated on the basis of psychological test results and relevant social and medical data." The 3

groups were assigned at random to treatment of either androgen-estrogen, androgen-estrogen combined with reserpine, or placebo. Monthly medical evaluation indicated beneficial results with androgen-estrogen up to 3 months with a subsequent reduction of its effect. Psychological examination 5 months after treatment indicated no significant difference among groups.—*J. Botwinick.*

10075. Pierson, W. R., & Montoye, H. J. (Michigan State U.) **Movement time, reaction time, and age.** *J. Geront.*, 1958, 13, 418-421.—Movement and reaction times in 400 male Ss aged 8-83 years were measured with the following results. Movement and reaction times decreased with age until the later teens or early twenties and then increased. Indices of correlation were .77 between age and reaction time, and .50 between age and movement time. Consistency of response was greatest at approximately 30 years and interindividual differences were marked beyond age 60.—*J. Botwinick.*

10076. Smith, Madorah E. **The application of some measures of language behavior and tension to the letters written by a woman at each decade of her life from 49 to 89 years of age.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 289-295.—Using the Discomfort Relief Quotient (DRQ), number of different words (DW), and the Adjective-Verb Quotient (AVQ), it was found that DW, AVQ, and the use of the future tense held up well with advancing age. The DQR, a measure of increasing tension, indicated increasing tension with age.—*C. K. Bishop.*

10077. Van Zonneveld, R. J. **An orientation study of the memory of old people.** *Geriatrics*, 1958, 13, 532-534.—As part of a sociomedical survey of 3000 aged persons in Groningen, Netherlands, tests of memory were given. A group of 70 advanced medical students collected data from Ss in their homes. Tests were of orientation, alphabet and number problems, and auditory and visual memory. Ss were categorized by sex, age groupings, and economic status. Youngest age grouping were better than oldest, males better than females, those in some occupation better than those not active.—*D. T. Herman.*

(See also Abstracts 9998, 10103)

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

10078. Baker, R. C., Siegel, A. I., & Benson, S. D. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) **Training requirements for Civil Defense administrators and leaders: The operations course.** Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. xiii, 136 p.—Investigations into the types of tasks performed by Civil Defense administrators revealed that most of the state and local governmentally affiliated administrators utilized the material covered in the national training course. Administrators with more responsible positions were found to employ "attitudinal" jobs, "knowledge" jobs, and "skill" jobs in this respective order of frequency. (See 33: 10112)—*P. Federman.*

10079. Barber, Bernard. **Areas for research in social stratification.** *Social. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 396-400.—3 important areas for research are suggested together with remarks and criticisms on current contributions to this field. The author urges more ex-

tensive use of multivariate analysis and comparative studies.—*M. Muth.*

10080. Buckley, Walter. (System Development Corp.) **Social stratification and the functional theory of social differentiation.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 369-375.—A critical analysis of the Davis-Moore theory of social stratification.—*G. H. Frank.*

10081. Burdick, Harry A., & Burns, Alan J. **A test of "strain toward symmetry" theories.** *J. ab-norm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 367-370.—"2 studies have been reported which offer some support to the 'strain toward symmetry' hypothesis. GSR deflections were found to be associated with disagreement with a positively valent experimenter. 2 topics were used as matters for disagreement, but we were unable to discover significant differences in the deflections associated with the topics used."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

10082. Burns, Tom. **The forms of conduct.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 137-151.—A preliminary statement of a set of categories intended for the sociological analysis of conduct in diachronic terms. Conduct is held to be a continuous activity broken down perceptually into acts. Social acts are analyzable according to the situation to which they refer and the way in which actors attempt to exert control over others. 4 forms of social acts are distinguished, differing according to their degree of obliquity from direct control. Acts are also distinguished according to their level of organization, ranging from spontaneous to sophisticated. Sophisticated acts involve instrumental use of routine action. Social change occurs when routine substitutes fail in their purpose of control.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

10083. Clinard, Marshall B. **Areas for research in deviant behavior.** *Social. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 415-419.—The research areas presented here make use of certain important sociological and social-psychological concepts in the study of deviant behavior. 4 research areas are suggested: the relation of class structure to deviant behavior, the analysis of extra-family roles, the wider use of self concept, cross-cultural research.—*M. Muth.*

10084. Crandall, V. J., & Preston, A. (Antioch Coll.) **An assessment of personal-social adjustments of group of middle-class mothers.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, 89, 239-249.—Exploratory study of means for description and measurement of certain indices of personal-social adjustments of normal, white, middle-class mothers, (N-74), who volunteered in an attempt to trace effect of maternal behavior on social development of the children. A rating method is described; based on home visit observations, it considered interactions of these women with husband, children, immediate friends, and general behavior in community affairs. Statistical analysis of results indicates "moderate interrater agreement and high interrater reliability." Adjustment levels of these mothers were relatively stable over span of one year. Ratings tended to indicate mothers of higher socioeconomic status as better adjusted than those from lower status.—*M. Phillips.*

10085. Danzig, Elliott R., Thayer, Paul W., & Galanter, Lila R. (Inst. for Research in Human Relations, Philadelphia, Pa.) **The effects of a threatening rumor on a disaster-stricken community.** *NAS-NRC Publ. Disaster Stud.*, 1958, No. 10. xi, 116 p.—Interviews with key officials and residents

of Port Jervis, New York during the week following the overwhelming floods of August, 1955 indicated that a false report of a dam-break had caused about a quarter of the population to flee within an hour. The origins and dissemination of the threatening rumor were explored, as well as the relationship of geographic and psychological factors to flight behavior. A game theoretic model based on the data from this study was developed as a hypothesis for future investigation. Hypotheses concerning communications and behavior in disaster need to be tested under diverse stress situations so as to eventually yield generalized principles and thus permit more effective warning, prediction, and control. 21 references.—R. Lawner.

10086. Deutsch, Morton. *Etude sur quelques facteurs qui déterminent les motifs d'appartenance et d'accomplissement dans un groupe.* [Study of some factors which determine membership motivation and achievement motivation in a group.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 85-95.—"Several different measures which related to strength of membership motivation were obtained: the member's desire to leave or to continue with the group, his team spirit and his feeling of obligation as he worked, his evaluation of the helpfulness of the group and of the performance of the group. The data strongly support the hypotheses concerning the effects of success or failure and of perceived attitudes of other group members upon membership motivation . . . results suggested the possibility that the ratings were measuring achievement value or the perceived group standard for achievement rather than achievement motive."—V. Sanua.

10087. Dodson, Dan. W. (New York U.) *Re-assessing values in the present age.* *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 32, 49-61.—The author first presents a reassessment of values under 3 topics: the trend away from human values, the trend toward conformity, and the valuing of things rather than ideas. Following this is a discussion of the valuing processes in an age of crisis. He concludes by urging educators to return to the quest for truth.—S. M. Amatora.

10088. Fabregat Cuneo, Roberto. *El proceso del cine en el mundo y en la cultura y la deformación de los temas culturales al través del cine.* [The cinema in the world and the deformation of cultural themes through the cinema.] *Rev. Mex. Sociol.*, 1957, 19, 387-404.—Analysis of the deformation that cultural themes undergo when presented through films, and interpretation of the relation between such deformations and the public's interests. Data on the diffusion of the cinema in the world and on its historical development are given.—L. Visentini-Steinzor.

10089. Faris, Robert E. *Research areas in social disorganization.* *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 420-423.—The purpose of this discussion is to direct attention to some processes of disorganization less frequently recognized and to stimulate research efforts in the unfamiliar areas. Suggested areas include: economic disorganization, disorganization of military units, disorganization in nations.—M. Muth.

10090. Flament, C. *Performance & réseaux de communication.* [Performance and communication networks.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 97-106.—"The topology of the relationships between the schedule and the network makes it possible to define a relationship of adequacy or inadequacy of

the network to the schedule. . . . When a task allows for various schedules, the group tends to choose the schedule which most adequately fits the network. . . . The knowledge of the relationships between the schedule and the network improves the performance index. The improvement of the performance index with practice can be explained in part by a better knowledge of the relationship between the schedule and the network."—V. Sanua.

10091. Foa, Uriel G. *Contribution à l'intégration des concepts de la recherche sur la personnalité et les groupes restreints.* [Contribution to the integration of research concepts in personality and small groups.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 115-123.—"The Foreman-Worker Test has been described in this paper. An attempt has been made to show that the theory underlying the design of the test may contribute to the solution of certain basic problems such as integration of personality and small group research and the integration of sociometric and interaction research. . . . The results of the administration of the test to 491 factory workers and their 51 foremen, show that the test scores are related among themselves in a manner that follows closely their conceptual structure."—V. Sanua.

10092. Gisvold, Darrell. *A validity study of the autonomy and deference subscales of the EPPS.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 445-447.—The correlation between conformity and autonomy scores was found to be significant, showing that the autonomy subscale is valid with respect to the criterion of conformity behavior. Correlation between conformity and deference scores was not significant. Therefore, the deference subscale does not predict an individual's conformity behavior. The results indicate that a person having a need for deference does not necessarily exhibit need to conform to group situations.—A. A. Kramish.

10093. Grace, Harry A., & Tandy, Margaret Jane. (Grinnell Coll.) *Delegate communication as an index of group tension.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 93-97.—Content analysis of speeches by Soviet delegates to the United Nations according to Bugental's and Bales' categories suggest that "the more recently a group has entered an organization, the more frequent will be self-reference and/or statements of orientation by that group's delegates, frequent statements about other groups (infrequent self-references) suggest greater tension within or upon the group, and frequent statements of antagonism and/or opinion suggest greater tension within or upon the group."—J. C. Franklin.

10094. Grime, G. (Road Research Laboratory, Middlesex, England) *Research on human factors in road transport.* *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 151-162.—Some data regarding causes of road accidents and fatalities are included. Specific problems in the following areas of research are discussed: perception, communication, vehicle control, comfort, protection of occupants, and driver characteristics.—B. T. Jensen.

10095. Haas, Adolf, & Kuras, Edmund J. (Ypsilanti State Hosp., Mich.) *Some antecedent factors in army prisoners.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 143-145.—A study of certain items in the home and other background factors of offenders before the United States Army Provost Marshal Rehabilitation Center "showed a certain concentration of negative

antecedent developmental factors in the background of these men." While not decisive enough for firm conclusions they are nevertheless indicative of an open field for further sociopsychological research into problems related to the problems of the armed services abroad in peacetime.—N. H. Pronko.

10096. Hare, A. Paul. **Areas for research in small groups.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 430-435.—5 problem areas are suggested as particularly promising for future research. The writer urges that research should be advanced from speculation to empirically based description and from this point to compare these studies of different conditions.—M. Muth.

10097. Lawson, Edwin D., & Stagner, Ross. (State U. New York Coll. for Teachers, Albany) **Group pressure, attitude change, and autonomic involvement.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 299-312.—"The hypotheses that attitude change occurring during group discussion is accompanied by anxiety" and "that the amount of attitude change would be proportionate to the anxiety aroused" were tested. Experimental results show that the "instructed majority technique is an effective way of bringing about a shift in social attitude. The nationalist group shifted more than did the internationalist group, but most people in both groups did change as predicted." However, the second hypothesis was not uniformly supported by the results. 17 references.—J. C. Franklin.

10098. Lorge, Irving; Fox, David; Davitz, Joel, & Brenner, Marlin. **A survey of studies contrasting the quality of group performance and individual performance, 1920-1957.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 337-372.—Research contrasting the quality of group performance with individual performance in each of the following general topic areas has been examined in this paper: judgment, learning, social facilitation, problem solving, memory, size of group, problem solving in more realistic situations, and productivity. Recent theoretical and methodological considerations as well as discussions of group types are included. Research weaknesses and theoretical problems are discussed. 74 references.—W. J. Meyer.

10099. Ludlum, Thomas S. **Effects of certain techniques of credibility upon audience attitude.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, 25, 278-284.—The effects of certain techniques for increasing the credibility of an argumentative, political speech to an audience were evaluated. "The results of this study again demonstrated that a significant change in attitudes can be brought about by exposing subjects to a brief oral argument. However, the value of formal political speaking in winning converts to the speaker's party from the opposing party may be overemphasized. . . . the political speaker is not likely to cause those auditors who consider themselves to be affiliated with the opposing party to shift their attitudes to a position more favorable to his party by the presentation of one speech. . . . Furthermore, the political adage that the party in-office should 'point with pride' while the party out-of-office 'views with alarm' may not be valid advice."—D. Lebo.

10100. McGinnis, Robert. (U. Wisconsin) **Randomization and inference in sociological research.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 408-414.—This paper contains an analysis of and arguments against the proposition that tests of significance are inapplicable

in extra-laboratory research because of the supposed inability to satisfy the a priori assumptions and requirements of the usual statistical tools in social research, i.e., with people. Specifically, the problems of randomization and the drawing of inferences are dealt with intensively and extensively, both in terms of methodology and meaning.—G. H. Frank.

10101. Meier, Richard L. **Concerning equilibrium in human population.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 6, 163-175.—"The most feasible procedure for halting population growth and thereafter maintaining equilibrium would increase the social position of the infertile segment of the population. Within this infertile segment the major task is to develop social roles for women which are preferred to home-making and child-bearing." 20 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

10102. Nakamura, Charles Y. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Conformity and problem solving.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 315-320.—Tests of problem solving, conformity, and intelligence were given to 77 women and 64 men introductory psychology students to investigate the possibility that conformity, a nonintellectual variable, contributes to the variability in achievement in problem solving. The results show a negative correlation between tendency to conform and achievement in problem solving when the influence of intelligence is statistically removed. 17 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

10103. Neugarten, Bernice L., & Gutmann, David L. (U. Chicago) **Age-sex roles and personality in middle age: A thematic apperception study.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(17, Whole No. 470), 33 p.—A group of 131 male and female Ss varying in age from 40 to 70 years and representing 2 distinct social-status levels (middle class and working class) were exposed to a specially designed picture in an effort to procure their thematic apperception responses to a family constellation in which young adults and more chronologically mature adults are depicted. The results indicate that "The role-images of all four figures (young male and female, older male and female) varied consistently with age and sex of respondent, but not with social class."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10104. Ohlin, Lloyd E. **Conformity in American society today.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 58-66.—There is a conflict between the rapid changes of our society and the stagnation forced upon their members by large professional societies. Large organizations enforce instill conformity among their members; yet our changing society requires that our people be flexible and adaptable.—G. Elias.

10105. Patterson, C. H. (U. Illinois) **Two approaches to human relations.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 691-708.—The difference between a "manipulating" approach in human relations and an "understanding" approach is pointed out and illustrated by examples from the fields of government, industry, administration, advertising and public relations, clinical psychology, and psychotherapy. 43-item bibliography.—L. N. Solomon.

10106. Pennington, D. F., Jr., Haravey, Francois, & Bass, Bernard M. (Louisiana State U.) **Some effects of decision and discussion on coalescence, change, and effectiveness.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 404-408.—Differential effects of group decision, group discussion, and their interaction were examined,

using discussion-no decision, decision-no discussion, discussion-decision and no discussion-no decision treatments. 20 groups of 5 Ss per group were divided randomly into the 4 treatment categories. "The results . . . coalescence was increased by group discussion, group decision and most of all by the combination of both treatments." Greatest opinion change also occurred when both discussion and decision were permitted. The findings are consistent with the assumption that changes and effectiveness in groups primarily result from interaction among members. 15 references.—*M. York*.

10107. **Raven, Bertram H., & French, John R. P., Jr.** **Group support, legitimate power, and social influence.** *J. Pers.*, 1958, 26, 400-409.—"It was hypothesized that in an interdependent situation, an election process would serve to grant to an individual a legitimate right to a supervisory position. This would result in the supervisor's having greater power to influence his fellow workers. A supervisor who did not have legitimate power would also be less accepted personally. Two work situations were created, both interdependent and identical with the exception that in one case the supervisor was elected, and in the other the supervisor assumed his position without benefit of election. The hypotheses were substantially supported."—*A. Rosen*.

10108. **Rose, Arnold M.** **Mental health attitudes of youth as influenced by a comic strip.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1958, 35, 333-342.—Questionnaires concerning mental disease concepts were administered to 1190 15-year-old high school students, some of whom were regular readers of the "Rex Morgan, M.D." comic strip. The purpose of the questionnaires was to measure the effect of mental health propaganda in comic strip form. Questionnaires were given before and after the propaganda messages were shown in the strip. 100 sets of questionnaires were selected randomly for analysis. The results indicate: (a) "Mental health material does not so provoke anxieties as to reduce readership of that material"; (b) the strip . . . "seems to have influenced a small but significant number of readers to have more 'favorable' attitudes toward mental health problems."—*D. E. Meister*.

10109. **Rose, Arnold M.** **Research areas in international sociology.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 446-450.—This field includes a number of sociological problems which have little in common in regard to theory, method, or focus of practical application except the requirement that research be carried out on an international basis. Suggested areas for research include the following: social effects of technical aides, resistances to change, new machines and economic organizations, passing of colonialism, national identification and attitudes, international and national tensions.—*M. Muth*.

10110. **Saz, Carmen.** **Comunicación y destrucción.** [Communication and destruction.] *Rev. Psicoanal.*, Buenos Aires, 1958, 15, 65-69.—*M. Knobel*.

10111. **Schachter, Stanley.** **The psychology of affiliation: Experimental studies of the sources of gregariousness.** Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univer. Press, 1959. 141 p. \$3.75.—Attention is focused on association as a goal in itself. Numerous questions are raised, then followed by descriptions of studies by the author and by others. Among the findings are

"that affiliative tendencies increase with increasing anxiety and hunger, and that, for anxiety, ordinal position of birth is an effective discriminator of the magnitude of the affiliative tendency." Ambiguous situations or feelings are felt to "lead to a desire to be with others as a means of socially evaluating and determining the 'appropriate' and proper reaction." 60 references.—*A. R. Howard*.

10112. **Siegel, A. I., Baker, R. C., & Benson, S. D.** **(Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) Training requirements for Civil Defense administrators and leaders: The evacuation course.** Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. xiv, 128 p.—The purpose of this study was to determine and define the tasks performed by Civil Defense administrators, the knowledge, attitudinal, and skill substrate of these tasks, and the effectiveness of the evacuation course. One of the many findings revealed that the content of the course is not utilized in the field by state and local Civil Defense administrators. (See 33: 10078)—*P. Federman*.

10113. **Singer, Margaret Thaler, & Schein, Edgar H.** **Projective test responses of prisoners of war following repatriation.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 375-385.—The Rorschach, Wechsler Bellevue Scale I, and Sacks Sentence Completion tests were given to 94 sick and wounded and to 80 healthy prisoners from North Korean camps within 3 weeks following repatriation. Most of the records of noncollaborators showed features of apathy, a capacity to remain uninvolved with the surroundings. Collaborators and active resisters resembled each other in test results and background factors.—*C. T. Bever*.

10114. **Stanley-Jones, D.** **Dynamics of groups of normal people.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1958, 4, 140-146.—In a conference of members of the Progressive League (London), an association of reasonably normal individuals, the group dynamics of small unstructured subgroups were analyzed in terms of various theories. An attempt was made by these normal individuals (all middle-aged) to communicate on an emotional rather than an intellectual level. The author claims satisfactory results.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

10115. **Toch, Hans H.** **The perception of future events: Case studies in social prediction.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 57-66.—Comparing the 1941-42 predictions of a group of 26 professional and public people with the actual state of the world in 1952 the author considers the bases of successful prognostication. "Successful prediction [is] contingent on the reliability of significance assigned to the world and on the ability to select from these significances those relevant to what has not yet occurred. . . . Successful prediction also depends on an ability to anticipate novelty and not to assume permanence or undistorted sequences." Accurate prognosticators were characterized by wide scope of experience, broadness of cultural background, and tended to be cautious and avoid oversimplification. Predictions antedating and postdating Pearl Harbor are compared.—*A. E. Wessman*.

10116. **Turner, Ralph H.** **Needed research in collective behavior.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 460-465.—The author suggests that research focus on key problems in the development of a comprehensive theory of collective behavior. 4 such problems are suggested and briefly discussed.—*M. Muth*.

10117. Utterback, William E., & Fotheringham, Wallace C. **Experimental studies of motivated group discussion.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, 25, 268-277.—5 experiments dealing with style of moderation, length of discussion, and size of group, were conducted with undergraduate students. The data suggested "that when the size of the group has passed a certain critical point, not here accurately determined, full moderation is increasingly superior to partial in facilitating group process. . . . It probably may be [also] assumed that when group size has passed a critical point, the value of further increase in size declines, but nothing in the data indicates what that point may be." As for length of discussion, 9 minutes may be inferior to either a somewhat shorter or a somewhat longer period of time for a discussion of hypothetical problems.—D. Lebo.

10118. Warriner, Charles K. **The nature and functions of official morality.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 165-168.—Residents of a small Kansas community drink in private but support a "temperance" morality in public. This "official" public morality is first examined as a collective reality and is then used to develop a functional hypothesis which tests the relevance of this kind of phenomenon for the system in which it occurs.—R. M. Frumkin.

10119. Weinberg, S. Kirson. (Roosevelt Coll.) **Static and dynamic models in social disorganization theory.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 5, 339-346.—A critique of static and dynamic theories of social organization, rejecting the former in favor of the latter. 34 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

10120. Wiener, Morton; Carpenter, Janeth T., & Carpenter, Bruce. (Central State Hosp., Indianapolis, Ind.) **Some determinants of conformity behavior.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 289-297.—"This study was designed to investigate the effects of two stimulus variables (degree of ambiguity of the stimulus and amount of divergence from a given norm) on conformity behavior, and to determine whether conformity is consistent from one situation to another. The results showed a lack of evidence for relationship between conformity and the two stimulus variables" used. 15 references.—J. C. Franklin.

10121. Willhelm, Sidney, & Sjoberg, Gideon. **The social characteristics of entertainers.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 37, 71-76.—The entertainment field provides an avenue of upward mobility for many disadvantaged groups in our society. This mobility may be one significant factor in maintaining the ideology of an open class system in America. Compared with the ideal norms of our society, entertainers appear to be unstable individuals. The entrance of persons of lower socioeconomic origins into the entertainment field may encourage the diffusion of some of their norms into the larger society.—A. R. Howard.

10122. Ziller, Robert C. (U. Delaware) **Communication restraints, group flexibility, and group confidence.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 346-352.—"This study was designed to explore the relationship between selected group structure variables and the group's ability to adjust to the requirements of a new situation (group flexibility) and the group members' expressed confidence in the ability of the group to succeed in a problem-solving situation." About 1000 men in 96 aircrews did a group task (8-item intelligence exam). Leaders in flexible groups scored low

on the F scale and high on conformity. Greater confidence was expressed by members of high attraction groups and groups whose leaders tended to conform to the group members' opinions. ". . . groups with more open communication systems (group with fewer communication restraints) are more flexible and more confident."—M. York.

10123. Ziller, Robert C., & Exline, Ralph V. **Some consequences of age heterogeneity in decision-making groups.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 198-211. 72 Ss were formed into 24 three-person groups in a study "designed to explore some of the power correlates of a phenotypic status variable, age, in a decision-making situation; and some of the consequences of age heterogeneity with regard to adult male and female decision-making groups in the American culture." The hypothesized correspondence between an age hierarchy and a power and influence hierarchy was not supported. "However, interaction effects between age distribution and the sex of the group were significant." There appears to be "less role clarity (or more status in congruence) in the male homogeneous-age groups and female heterogeneous-age groups than in their counterparts and [this] is associated with greater role conflict and lower group productivity." 21 references.—H. P. Shelley.

(See also Abstracts 9275, 9401, 9932, 9964, 9992, 10027, 11031)

#### METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

10124. Albert, Robert S., & Meline, Harry G. **The influence of social status on the uses of television.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 145-151.—Questions regarding viewing habits, program preferences, and the use of television as an instrument of reward and punishment were independently asked of pairs of parents and fifth grade children, 29 upper-middle class and 27 lower-middle class pairs. There was considerable disagreement between parents and children in both groups concerning children's viewing, the use of television for reward and punishment, and the role and effectiveness of parental suggestion in children's viewing habits. "Social status does not appear systematically related to over-all differences between upper-middle and lower-middle class children or between their parents."—A. E. Wessman.

10125. Barton, Allen J. **Asking the embarrassing question.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 67-68.—Based on established social science survey interviewing techniques some practical alternatives are offered for eliciting response to a delicate question: "Did you kill your wife?"—A. E. Wessman.

10126. Belfort, A. D., Franklin, R. D., Maier, M. H., & Remmers, H. H. **Future parents views on child management.** *Purdue opin. Panel*, 1959, 18, 1-8.—A report of a survey of the opinions of 3000 high school youths about how children should be reared by their parents. The questions are classified under the rubrics of: "Respect for parents, Discipline and manners, Protection and responsibility, Sex, Aggression, Knowledge of development. Like their elders, children disagree with each other and with the 'experts.'" These teenagers tend to believe: 1. Children should greatly love, respect, and admire their parents. 2. Physical aggression and the discussion or display of sexuality should be suppressed. 3. The students realize that children's behavior is influenced

by parental example and attitude, yet in practice they would rely on strict discipline and material reward to control the child's behavior. 4. Children may be allowed many small freedoms but should usually be protected and guided by the decisions of their parents."—H. B. English.

10127. **Belson, William A.** **Measuring the effects of television: A description of method.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 11-18.—Verifying prior predictions, a survey of 800 Greater London viewers and nonviewers found television viewing "has reduced the frequency of occurrence of acts of initiative and has eroded interests in terms both of identification and activity level. The extent of loss is, however, closely related to the length of set ownership. Though for the average interest the effect of television has been an erosive one, there are exceptions. Thus some individual interests have undergone increase and there is a tendency for certain broad categories to be affected differently." The paper's main concern is methodological. Techniques are discussed for the isolation of genuine effects from purely extraneous changes ("Stable Correlate Technique") and for accurate measurement of variables which are essentially multidimensional in character. The latter was attained by applying sampling principles to the selection of the contents for the measuring instruments.—A. E. Wessman.

10128. **Belson, William A.** **New developments in audience research.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 174-179.—2 methods of research are described: (a) planning studies—studies of the audience for whom a program is being planned; (b) measuring effects—studying what effect a program has on the audience. These audience studies are being carried out by the Audience Research Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation.—R. M. Frumkin.

10129. **Belson, William A.** **New developments in audience research methods.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 187-195.—The main operations of the Audience Research Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation are described.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

10130. **Bilkey, Warren J.** (U. Connecticut) **Consistency test of psychic tension ratings involved in consumer purchasing behavior.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 81-91.—80 students rated and subsequently re-rated their "desires" and "resistances" for each of 30 objects on a "thermometer" scale. A check test was also made to eliminate memory as a factor in reliability. Results showed very good consistency. "Average" individual and group reliabilities are given and "it appears that for a 150-person group there would be a 96 per cent probability of no discrepancy in the average of their self-estimates regarding any given item."—J. C. Franklin.

10131. **Davis, Junius A., & Warnath, Charles F.** (Emory U.) **Reliability, validity, and stability of a sociometric rating scale.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 111-121.—"Several applications of Cunningham's Classroom Social Distance Scale were examined for reliability over a relatively short period of time (two months), for agreement with another sociometric measure (a 'guess who?' test), and for stability over a three-year period. High short term T-RT reliability by trait was found for the measure reflecting degree of acceptance of an individual by the group, while lower reliability by trait was found for the

measure reflecting degree of acceptance of the group by an individual." Also, "subjects performed less reliably when asked to guess how other individuals would rate them." A "correlation of .56 was found between ratings of the degree of attractiveness as a friend of classmates made 3 years apart." 17 references.—J. C. Franklin.

10132. **Hanson, Robert H., & Marks, Eli S.** (Bureau of the Census) **Influence of the interviewer on the accuracy of survey results.** *J. Amer. Statist. Ass.*, 1958, 53, 635-655.—"This paper reports results of a large scale study of the effect of interviewers on survey results. Where significant effects of the interviewer upon the results are found, the important factors appear to be (1) interviewer 'resistance' to a given question . . . ; (2) relatively high ambiguity . . . in the concept or wording of the inquiry; (3) the degree to which additional questioning ('probing') tends to alter initial respondent replies. The study also investigated the relationship of interviewer performance to interviewer characteristics."—C. V. Riche.

10133. **Jackson, Douglas N., Messick, Samuel J., & Solley, Charles M.** **A multidimensional scaling approach to the perception of personality.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 311-318.—This experiment was designed to investigate the relevance and appropriateness of multidimensional scaling for studying the perception of personality. 20 Ss, all well acquainted with one another, were assigned the task of judging similarity in personality between all possible pairs of the Ss along a 9-point scale. These distance judgments were subjected to the analytic procedures of multidimensional scaling and resulted in a structure of points corresponding to people in an Euclidean space. 4 dimensions were extracted, 3 of which accounted for a major portion of the variance. These 3 dimensions were identified tentatively as "theoretical-intellectual," "friendship," and "age-status" by their partial correspondence with data from a personality inventory, friendship ratings, intelligence test scores, and age. 18 references.—R. W. Husband.

10134. **Katz, Leo; Tagiuri, Renato, & Wilson, Thurlow R.** **A note on estimating the statistical significance of mutuality.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 97-103.—In a sociometric test mutuality should not be interpreted without considering the arrays of both the given and the received choices. To interpret mutuality levels as indices of integration and cohesiveness is incorrect. "In most cases these variables do not correspond conceptually to the operations by which mutuality is measured, nor are they conceived to be contingent upon the type of factors on which mutuality depends."—C. K. Bishop.

10135. **Keislar, Evan R., & Zeigler, James R.** (U. California, Los Angeles) **The use of mark-sense cards to obtain guess-who ratings and sociometric type data.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 110-113.—If Ss' sociometric choices could be obtained in coded form it would eliminate much of the clerical labor involved in scoring data collected from large groups. A description of such a technique is presented as well as data pertaining to its reliability.—J. Schopler.

10136. **Kephart, William M., & Bressler, Marvin.** **Increasing the response to mail questionnaires: A research study.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 123-

132.—The investigation studied the effects of 10 different postage stamp and money inducements, and preview and follow-up letters, on the return of 75-item questionnaires regarding the nursing profession and relevant personal background information mailed to a sample of 1000 nurses. A follow-up letter was found just as effective as more expensive and complicated arrangements.—*A. E. Wessman*.

10137. **Modesto Paredes, Angel.** (Inst. Ecuatoriano de Derecho Internacional) *La interpretación sociológica de la historia.* [The sociological interpretation of history.] *Rev. Mex. Sociol.*, 1957, 19, 361-367.—A presentation of how sociologists should look at history. The guiding principles should be that there is no substantial difference between historical and sociological "facts"; the difference is one of approach. The sociological approach is based on stressing the role of social groups more than of single personalities; what is repeated more than what is peculiar to the events. Both approaches are distinguished from a philosophical interpretation of history.—*L. Visentini-Steinzor*.

10138. **Moser, C. A.** (London School Economics, England) *Survey methods in social investigation.* New York: Macmillan, 1958. xiii, 352 p. \$5.25.—This is essentially an introduction to the methodology of surveys in the social sciences. Major emphasis is placed upon the subject of sampling, including consideration of the basic ideas of sampling, types of sample design, and a detailed illustration. 3 chapters are devoted to methods of collecting information (documents and observation, mail questionnaires, and interviewing) with additional discussion of questionnaire construction and response errors. Other chapters include background material on the nature of surveys and their evolution in Great Britain, and discussion of the practical aspects of planning the survey, processing and interpreting data, and presentation of the findings. 296-item bibliography.—*R. R. Clampitt*.

10139. **Rettig, Salomon; Jacobson, Frank N., & Pasamanick, Benjamin.** *A magnetic board rating technique.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 201-206.—To attempt to gain a large amount of public opinion information in a short time, a 19 x 24 inch light steel board was devised containing 2 identical 0 to 100 vertical scales, 0 representing no professional status (of an occupation) to 100, as greatest amount of status and prestige. Several uses were such as an individual's judgment as to status of various professions in the eyes of the public, position he feels his own vocation occupies, relative importance of factors in one's work, and what one actually receives from his work. This magnetic board procedure was found to be reliable, in agreement with previously used techniques, simple, speedy, and appealing to Ss. It is a little more bulky than a questionnaire and is not self-recording.—*R. W. Husband*.

10140. **Sampson, Donald L., & Smith, Howard P.** (Bennington Coll.) *A scale to measure world-minded attitudes.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 99-106.—As defined, "international-mindedness is interest in or knowledge about international affairs, and world-mindedness is a frame of reference, or value orientation, favoring a world-view of the problems of humanity, with mankind, rather than the nationals of a particular country, as the primary reference group." The construction and validation of a Worldmindedness

Scale containing 32 items that pertain to 8 dimensions of the world-minded frame of reference is described.—*J. C. Franklin*.

10141. **Stephan, Frederick F.** *Must a researcher tell the truth?* *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 83-90.—This 1958 Presidential Address to the American Association for Public Opinion Research calls for constructive criticism of current opinion research and effective preparation to meet the increasingly exacting standards of the future. Problems of respondent cooperation and accuracy, interviewer competence, data processing and analysis, and communication of findings are discussed. ". . . researchers must find ever better ways to do their work and better ways to test the validity of their results so they can communicate them with the assurance that they are actually passing on not a body of error, but a distillate of tested information which others can trust because they understand it and know both its limitations and its usefulness."—*A. E. Wessman*.

10142. **Stewart, Roger G.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *Reported driving speeds and opinions on speed and traffic law enforcement.* *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 409-415.—Based on responses to 4 items in a Driving Inventory, 145 University of California at Los Angeles students were divided into 2 groups, fast and slow drivers. Their responses to 25 opinion items on traffic issues were then compared; indicating generally no significant difference between fast and slow drivers on the opinion issues.—*W. Coleman*.

10143. **Stover, Robert E.** *The measurement of change in a unidimensional attitude by Guttman scale analysis techniques.* *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 116-122.—Ss were naval recruits, 420 in the pilot study, 850 in the main study, who were given a 13-item scale on attitudes toward chaplains before and after viewing a motion picture about chaplains. 2 problems of attitude measurement were studied: development of a method whereby pretreatment and posttreatment responses might be combined to facilitate the measurement of changes in unidimensional attitudes, accomplished by constructing a set of items which scaled in the same way before and after treatment; discovery of the effect of alternative item response forms upon scale results, in this case different scales were obtained when different response alternatives were used. ". . . that such large differences can be obtained for the same items by merely varying the response alternatives . . . points out the need for techniques such as intensity analysis if the object of a study is to find the proper marginal split for the population."—*A. E. Wessman*.

10144. **Teraoka, Takashi.** (Hokkaidō U.) *Sokutei shihyō toshite no shakaisei hensachi no kentō oyobi sono tekiyō ni yoru shiron.* [An investigation on the standard score of sociality as an index of social status and the application of it.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 226-233.—Standard score of sociality (SSS) is defined as an index of the social status in a group determined by interpersonal relationship to the group members. The method obtaining SSS is described by result of a rating scale on like and dislike of classmates. The SSS's of 209 high school children were related to their achievement score and intelligence level. The correlation was high with achievement but low with intelligence. It was also found

that overachievers tend to have high and underachievers low SSS's. English summary.—*S. Ohwaki.*

10145. **Trankell, Arne.** (U. Stockholm) **Was Lars sexually assaulted? A study in the reliability of witnesses and of experts.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 385-395.—A 5-year-old boy reported that he had been sexually assaulted by a neighborhood window cleaner. 2 court-appointed "experts" using divergent methods of approach came up with divergent findings. Detailed interviews and the case history are presented in this article and lead to a resolution of the disagreement and a reconstruction of the incident with the conclusion that Lars was not sexually assaulted.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

10146. **Udy, Stanley, Jr.** (Yale U.) **"Bureaucratic" elements in organization: Some research findings.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, **23**, 415-418.—A study of work and factor effecting it in nonindustrial societies.—*G. H. Frank.*

10147. **Vaughn, Charles L.** **A scale for assessing socioeconomic status in survey research.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, **22**, 19-34.—The development of a scale originally designed for assessing the socioeconomic status of homes for large scale surveys in urban territory and rural villages is described. Subsequent data also indicates its appropriateness for farm homes. The scale value assigned to a home is based upon the answers of any member of that home to 5 basic questions pertaining to telephone "ownership," home ownership, automobile ownership, occupation of chief wage earner in home, and education of chief wage earner. The numerical value assigned to each answer was determined by scaling the respective answers against interviewers' ratings of homes. The total scale discriminated between homes and appeared to be reliable and valid. Scale variables correlated .60 with interviewer ratings. In several studies, close and consistent relationships were shown with other socioeconomic variables. The scale is short and quickly measured and should be useful in comparing communities and neighborhoods in terms of average socioeconomic level and homogeneity.—*A. E. Wessman.*

10148. **Weiss, Walter.** (Boston U.) **The relationship between judgments of a communicator's position and extent of opinion change.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 380-384.—3 groups of Ss, college students, were formed: 2 exposed to a communication on juvenile delinquency and a control group that was not. One group read an appeal for the adoption of a punitive policy toward delinquents; the other group read the same basic communication with the addition of a few introductory statements. Both groups then responded to a modification of Form A of the Wang-Thurstone scale of attitude toward the treatment of the criminal. Judgment of the communicator's position was not found to be related to own opinion on the treatment of delinquents.—*H. D. Arbitman.*

10149. **Wilkins, Walter L., Rigby, Marilyn K., & Ossorio, Elizabeth D.** (St. Louis U.) **The application of sociometric technique to women recruits: II. Analysis of individual and group characteristics.** *St. Louis U. Dept. Psychol. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 9, i, 22 p.—A sociometric questionnaire for marine women recruits elicited judgments on military performance and social compatibility. A success-failure criterion was established for 84 re-

cruits yielding these results: (a) the high criterion group named more of the same women for both performance and compatibility items, and (b) "The unsuccessful group showed themselves to be more heterogeneous than the high group on some, but not all, of the measures from the negative half of the test." 23 references.—*M. York.*

10150. **Zazzo, Bianka.** **Une enquête sur le cinéma et la lecture chez les adolescents.** [An inquiry on movies and reading among adolescents.] *Enfance*, 1957, Suppl., 389-411.—A questionnaire regarding 20 films adapted from books was given to 3927 youth, ages 14-18, from Paris and one provincial city. They were asked to indicate whether they had seen the picture or read the book, whether reading the book led them to see the film or vice versa, which they preferred if they knew both, and how often they went to movies. Comparisons were made between youth of wealthier families and those from families of factory workers or tradesmen. "We have established very clearly . . . that movies are for many youth an introduction to literary culture and especially in the families of the less favored."—*S. S. Marzolf.*

(See also Abstracts 10192, 10943, 10985)

#### CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

10151. **Abbe, Magosier.** [The temporal field in sociality.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, **29**, 85-94.—Sociality is conceptualized in a topological system and defined in terms of islets of tabu. A region of  $n$  members contains  $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$  islets. Social tension is defined as "conflicting tabus of the same islets," communication as contact between extending "arms" of regions, and a social event as the overlapping of arms of conflicting regions. Some consequences of overlapping are discussed, particularly in respect to the "temporal field" or relation between a power field and the interval between social events. English summary.—*J. Lyons.*

10152. **Adcock, Cyril J., & Ritchie, James E.** (Victoria U.) **Intercultural use of Rorschach.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, **60**, 881-892.—The validity of orthodox Rorschach interpretations under conditions of cross-cultural research is put to the test in a study designed to compare Maori and white New Zealand personality. The authors conclude: "1. The meaning of the stimulus material used in the Rorschach test cannot be assumed to be cross-culturally equivalent. The cards become part of the subject's culture as soon as he enters into the test situation and they then have his meaning, not that of the tester's culture. 2. Rorschach scoring symbols cease to convey the subjective meaning of the informant's culture. . . . 3. The meaning of such symbols must therefore be re-established for each culture before valid interpretation can be made. 4. Factor analysis facilitates this re-interpretation. 5. . . . the results of such factorial guidance may seriously limit the confidence which can be placed in the results of cross-cultural Rorschach research."—*M. Brender.*

10153. **Adinarayan, S. P.** (Madras Christian Coll.) **A study of racial attitudes in India.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 211-216.—Scores of Hindus and Muslims on Voter's Attitude Scale, Bogardus Social Distance Test, and a general questionnaire show a relationship "between Liberal-Conservative attitude

and . . . color prejudice," with more prejudice against foreigners among students than professionals. "Political factors have intensified color prejudice in India."—J. C. Franklin.

10154. Ausubel, David P. (U. Illinois) **Ego development among segregated Negro children.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 362-369.—While fully cognizant of the unfavorable effects of their segregated environment upon Negro children, Ausubel points out that in the Harlem Negro community the negative influences of membership in a stigmatized racial group are in part compensated by ego-supporting attitudes existent in the home. 31 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10155. Bachrach, Peter. **Attitude toward authority and party preference in Puerto Rico.** *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 68-73.—Personal and paternal party preference were compared for a random sample of 602 Puerto Rican university students prior to the 1956 gubernatorial elections in order to examine the commonly hypothesized Puerto Rican trait of personalismo, i.e., an abnormally strong propensity to depend upon personal authority and defer to it. As a considerable number (40%) rejected their father's party, "personalismo can hardly be said to be the dominant characteristic among Puerto Rican university students."—A. E. Wessman.

10156. Balandier, Georges. **Développement économique rapide, désorganisation sociale et santé mentale.** [Rapid economic development, social disorganization and mental health.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 229-235.—Most of the traditional societies of Africa and Asia are undergoing a change of civilization, which is marked by the destructive effects of rapid economic changes with corresponding changes in way of life and value-systems. In these areas "detribalization" occurs. As a result, the individual finds himself in a "situation of hesitation" involving confusing norms and models of behavior, which has a disturbing effect on his personality. This is complicated by a tendency of the new cultural form to regard certain practices and values of the old as abnormal, e.g., ritual possession, which is highly regarded in some native cultures. Rapid growth of urban centers gives rise to sex and family problems which did not arise in the protective tribal structure.—W. W. Meissner.

10157. Blanc, Amedee. **L'évolution intellectuelle, morale et sociale de la jeune fille Musulmane d'Algérie.** [The intellectual, normal, and social development of an Algerian Mussulman girl.] *Rev. Psychol. Peuples*, 1958, 13, 306-323.—Many changes in the Algerian way of life are increasing the freedom and altering the personality of the young Moslem girl. As an example, the influence of public school on dress, customs, religion, and intellectual life is described for each of several typical but different girls. Comparison is made to earlier, less educated counterparts.—R. O. Peterson.

10158. Boggs, Stephen T. (National Inst. Mental Health, Washington, D. C.) **Culture change and the personality of Ojibwa children.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 47-58.—A report of a "field study in two Ojibwa groups which had acculturated differently" undertaken to explore the hypothesis that the introverted and psychologically dependent modal personality structure of the Ojibwa persists, despite re-

cent radical institutional changes, because of the "formative influence of parental care. . . . Personality formation is analyzed from narrative descriptions of interaction between parent and child." The author concludes that "the persisting characteristics of Ojibwa personality do not appear to be maintained by the formative influence of parental care, insofar as this can be observed in the interaction within Ojibwa homes." Alternative explanations are considered.—M. Brender.

10159. Bondy, Curt. **Versagung und Aggression als kulturelles Problem.** [Frustration and aggression as a cultural problem.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 249-255.—A review of the American literature of frustration and aggression reveals that depth psychologists as well as experimental social psychologists have abandoned Freud's drive theory of aggression in favor of theories stressing learning and experience in the development of aggression. Consequently frustration tolerance should be incorporated into educational plans. The recent history of Germany is taken as an example of the dangerous development frustrations can assume especially in times of depression.—W. J. Koppitz.

10160. Bushnell, John. (Vassar Coll.) **La Virge de Guadalupe as surrogate mother in San Juan Atzingo.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 261-265.—An examination of the role of the Virgin of Guadalupe as a supernatural mother-surrogate for the men of a Mexican village, the women apparently being less involved emotionally with Her.—M. Brender.

10161. Canchola, Antonio. **Relaciones sociales y económicas de la ciudad y el campo en México.** [Social and economic relations between country and town in Mexico.] *Rev. Mex. Social.*, 1957, 19, 15-23.—General considerations about the differences between the way of life in the country and in the town in Mexico are followed by particular data about the means of communication and transportation, rural unemployment, and demographic movement in the towns. Possible solutions are outlined.—L. Visentini-Steinzor.

10162. Cavan, Ruth Shonle, & Zemans, Eugene S. **Marital relationships of prisoners in twenty-eight countries.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 133-139.—The results of a survey by questionnaire are presented. The "general impression . . . is that many countries hold a more humanitarian attitude toward prisoners than do many groups in the United States . . . the trend is toward an expansion of total family contacts" arranged by law for the rehabilitation of the convict.—L. A. Pennington.

10163. Count, Earl W. (Hamilton Coll.) **The biological basis of human sociality.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 1049-1085.—A theoretical synthesis, drawing data from many different fields . . . zoology, ethnology, psychology, psychoanalysis, neurology, sociology, anthropology" in an attempt to place "man in a biological context" by examining "the biological basis of human sociality."—M. Brender.

10164. Danziger, Kurt. **Value differences among South African students.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 339-346.—"Groups of white and nonwhite South African students were required to choose features that they considered to be characteristic of

'White Civilization' in South Africa. Great differences in their definition of the social situation in the country were indicated by the fact that the nonwhite students attributed mainly negative features to the stimulus term while the white students responded to it much more favorably. . . . This difference in attitude to the dominant pattern of social relationships in the country appeared to be linked to a difference of personal values."—A. S. Tamkin.

10165. **Davis, Morris.** French electoral sociology. *Publ. opin. Quart.*, 1958, 22, 35-55.—Contrasted with election studies in the United States which have utilized panel studies, and those of Great Britain which have produced a uniform series of historical studies of general elections; academic interest in France has centered about the discipline of "electoral sociology" or "electoral geography." The major studies, particularly their methodology and assumptions, are reviewed and criticized in detail. "Where the work has borne its most successful fruits that often seems as much in spite of as because of the methods employed." Without interviewing, interpretation is limited to inferences from gross data; simultaneous breakdowns with several variables cannot be performed; and at best there are correlations of mass data from which both behavior and the reasons for that behavior are inferred. 24 references.—A. E. Wessman.

10166. **Doob, Leonard W.** (Yale U.) An introduction to the psychology of acculturation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 143-160.—A pilot study conducted in 3 African societies (the Ganda in Uganda, the Luo in Kenya, and the Zulus in South Africa) is "summarized in order to demonstrate some of the fruitful hypotheses which can be formulated and some of the difficulties which are encountered when an effort is made to determine whether there are very general psychological predispositions associated with contact" with modern civilization. Of the 2 contact variables used, education was more discriminating than leadership. 26 references.—J. C. Franklin.

10167. **Doob, Leonard W.** (Yale U.) On the nature of uncivilized and civilized people. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 513-522.—An illustrative analysis is offered of the argument that civilized man can be understood only by discovering the nature of non-literate peoples, non-literate peoples who are in the process of being civilized, and civilized peoples themselves because these 3 sets of generalizations are related to one another and they interact. Other contrasting groups which can furnish insights about the traits of civilized man are animals, children, literate people in an earlier historical period, and abnormal people. 44 references.—N. H. Pronko.

10168. **Frazier, E. Franklin.** Areas of research in race relations. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 424-429.—This problem is considered under 3 headings: race sentiment and race consciousness, influence of institutions on racial attitudes and race relations, the role of racial sentiment and race consciousness in personality formation.—M. Muth.

10169. **Gladwin, Thomas.** (National Inst. of Mental Health, Washington, D. C.) Canoe travel in the Truk area: Technology and its psychological correlates. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 893-899.—Discusses, among other factors, the type of personality structure required for successful adjustment to the

rigors of prolonged solitary sea travel by canoe. A comparison is made between the Trukese and the Western personality.—M. Brender.

10170. **Herskovits, Melville J.** (Northwestern U.) Some further comments on cultural relativism. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 266-273.—A theoretical examination of some of the implications of cultural relativism with respect to certain philosophical considerations.—M. Brender.

10171. **Jenkins, Wesley W.** An experimental study of the relationship of legitimate and illegitimate birth status to school and personal adjustment of Negro children. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1958, 64, 169-173.—This study attempts to determine whether legitimate and illegitimate Negro children of similar economic status differed significantly in adjustment. The findings indicate that relative to a series of adjustment criteria legitimate children rated higher in every area except one.—R. M. Frumkin.

10172. **Kassof, Allen.** (Smith Coll.) The prejudiced personality: A cross-cultural test. *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 6, 59-67.—A cross-cultural test of the concept of the prejudiced personality using former citizens of the Soviet Ukraine as the sample. The results of this study support the contention that the prejudiced personality syndrome as developed by G. Allport, Adorno, and others is not restricted to American society. It has a counterpart in at least one other society. Further tests of the concept are needed in other societies.—R. M. Frumkin.

10173. **Kaye, V. J.** Immigrant psychology. *Rev. U. Ottawa*, 1958, 28, 199-212.—The psychological reaction to change of social environment involved in immigration can be broken up into a preparatory stage, in which the decision is made, the actual migratory process, and gradual absorption of the immigrant into the new society. The immigrant can gain acceptance only when he adjusts to the values of the new order. The problem is complicated by misinformation and prejudice. Upon arrival the immigrant experiences an initial period of relief and lessened tension, which is followed by a period of depression, nostalgia, and increased tension in the face of difficulties, called the period of psychological arrival. Some applications are made to immigration in Canada.—W. W. Meissner.

10174. **Kelman, Harold.** Communing and relating: II. The mind structure of East and West. *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 158-170.—The guiding principle in the mind structure of the East is juxtaposition and identity and in the West is unity and variety. "By mind structure is meant an inherent guiding principle that shapes the perception of people in how they see the world and live in it, and ask and answer all the big questions, such as Who am I? What am I? What is life? What is death?" Time has entirely different functions in East and West. Eastern cognition is interested in consciousness itself. Western cognition is interested in the object of consciousness. Eastern and Western civilizations are descendants of the magic world. The magic world is one of dynamic experiencing in which causality has no place. (See 33: 7171) 19-item bibliography.—D. Prager.

10175. **Lanneau, Gaston, & Malrieu, Philippe.** Enquête sur l'éducation en milieu rural et en

**milieu urbain.** [Inquiry concerning education in rural and urban environments.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 4, 465-482.—"French families differ in their child-rearing beliefs and practices. Is it possible to discern underlying pedagogical types, to relate such types to primordial factors, and to learn how the child's personality is influenced by the kind of rearing he experiences?" In an effort to answer these questions rural and urban families were investigated in detail. Brief descriptions of the findings are included, and the conclusions relative to rural families are reported. In general it appears that, for a variety of reasons, practices in rural families are quite uniform from family to family. Rural children become socialized quite slowly owing largely to enforced isolation. These families show a strange mixture of freedom and control; children have much freedom in some respects but considerable surveillance in others. Among the principal concerns of rural parents are how to control their children and how much education to give them. They are little influenced by new ideas and are often in conflict with the school.—*S. S. Marzolf*.

**10176. Morgenbesser, Sidney.** (Columbia U.) **Role and status of anthropological theories.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 285-288.—There is "no universal agreement among anthropologists about the role and relevance of any of the theories currently employed." The term culture is frequently coupled with the word learned. "And since learning theory is part and parcel of the science of psychology, we have . . . not merely an alliance between anthropology and psychology but a threatened domination of the former by the latter." Advantages and limitations of learning theory are discussed. Other topics discussed are "Societies as Integrated Units," "Limitations of Functionalism," and "Comparison with the Study of History." "Neither learning theory nor functionalism exhausts the theories employed by anthropologists, but they are the most important and the most typical."—*S. J. Lachman*.

**10177. Murchison, Carl.** (2 Commercial St., Provincetown, Mass.) **Preface to the publication of cross-cultural research.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 139-141.—Personal first-hand observations of the author's are "that Africa is the center of cross-cultural research today, followed by Australia, India, and the Middle East."—*J. C. Franklin*.

**10178. Pettigrew, Thomas F., Allport, Gordon W., & Barnett, Eric O.** **Binocular resolution and perception of race in South Africa.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 265-278.—In this exploratory study the general hypothesis was that identification of race is, in part, a function of a person's own race. 122 South African citizens, representing the 5 different ethnic groups (Afrikaner, English, Colored, Indian and African), were subjected to a brief stereoscopic presentation of pairs of racial photographs. The factor of eye dominance was controlled. Although the stimulus material itself accounted for some of the findings, the general hypothesis was supported: racial identification is partly determined by subjective variables and especially by the subject's own racial membership. White South Africans, especially the Afrikaners, seem to manifest a "perceptual vigilance" in their judgments. They tended to report racially mixed photographs to be either pure European or full blooded African. This tendency is consistent with

the bifurcation (categorization into "black" or "white") known to be characteristic of people who are apprehensive concerning race relations.—*C. M. Franks*.

**10179. Prothro, E. Terry.** (American U. Beirut) **Personal involvement and item displacement on Thurstone scales.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 191-196.—A Thurstone sorting of items into a scale by Arab students during the 1956 invasion of Egypt by Israel, Britain, and France showed that "when there is strong personal involvement with items sorted, those items which the judge accepts as true shift in the favorable direction and those which the judge rejects as false shift in the unfavorable direction."—*J. C. Franklin*.

**10180. Rabin, A. I.** (Michigan State U.) **Some psychosexual differences between Kibbutz and non-Kibbutz Israeli boys.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 328-332.—"A group of 27 ten-year-old boys from patriarchal-type families were compared with a group of 27 boys who were reared in the Kibbutz (collective settlement) with respect to three psychosexual dimensions: Oedipal intensity, positive identification, and sibling rivalry. The structured response items of the Blacky Test inquiry were used as a basis for comparison. Consistent with the stated hypotheses, the experimental group gave evidence of lesser Oedipal intensity, more diffuse positive identification, and less intense sibling rivalry."—*A. A. Jensen*.

**10181. Rose, Arnold M.** (U. Minnesota) **Distance of migration and socio-economic status of migrants.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 420-423.—An analysis of the factors affecting the migratory movement of people from different socioeconomic levels.—*G. H. Frank*.

**10182. Roucek, Joseph S.** (U. Bridgeport) **La aculturación del inmigrante y de sus hijos en las ciudades estadounidenses.** [The acculturation of immigrants and their children in the United States of America.] *Rev. Mex. Sociol.*, 1957, 19, 493-506.—Data from the 1950 census are reported. A description of the sociological consequences is given, taking in account in particular the influence of World War II. Particular attention is given to cultural conflicts (especially to the distinction Jewish-non-Jewish). A comparison is made of the degree of acculturation of Japanese, Chinese, and Mexican immigrants.—*L. Visentini-Steinzer*.

**10183. Sherwood, Edward T.** (Rhodes U.) **On the designing of TAT pictures with special reference to a set for an African people assimilating Western culture.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 161-190.—"Criteria and procedures employed in designing a TAT series for . . . the Swazi" are described. "Major aims were to make this material available to others faced with the task of designing TAT series for use with special groups, and to provoke a wider discussion of problems of TAT design." According to the author, the basic principles involved are "applicable whether intended subjects are literate or non-literate, Western or non-Western in culture." 24 references.—*J. C. Franklin*.

**10184. Spindler, Louise, & Spindler, George.** (Stanford U.) **Male and female adaptations in culture change.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 217-233.—A comparison of the "psychological adaptations of

adult males and females to the exigencies of socio-cultural change in an historically primitive but rapidly acculturating population—the Menomini Indians of Wisconsin—"using the modal personality technique as applied to Rorschach protocols. This technique consists in the "construction of modal personality types in the form of modal Rorschach psychograms" for both sexes. The concept of "psychocultural center of gravity" is introduced and elaborated. The authors conclude: "Menomini women do not encounter the sharply disjunctive role expectations in acculturation that men do, as long as they continue to play the feminine, expressive roles. . . . But for the males, the new roles that they must necessarily appropriate in acculturation . . . are in sharp conflict with what they have had 'built into' their personality systems by their . . . parents."—*M. Brender*.

10185. Stennett, R. G., & Thurlow, Merle. *Cultural symbolism: The age variable*. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 496.—*A. A. Kramish*.

10186. Szuman, Stefan. *L'identification des objets représentés en image chez les enfants des villes et des campagnes âgés de 3 à 10 ans*. [The identification of pictured objects by city and rural children ages 3 to 10.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 4, 425-442.—A study done in Poland in 1950 which is essentially a determination of the picture vocabulary of children and the relation of age and environment to such recognition. About 400 children, 3-10 years old, about equally divided between urban and rural, were shown 80 line drawings of common objects. Since modern conveniences were rare in rural Poland at that time, the differences between responses of rural and urban children were marked and showed a definite advantage for the latter except for pictures of agricultural implements. Responses to pictures which indicated a recognition without ability to name were studied and attention was also given to the kinds of erroneous namings. The inferiority of rural children calls for special instructional efforts.—*S. S. Marzolf*.

10187. Tanaka, Kunie, & Matsuyama, Yasuo. [A quantitative study of the culture pattern of Japan.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 29, 105-114.—Following the approach of Cattell, the "group syntality" of Japanese culture was subjected to factor analysis by Thurstone's centroid method using 42 selected economic and ecological variables. 3 factors were extracted, only one of which could easily be interpreted; the authors label it "urban affluence vs. rural poverty." This factor was shown to be related to voting habits which cut across formal party affiliation. English summary.—*J. Lyons*.

10188. Tumin, M. M. (Princeton U.) *Imaginary vs. real children: Some southern views on desegregation*. *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, 86, 357-360.—Attitudes of 287 white males, over 18 of a southern state show that the more children in the family the less resistant the family is to desegregation. Those with no children are more resistant to desegregation than any other group. Difference in values of high education (income), prestige persons, and the hard core of segregationists who are recruited from the lowest rungs of the socioeconomic ladder is discussed.—*E. M. Bower*.

10189. Wallace, Anthony F. C. (U. Pennsylvania) *Dreams and the wishes of the soul: A type of psychoanalytic theory among the seven-*

teenth century Iroquois

*Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 234-248.—"This paper is essentially ethnographic; it describes the theory and practice, relative to dreams, reported by Jesuit missionaries among the seventeenth-century Iroquois. However, the data raise questions of both theoretical and historical interest: for we find here a 'primitive' people actively using a theory of the mind similar in many essentials to that expressed by Sigmund Freud and his intellectual heirs in Western European cultural tradition of two centuries later. It is at least an interesting case of independent invention. . . . The culture of dreams may be regarded as a useful escape-valve in Iroquois life."—*M. Brender*.

10190. Youmans, E. Grant. (U. Kentucky) *Backgrounds of rural youth planning to enter college*. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 32, 152-156.—The author examines the social backgrounds, the school experiences, attitudes, characteristics, future plans of a group of rural high school youth who expect to enter college. Data were obtained in an attitude survey of youths 16 and 17 years of age and their families from 3 rural development pilot counties in low income farm families in Kentucky. The results are explained in detail. One outcome was the overwhelming faith of these youths in the values of a formal education.—*S. M. Amatora*.

(See also Abstracts 9250, 9311, 9405, 9533, 9641, 9675, 9767, 9900, 9919, 9933, 9936, 9943, 9959, 9977, 9983, 9984, 10007, 10019, 10033, 10034, 10043, 10049, 10055, 10084, 10104, 10109, 10118, 10128, 10129, 10150, 10204, 10205, 10207, 10208, 10210, 10211, 10214, 10247, 10249, 10279, 10304, 10376, 10484, 10505, 10506, 10507, 10511, 10571, 10585, 10590, 10603, 10610, 10612, 10626, 10645, 10659, 10668, 10716, 10835, 10918, 10944, 10945, 10948, 10949, 10972, 10987, 10989, 11029, 11057, 11069, 11237)

#### SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

10191. Agger, Robert E., & Goldrich, Daniel. (U. North Carolina) *Community power structures and partisanship*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 383-392.—An examination of the relationship of the nature of the national political group and political behavior on a local level.—*G. H. Frank*.

10192. Bernard, Jessie. *Areas for research in family studies*. *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 406-409.—Suggestions for both substantive and methodological areas of research are presented. The author criticizes researchers in this field for using psychological concepts and techniques without properly adapting these techniques to their own problems.—*M. Muth*.

10193. Blizzard, Samuel W. *The parish minister's self-image of his master role*. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1958, 9(89), 25-32.—The minister's problem "is to develop an image of himself that is congenial with his theological orientation, that adequately explains his function in the church, and that permits him to be related effectively to all personnel in the social system." This research surveyed 1111 clergymen on their self-image.—*A. Egash*.

10194. Booth, Gotthard. *Unconscious motivation in the choice of the ministry as vocation*. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1958, 9(89), 18-24.—Man's deepest unconscious level influences vocational develop-

ment, and may lead to a spiritual still-birth or to a religious rebirth. Infantile motivations, while important, are only part of the total personality. Safeguards in psychological examinations of candidates are offered.—*A. Egash*.

10195. Cantril, Hadley. **Effective democratic leadership: A psychological interpretation.** *J. individ. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 128-138.—The democratic leader is confronted with an increasingly demanding and complex job. He must be freed from unnecessary tasks so as to attend more to his major responsibilities. Of utmost importance is the discovery, training, and utilization of democratic leadership.—*A. R. Howard*.

10196. Caruso, Igor A. **Sur la possibilité des influences positives de la psychanalyse sur la vie religieuse.** [On the possibility of some positive influences of psychoanalysis on religious life.] *Suppl. Vie Spir.*, 1958, 11, 5-20.—The aim of psychoanalysis as a technique is "progressive personalization," which is effected by stripping human motivations of everything that falsifies them or makes them artificial. Psychoanalysis, in fostering the dialectical development of the human personality, can prepare natural motives for the religious commitment. The psychological "preliminaries" which free the spirit for religious engagement are: elimination of narcissism opens the way to altruistic love and charity, rediscovery of symbolic knowledge opens the way to cognition of profound religious truths symbolically expressed, the revival of the patient's hope of recovery plants the seed from which religious hope can spring.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10197. Dybwad, Gunnar. (National Ass. Retarded Children) **Family life in a changing world.** *Children*, 1959, 6, 3-9.—Rapid trends toward industrialization and urbanization are affecting family life in the changing world of today. Discussed are: urbanization, migration as a by-product of industrialization and urbanization, individuals and roles, changing role functions, today's new families, the need for new patterns, conflict in generations, and some suggestions for services.—*S. M. Amatora*.

10198. Shinert, Gregory, & Ford, Charles E. **The relation of ethnocentric attitudes to intensity of religious practice.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 32, 157-162.—Using the E scale, this study of ethnocentrism was based on a total of 327 students attending a university. In order to ascertain what correlation exists between ethnocentric attitudes and the intensity of religious practice within a select group of students, 2 groups comprised of daily communicants and non-daily communicants were used. The author found that the total group tested is nonethnocentric to a marked degree, and that the daily communicant group appeared to be more nonethnocentric than the non-daily communicant group. Analysis of the data are presented in detail, results analyzed, and conclusions drawn pertinent to the group only. 17-item bibliography.—*S. M. Amatora*.

10199. Franzblau, Abraham N. (Hebrew Union Coll.—Jewish Inst. of Religion, NYC) **A new look at the psychodynamics of Jewish family living.** *J. Jewish communal Serv.*, 1958, 35, 57-71.—A comparative appraisal of the Christian and Jewish concepts of life as expressed in theology and in the psy-

chodynamics that influence family living.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

10200. Glantz, Oscar. (Michigan State U.) **Class consciousness and political solidarity.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 375-383.—An analysis of political behavior and motivation in terms of an individual's experience of himself as being a member of the business or labor force in the American economy.—*G. H. Frank*.

10201. Godin, André. **Action thérapeutique et action pastorale.** [Therapeutic and pastoral action.] *Suppl. Vie Spir.*, 1958, 11, 21-30.—There is a great difference between the work of the therapist and that of the pastor. The therapeutic relation establishes a transference between the therapist and patient, which is controlled by the therapist and becomes finally a source of conscious reaction for the patient by which he learns to recognize and adapt to frustration. The pastoral relation is directed to establishing a special kind of contact between the penitent and God. The therapist's goal is to teach the patient to become himself; the spiritual counselor seeks to unite the soul to God.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10202. Heath, Dwight B. **Sexual division of labor and cross-cultural research.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 37, 77-79.—A method is proposed for characterizing the differential contribution to subsistence by the sexes. The relationship of such contribution to marriage patterns is cited also.—*A. R. Howard*.

10203. Hennessy, Thomas, & Bluhm, Harold. **Using interest inventories in religious and sacerdotal counseling.** *Cath. Counselor*, 1958, 2, 46-49.—A review of 3 studies indicates that the Strong and Kuder inventories can be of value in counseling candidates for the priesthood and religious orders. The interest pattern of diocesan priests differs from that of missionaries.—*F. T. Severin*.

10204. Hess, R. D., & Handel, G. (U. Chicago) **Patterns of aggression in parents and their children.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, 89, 199-212.—A series of 10 families with own children between ages of 6-8, (46 individuals, total) selected per stipulated criteria of the "core of American culture," is studied via use of responses to interview, TAT, and a sentence completion. Derived data from ratings of 17 variables linked to aggression are defined; and are compared between pairs of individuals with respect to total configuration of aggression ratings "via coefficients of profile similarity." Findings suggest that the influence of the personality of the parent does not generally lead to a high degree of homogeneity in their children and that factors appear to be operating to create variability among siblings comparable to that existing in unrelated children. The patterns of aggressive behavior transmitted from parent to child appear to be cultural rather than particular features of the individual parent.—*M. Phillips*.

10205. Kamin, Leon J. **Ethnic and party affiliations of candidates as determinants of voting.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 205-212.—Before an election, a sample of English-speaking residents of one city and French-speaking residents of another cast ballots in a "public opinion poll." The ballots listed actual candidates for one office, and fictitious candidates for a fictitious contest. When political affiliations were indicated for the fictitious candidates,

the ethnic identity of their names did not affect the proportion of votes cast for the part. Without party affiliation indicated, "alien" names received fewer votes. Position on the ballot also had significant effects.—*R. S. Davidon*.

10206. **Locke, Harvey J., & Williamson, Robert C.** (U. Southern California) **Marital adjustment: A factor analysis study.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 562-569.—The responses to a 20-item marital adjustment test by approximately 170 married couples from the 3 major socioeconomic levels were factor analyzed. 5 major factors were isolated, identified, and discussed.—*G. H. Frank*.

10207. **Messing, Simon D.** (Hiram Coll.) **Group therapy and social status in the Zar cult of Ethiopia.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 1120-1126.—The phenomenon of possession by the "Zar" spirits is described as it occurs in the "Zar" cult of northern Ethiopia. The healing of the spirit, individual vulnerability and Zar cosmology, the practitioner, diagnosis through demonstration, and treatment and social status within the Zar society are discussed in detail. It is concluded that: "The 'Zar' is a catch-all for many psychological disturbances, ranging from frustrated status ambition to actual mental illness. Healing is in the context of a culture which is more highly organized than commonly found under the 'shaman' type. . . . Since no patient is ever discharged as cured, the Zar cult functions as a form of group therapy. . . . The Zar cult is not a deviant cult."—*M. Brender*.

10208. **Mischel, Walter, & Mischel, Frances.** (U. Colorado) **Psychological aspects of spirit possession.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 249-260.—A description of the phenomenon of spirit possession among the Shango worshippers in Trinidad, and an attempt to explain the genesis and persistence of this type of behavior in terms of current reinforcement learning theory.—*M. Brender*.

10209. **Nelson, John Oliver.** **Vocation, theism, and testing.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1959, 9(89), 33-40.—The most characteristic avowal of theism is the truth and experience of vocation. But if "vocation is Person-to-person confrontation of man by God, can this experience rightly be subjected to further examination?" To "love God with all your mind" means "using every aid in choosing and following our occupation," and psychological testing and counseling are an aid rather than an intrusion.—*A. Egash*.

10210. **Northwood, Lawrence K.** **Ecological and attitudinal factors in church desegregation.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 6, 150-163.—The attitudes and practices of 78 Protestant ministers in Des Moines in relation to the segregation-integration dilemma. 58 references.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

10211. **Schmid, Calvin F., MacCannell, Earle H., & Van Arsdol, Maurice D., Jr.** (U. Washington) **The ecology of the American city: Further comparison and validation of generalizations.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 392-401.—An extension of a previous analysis of the socioeconomic structure of the American urban community.—*G. H. Frank*.

10212. **Schneider, Eugene V.** **Areas of research in industrial sociology.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 451-455.—The purpose of this article is to focus at-

tention on the basis of certain assumptions regarding the nature of social structure in industry. Most of the current research deals with social relations of work. The writer focuses attention on what he considers one of the most important as well as one of the most neglected research areas, namely, the relation of the social structure of industry to the community.—*M. Muth*.

10213. **Slocum, W. L.** **Areas for research in rural sociology.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 456-460.—This discussion is restricted to selected aspects of 3 subjects which have been identified by the Rural Sociological Society as major research areas. These are: diffusion of agricultural technology, rural population problems, rural levels and standards of family living.—*M. Muth*.

10214. **Spiro, Melford E., & D'Andrade, Roy G.** (U. Washington) **A cross-cultural study of some supernatural beliefs.** *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1958, 60, 456-466.—"Based on the assumption that religious beliefs and practices can be explained and/or predicted to the same degree and within the same naturalistic framework as other aspects of culture, this paper attempts to test a series of hypotheses concerning supernatural beliefs by means of the cross-cultural method." The theoretical assumptions from which these hypotheses were derived have been heavily influenced by psychoanalytic and learning theories. "On the basis of this small pilot study . . . these findings would seem to indicate that . . . the null-hypothesis concerning the relation between socialization and supernatural beliefs . . . can be rejected with confidence."—*M. Brender*.

10215. **Toman, Walter.** **Die Familienkonstellation und ihre psychologische Bedeutung.** [Family constellation and its psychological significance.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1959, 10, 1-15.—The importance of the family constellation for the later development of personality is demonstrated by some clinical examples, e.g., the family constellation of problem children. Another sample for the investigation was chosen from applicants for foster mothers in children's villages.—*W. J. Kopitz*.

10216. **Vaughan, Richard P.** **The neurotic religious.** *Rev. Religious*, 1958, 17, 271-278.—The pattern of neurotic symptoms is described and the unconscious character of the dynamism is stressed. At times the attitudes of the neurotic's fellow religious are marked by erroneous impressions based on a lack of psychological knowledge. There is no important subject concerning which religious as a group know less. These misunderstandings serve to intensify the neurotic's sense of guilt and inferiority and frequently prevents his seeking psychiatric help.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10217. **Vaughan, Richard P.** **Religious and psychotherapy.** *Rev. Religious*, 1958, 17, 73-81.—There is a strong negative attitude in many religious orders towards psychotherapy. This attitude is traced to the traditional interpretation of the priest's role as the guide of souls, misunderstandings of psychoanalysis and so-called Freudian pansexualism, and oft-quoted examples of seemingly immoral advice given in psychotherapy. As a result many priests, brothers, and nuns continue to suffer the anguish of mental illness with consequent crippling of their religious spirit.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10218. Wallin, Paul, & Clark, Alexander. **Cultural norms and husbands' and wives' reports of their marital partners' preferred frequency of coitus relative to their own.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 247-254.—"The evidence . . . [is] consistent with the assumption tested by this study that a cultural norm is operative which makes acceptable to marital partners an equality of sex drive in husband and wife or a stronger drive in the former but which makes unacceptable a stronger drive in the latter. This finding derives from data obtained from a group of young couples in the early years of marriage who were predominantly native born, urban, college-level Protestants. Although the husbands and wives were volunteer participants in the study, there is no reason to believe that the same norm would not be operative among couples having similar social characteristics and, more generally perhaps, among couples subscribing to the equalitarian concept of marriage."—H. P. Shelley.

10219. Wallin, Paul, & Clark, Alexander. **Marital satisfaction and husbands' and wives' perception of similarity in their preferred frequency of coitus.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 370-373.—The hypothesis tested was that maritally satisfied persons perceive their spouses as similar to themselves in preferred frequency of coitus more often than do the maritally dissatisfied. Questionnaires were given to husbands and wives independently, and the findings for the husbands were reliably consistent with the hypothesis but less certainly so for the wives.—A. S. Tamkin.

10220. Williams, M. O., Jr. **The psychological-psychiatric appraisal of candidates for missionary service.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1958, 9(89), 41-44.—Development of selection procedures is described. Clinical studies "are a valuable aid in the appraisal and guidance of candidates."—A. Egash.

10221. Wise, Carroll A. **The call to the ministry.** *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1958, 9(89), 9-17.—Psychology "can study the processes within a person and in his interpersonal relations, which make up the configuration of experiences which are interpreted religiously as a call." A "call" is psychologically a decision. Psychological aspects of vocational decisions, including the role of tests and counseling, are discussed.—A. Egash.

10222. Yinger, J. Milton. **Areas for research in the sociology of religion.** *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1958, 42, 468-472.—14 research areas are listed by the author in which vital progress has been made and which are of importance in the development of the sociology of religion.—M. Muth.

(See also Abstracts 9762, 9936, 9949, 9964, 9979, 10049, 10093, 10155, 10160, 10165, 10175, 10258, 10307, 10498, 10590, 10603, 10606, 10729, 10745, 10982, 11235)

#### LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

10223. Albright, Robert W., & Albright, Joy Buck. (Arizona State Coll.) **Application of descriptive linguistics to child language.** *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 257-261.—The techniques of descriptive linguistics need to be adapted to particular problems when used in the analysis of children language. Tape-recordings of several hours of a child's informal dis-

course probably furnish the most adequate samples. The authors suggest the use of the word infanteme for the phonemic units of infant language. It is important to avoid mistaking variant forms for essential units. At any moment in a given child's language development this language may be treated as a self-contained system.—M. F. Palmer.

10224. Barone, Francesco. (U. Pisa) **An Italian philosopher's view: General semantics.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1958, 15, 255-266.—A defense and description of many of the basic problems and field of study of semantics with emphasis on the work of Korzybski. The author discusses the growth of the field in terms of cybernetics, mathematical biology, and the physical and psychological foundations of semantics. Limits are discussed with numerous cross references to current psychological and semantic literature.—F. Elliott.

10225. Cartier, F. A., & Harwood, K. A. **Some questions about attention.** *J. Communication*, 1958, 8, 106-110.—"The banished ghost of attention continues to walk the parapets of research in human communication. The term 'attention' obviously does refer to something which continues to be a fitting subject for serious study." The authors pose several questions about attention and imply that it should no longer be ignored as a subject for experimental study.—D. E. Meister.

10226. Chomsky, Noam, & Miller, George A. (Massachusetts Inst. Technology, Cambridge) **Finite state languages.** *Inform. Contr.*, 1958, 1, 91-112.—A finite state language is a finite or infinite set of strings (sentences) of symbols (words) generated by a finite set of rules (the grammar), where each rule specifies the state of the system in which it can be applied, the symbol which is generated, and the state of the system after the rule is applied. A number of equivalent descriptions of finite state languages are explored. A simple structural characterization theorem for finite state languages is established, based on the cyclical structure of the grammar. It is shown that the complement of any finite state language formed on a given vocabulary of symbols is also a finite state language, and that the union of any 2 finite state languages formed on a given vocabulary is a finite state language; i.e., the set of all finite state languages that can be formed on a given vocabulary is a Boolean algebra. Procedures for calculating the number of grammatical strings of any given length are also described.—J. Carroll.

10227. Fischer, John L. (Harvard U.) **Social influences on the choice of a linguistic variant.** *Word*, 1958, 14, 47-56.—From recordings of the speech of 24 children (age 3-10) in a New England village the "free variation" of the -in and -ing forms of the present participle is studied. The choice between these variants appears "to be related to sex, class, personality (aggressive/cooperative), and mood (tense/relaxed) of the speaker, to the formality of the conversation and to the specific verb spoken." These then should be considered as "socially conditioned variants."—J. B. Carroll.

10228. Flament, Claude. **La performance des groupes de travail: Rapports entre la structure de l'activité et celle du réseau de communication.** [The performance of working groups: The relationship between the structures of the group and the com-

munication system.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 71-89. —To re-examine Bavelas' theory that the system of communications has a fundamental importance in itself, independent of the activity's structure. Results underline several interrelationships and the psychological phenomena involved.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10229. Garvin, Paul L. (Georgetown U.) **A descriptive technique for the treatment of meaning.** *Language*, 1958, **34**, 1-32.—An attempt to evolve a systematic empirical procedure for determining the meaning of grammatical units in language. This procedure is applied to a certain morpheme in the Kutenai Indian language, with the result that this "obviative" grammatical category is found to have the meaning of marginality, i.e., referring to the relation between a more immediate and a more remote unit.—J. B. Carroll.

10230. Goldman-Eisler, Frieda. (University Coll.) **Speech production and the predictability of words in context.** *Quart. J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **10**, 96-106.—A study of the function of hesitation pauses in speech "which were conceived of as anticipating increase of information in subsequent speech and as involving acts of choice. . . . hesitancy in speech was shown to be closely related to uncertainty of prediction (entropy) and fluency of utterance to redundancy."—M. J. Wayner, Jr.

10231. Hagerty, Robert F., Hill, Milton J., Pettit, Harold S., & Kane, John J. (Medical Coll., Columbia, S. C.) **Posterior pharyngeal wall movement in normals.** *J. speech Res.*, 1958, **1**, 203-210.—Upright cephalometric laminographs were made of 80 normal Ss at rest phonating (ä), and producing the continuant consonant (s). Passavant's bar was evident in 9 of the 80 Ss but in 6 of the 9 actual velar contact with the posterior pharyngeal wall was made above the ridge. In remaining 3 Ss the only velopharyngeal contact was on apex of ridge. The authors believe it is doubtful whether the actual extent of forward excursion of the posterior pharyngeal wall is of clinical significance in production of speech sounds.—M. F. Palmer.

10232. Hill, Michael V. **Reading from a phenomenological point of view.** *J. Communication*, 1958, **8**, 165-174.—Discussion of reading in terms of 3 levels of awareness. Level I awareness corresponds to simple perception of the environment, Level II awareness corresponds to simple conceptual activity, and Level III awareness represents a higher conceptual activity out of which new ideas are created by induction and deduction. "We can, then, clearly understand an idea only when we can (1) get inside it and construct the unstated principles (world view) on which it is based, and (2) go beyond it to follow out its logical implications beyond the immediate field of the text."—D. E. Meister.

10233. Kasatkin, N. V. **Gruppovala rech' kak osobyi vid rechi.** [Group speech as a special form of speech.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(2), 47-59.—Group speech in children, that is, "simultaneous talking between more than two children," requires the presence of "certain qualitative features, such as a certain similarity in the speakers, psychological contact among them, common interests and feelings." Group speech is characterized by "polyphony and dramaticism, picturesqueness, emotion, and, not uncommonly, by

archaic language and style." The author conjectures that "collective utterances are more ancient than monologue or dialogue" and draws the conclusion that the "notion of speech comprises not only 'talking,' not only the so-called 'speech product,' but also a third basic element, namely, organization and form of speech (monologue, dialogue, etc.)."—I. D. London.

10234. Krislov, Samuel. (U. Oklahoma) **Semantics and the judicial process.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1958, **15**, 246-254.—A discussion of the problems of semantics in law, the effect of verbal sets on judges and juries, and the possibility of establishing functional and operational legal norms.—F. Elliott.

10235. McMurray, Gordon A. **A study of "fittingness" of signs to words by means of the semantic differential.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 310-312.—"Pairs of pictorial signs were presented in connection with each of 10 words. Statistically significant agreement of choice was found when 156 Ss were asked to select the sign 'best fitted' to each word. The same words and signs were rated independently on a semantic differential made up of 15 scales. The mean ratings of the chosen signs were found to be closer to the mean ratings of the word than were those of the non-chosen signs. It is concluded that 'fittingness' of sign to word is related to the degree of similarity of their connotative meanings as indicated by ratings on the semantic differential."—J. Arbit.

10236. Malécot, André. (U. California, Riverside) **The role of releases in the identification of released final stops: A series of tape-cutting experiments.** *Language*, 1958, **34**, 370-380.—This study was based on presentations of edited tape-recordings of both real and synthetic speech to native speakers of English. The voiceless releases of the phonemes p, t, k and the voiced releases of b, d, g in final position may contain powerful cues for conveying place of articulation and voicing or voicelessness. These cues, especially the place cues, appear in most cases to be more powerful than those contained in the unreleased portion of the stop.—J. B. Carroll.

10237. March, Nancy; Weaver, Carl H., Morrison, Sheila, & Black, John W. **Observed and predicted estimates of reliability of aspects of a speech articulation rating scale.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, **25**, 296-304.—"Data from an articulation rating test were evaluated with respect to reliability." The procedures that were employed included: split-half and other segmentations of the measures from 10 judges, 40 Ss, and 6 items per S (the entire set of measures was also replicated); average intercorrelation of the judges by means of a Z-score transformation of the data; and average intercorrelation by means of analysis of variance (intraclass correlation). "Interpretation of the obtained values was facilitated by an extensive use of the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula applied to measures obtained by the three foregoing procedures."—D. Lebo.

10238. Mayzner, M. S., & Tresselt, M. E. **Anagram solution times: A function of letter order and word frequency.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 376-379.—A study was made of the effect of letter order and word frequency variables on anagram solution times. Hard letter orders and low word frequency counts both produced marked increases in anagram solution times.—J. Arbit.

10239. Miller, June; Rousey, Clyde L., & Goetzinger, C. P. (U. Kansas Medical Center) **An exploratory investigation of a method of improving speechreading.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 473-478.—The speechreading behavior of 3 groups of adults of normal hearing and having at least a high school education was studied, under amplification, delayed feedback (1.9 sec.) and control conditions, by means of the Utley and the Costello Speech Reading tests. The group receiving the delayed feedback showed a statistically significant increase in speechreading ability.—T. E. Newland.

10240. Miotti, Antonio. **Segnali e simboli nella comunicazione sociale.** [Signals and symbols in social communication.] *Boll. Psicol. Sociol. appl.*, 1958, No. 25-30, 21-25.—The obstacles that hinder social communication are examined and their origin is attributed to 3 sets of factors: (a) Overevaluation of "personal signs" (one-way communication) vs. "interpersonal signs" (implying a feed-back), that is, mass communication vs. communication in primary groups. (b) Lack of a clear differentiation between signals (having one meaning, clearly understood) and symbols (ambiguous, interpretable in different ways). (c) Diffusion of visual means of communication, which encourages individual generalization and isolated reactions. On the basis of this analysis, the author criticizes Riesman's thesis about conformism in contemporary American society and accepts Merton's and Parson's standpoint in terms of "anomie."—L. Steinzor.

10241. Moser, H. M., & Dreher, J. J. **Operational tests of miniature microphones and receivers.** *Ohio State U. Res. Found. tech. Rep.*, 1956, No. 36, 10 p.—The intelligibility of Harvard phonetically balanced words read thru mouth, ear, and bone transducers in high ambient noise fields was evaluated by trained listeners. Scores were significantly higher for the mouth phone system.—J. J. O'Hare.

10242. Moser, Henry M., Dreher, John J., & Oyer, Herbert J. **One-syllable words.** *Ohio State U. Res. Found. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 41, v. p.—A listing of 9123 monosyllabic American words is tabulated according to initial, terminal, and vowel sounds. A count of each word sound, the rank order of occurrence for each sound, and a glossary of lesser known words and trade names are included in the appendix.—J. J. O'Hare.

10243. Moser, Henry M., O'Neill, John J., & Adler, Sol. (Ohio State U.) **Number-telling methods.** *USAF Operational Applications Lab. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-55, iv, 19 p.—Methods of telling 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-digit numbers were tested with American and foreign speakers, and American listeners. Speakers were equally distributed among male and female representatives of the major American dialects, and foreign nationals of English, French, and Spanish origin. When transmitting 2-, 3-, or 4-digit numbers, all speakers were more intelligible with the single-digit telling method. This method was statistically superior for every phase of the study with the exception of 2-digit number telling in the American-American communication net.—R. V. Hamilton.

10244. Moser, Henry M., Oyer, Herbert J., & Wolfe, Susan M. (Ohio State U.) **The relationship of phonetic structure to the intelligibility of words simultaneously recorded at ear and lips.** *USAF Operational Applications Lab. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-54, v, 23 p.—Previous study has shown that when speech signals were recorded at lips and left ears of speakers, and fed to headsets of trained listeners at specified S/N (Signal-to-Noise) ratios, signals, origin ear, were significantly more intelligible than signals, origin lips. A comparative analysis is made of phonetic elements of listener response to speech signals, origins ear and lips, elicited in the earlier study. Listeners highly trained on 50 words tend to restrict substitute responses to words within the list for signals of both origins. Fewer substitutions of words from outside the original list occur as noise in the listening condition becomes more destructive. Substitutions remain relatively constant between origins through ratios. Omissions for stimuli, origin lips, increase more rapidly. Number of sounds the test stimuli had had no differential effect on intelligibility when related to origin. 15 references.—R. V. Hamilton.

10245. Murray, Elwood. (U. Denver) **Language behaviors as isomorphic transformations.** *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 4, 42.—Abstract.

10246. Peterson, Gordon E., Wang, William S.-Y., & Sivertsen, Eva. **Segmentation techniques in speech synthesis.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 739-742.—A basic method of speech synthesis is described in which discrete segments of recorded utterances are joined together to produce continuous speech. The method of synthesis described includes not only articulatory phones but also intonation, stress, and duration. A large number of segments is required and various techniques of obtaining the segments for speech synthesis are discussed. The method is limited to a specific dialect, and practically it is limited to a single speaker.—I. Pollack.

10247. Prothro, E. Terry, & Keehn, J. D. (American U. Beirut) **Stereotypes and semantic space.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 197-209.—41 adjective scales were administered to Arab students who speak English where the adjectives could describe Turks, Italians, and Germans. To the subsequent ratings "three orthogonal factors of evaluation potency, and activity-passivity" were applied. "This description added depth to the usual report of attitudes although it accounted for less than half of the variance on the 41 scales."—J. C. Franklin.

10248. Toch, Hans H. **Psychological research and effective persuasion.** *J. Communication*, 1958, 8, 190-198.—"The thesis of this paper is that practitioners of mass communication, with the help of psychologists, are rapidly acquiring the ability to control human behavior. . . . Although most persuaders operating today, in fields like advertising, propaganda and public relations, work with incomplete research data, the trend is toward more and better research. And . . . (psychologists) . . . do have the know-how and the instruments to do the job. Presumably, as research gets more exhaustive and the findings are more closely applied, persuaders will enhance their chances of persuading. . . . Possibly we should begin to prepare ourselves for the dangerous implications of more effective persuasion. . . . Possibly psychological researchers should stop lending themselves indiscriminately to the task of improving the effectiveness of persuasion."—D. E. Meister.

10249. Triandis, Harry C., & Osgood, Charles E. A comparative factorial analysis of semantic structures in monolingual Greek and American college students. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 187-196. —"This is 1 of a series of studies on the cross-cultural, cross-language generality of connotative semantic factors. The judgments of 20 concepts against 30 descriptive, bipolar scales (translation equivalent) by a sample of monolingual Greek college students were compared with the judgments of the same materials by a sample of American college students. Factor analysis of these data indicated a high degree of similarity in the basic semantic dimensions used by both groups." 16 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

10250. Van Den Berg, Janwillem. (Groningen U.) Myoelastic-aerodynamic theory of voice production. *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 227-244.—A review of the literature covering the history of and the present day theories of voice production. The myoelastic-aerodynamic theory satisfies all known phenomena of voice production. Thus far there is no experimental evidence for the neurochronaxis theory and it is unable to explain a large number of phenomena.—M. F. Palmer.

10251. Vincent, Michèle. Sur le rôle du langage à un niveau élémentaire de pensée abstraite. [Concerning the role of language at an elementary level of abstract thought.] *Enfance*, 1957, No. 4, 443-464. —"In the formation of abstract ideas by children, what is peculiar influence of language, a symbolic system transmitted by the social group?" The difficulty of avoiding circularity in answering this question is discussed at considerable length. The experimental task finally decided upon consisted of sorting 27 wooden blocks which differed in size, color, and shape into various categories following a brief demonstration. 97 hearing children and 65 deaf children, ages 5-8 years inclusive, were the Ss. Every effort was made to have comparable groups but the difficulties involved are recognized. At all ages the median score of the deaf was below  $Q_1$  of the hearing children's scores. The disparity between the 2 groups varied with the nature of the task. The results are analyzed in detail and it is concluded that lack of language is a factor in the relatively poor performance of the deaf, that it is a greater factor in some of the tasks than in others, and that other factors are involved. Conceptual activities may be both aided and hampered by perceptual activities.—S. S. Marzolf.

10252. Wang, William S-Y., & Peterson, Gordon E. Segment inventory for speech synthesis. *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, 30, 743-746. —"The inventory of segments required to synthesize an idiolect of American speech from recorded utterances has been partially investigated. A total of 43 phonetic units, including a unit of silence, is found essential. To synthesize the idiolect it is estimated that an inventory of about 8500 segments is required."—I. Pollack.

10253. Winitz, Harris, & Irwin, Orvis C. (U. Iowa) Infant speech: Consistency with age. *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 245-249.—The consistency of infant speech vocalization with respect to age was investigated from data on file at Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients for phoneme type and phoneme frequency were computed for each pair of odd-numbered

age levels from 1 month to 15 months. Of 56 correlation coefficients obtained only 13 were statistically significant and in only 3 instances did coefficients exceed .50. It appeared then that infants under investigation did not consistently maintain their positional standing in the group.—M. F. Palmer.

10254. Winitz, Harris, & Irwin, Orvis C. (U. Iowa) Syllabic and phonetic structure of infants' early words. *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 250-256.—The syllabic structure, phonetic structure, and vowel and consonant composition were studied at 3 age levels: 7 months with 23 Ss, 8 months with 35 Ss, & 9 months with 35 Ss. A high percentage of the words were either monosyllables or dissyllables. The vowel sounds varied in relative use at different age levels with the exception of the vowel (a). The labial and postdental sounds constituted more than 80% of the consonant sounds at each age level. A higher percentage of front and back vowels than of middle vowels were used. Approximately 95% of the words were composed of both vowels and consonants.—M. F. Palmer.

10255. Witty, Paul. (Northwestern U.) Some results of eight yearly studies of TV. *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, 86, 287-289.—More parents and teachers today accept televiewing as part of present day reality. Despite its drawbacks (life should be lived, not watched) it has many desirable features. "The antidote to its undesirable aspects lies in a constructive program of guidance for children and young people." —E. M. Bower.

10256. Zhinkin, N. I. Nekotorye voprosy primenienia teorii informatsii k psichologii. [Some problems in the application of information theory to psychology.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 50-76.—An elementary account of the rudiments of information theory is provided and its significance explained. The application of information theory to 3 psychological problems is discussed: the quality and quantity of information utilized in solving mental problems, channels of language learning (utilizing data on conditioned responses), and central interferences in studying inner speech. Information theory is, without a doubt, applicable to psychology both as a model and for quantitative analysis. Its fundamental notions, however, call for special psychological interpretation.—I. D. London.

(See also Abstracts 9223, 9233, 9234, 9240, 9504, 10024, 10060, 10122, 10124, 10127, 10631, 10953, 10955, 10966)

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE & COUNSELING

10257. Bonnell, John Sutherland. Counseling with divorced persons. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1958, 9(86), 11-15.—"The pastor-counselor can provide the divorced with . . . services and values which are not available to the secular therapist; he can assist the divorced persons to find again acceptance in social life and in the service of the Church." He can help them make a clean break, accept responsibility, work through emotional crises, and plan possible remarriage.—A. Egash.

10258. Curran, Charles A. Religious factors and values in counseling. *Cath. Counselor*, 1958, 3, 3-5, 24.—A striking parallel exists between the relation-

ship of client to counselor and the way in which a religious man relates to God. In spite of these similarities, religion and counseling are basically different and cannot be substituted for each other. "In a certain sense we might say that in detailing the religious aspects of psychological dynamics we are going beyond Freud to Augustine." For Augustine the quest of God gave final meaning to all human goals as well as a sense of self-fulfillment at the highest level of personality.—F. T. Severin.

10259. Cutter, Albert V., & Miller, Elsa A. (Guidance Center of Buffalo, N.Y.) **The interpretive and summing-up process with parents during the after diagnostic studies of children.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 321-331.—Parents of emotionally, physically or mentally deviant children often cannot accept the diagnosis and as a result frequently spend a great deal of time, effort, and money "shopping" for a diagnosis that they are dynamically prepared to accept. This article describes the dynamics of parental difficulty in acceptance and suggests an approach that appears to successfully overcome this practice. 2 cases are discussed to amplify the authors' point of view.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10260. Eysenck, H. J. **The continuity of abnormal and normal behavior.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 429-432.—"Pearson and Kley (see 33: 1700) criticize the writer for basing his belief in the continuity of normal and abnormal states on the invalid consideration that test scores tended to be continuous between the groups. In answer, the writer has pointed out that he himself had discussed the lack of validity of this procedure in detail and had advocated a different method, namely, that of criterion analysis, specifically designed by him to deal with problems of this kind."—W. J. Meyer.

10261. Fox, Henry M. **Effect of psychophysiological research on the transference.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 413-432.—There was a significant correlation between phases in the analytic process and certain relatively constant biochemical rhythms and balances. The emphasis on body fluids in this analysis may have increased the difficulties in resolving the regressive trends of this patient because there really was a strong interest in his urine and blood which tended to confirm some of his infantile fantasies. 25 references.—D. Prager.

10262. Froehlich, Clifford P. **The completeness and accuracy of counseling interview reports.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, 58, 81-96.—". . . (a) less than one-third of the material appearing in a counseling interview is included in the counselor's report; (b) from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the included material is accurate; (c) there is not a clear-cut relationship between the importance of material and the accuracy of inclusion." There is uniformity in counselor behavior even though counselors, clients, setting, and decade are different. The above 3 conclusions also apply to client notes although there tends to be less than one-eighth of the material included. Client notes tend to differ markedly in content from those of the counselor.—C. K. Bishop.

10263. Greenland, Cyril. **The influence of the seasons on psycho-social problems.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1958, 4, 114-119.—A content analysis of 10,718 letters addressed to an advice column. The

findings suggest a seasonal variation in the extent to which persons seek advice about certain types of problems.—R. M. Frumkin.

10264. Greenland, Cyril. **Literacy and the communication of ideas.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1958, 4, 120-127.—A content analysis of literacy as revealed in letters written to an advice column. The findings suggest that social class and type of problem about which advice is sought are related to the degree of literacy. 21 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

10265. Korner, Ija N. (U. Utah Coll. of Medicine) **Mental health versus mental illness.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 315-320.—In this discussion the author postulates that "mental health and mental illness represent two separate and distinct entities which require the ordering of facts along two different continua." They are, namely: "mental health—mental injury" which represents the mental health continuum and "susceptibility to mental illness—mental illness" indicative of the mental illness continuum. Whether or not a given individual is categorized on one continuum or the other depends upon the degree to which the individual is capable of psychically adequate performance under a wide variety of conditions and "the quality of continual and spontaneous self-recovery."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10266. McGinnies, Elliott. (U. Maryland) **The role of mental health films in community discussion groups.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 409-422.—An "evaluation of the role of mental health films in community discussion groups" was undertaken. "Analysis of the pattern of individual participation in group discussion reveals significant differences in the biographical characteristics of active as opposed to passive members." Numerous problems with reference to the effect of the group discussion on opinion change as well as "the interactive effects of discussion and initial attitudes" are reported and considered as the basis for further research.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10267. Mahoney, Stanley C. (Fort Hays Kansas State Coll.) **Observations concerning counseling with parents of mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 81-86.—The author makes an attempt "to further refine our understanding by pointing out some differences among parents of retarded children." He feels that a recognition of these differences is of utmost importance if counseling efforts are to be maximally realistic and beneficial to both parent and child.—V. M. Staudt.

10268. Money, John. **Linguistic resources and psychodynamic theory.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 28, 264-266.—"Derivative word forms of recent appearance in psychological vocabulary have been considered in their relationship to dynamic psychological theory. A question has been raised, in view of the observation that the new words are derived from Latin and not Nordic roots, as to whether dynamic theory is contingent on linguistic resources, and limited by our verbal habits."—C. L. Winder.

10269. Salfield, D. J. **The changing conception of normality and its assessment with special reference to psychiatry.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 144-155.—Normality is defined in terms of homeostasis in which compensation plays a vital role. The concept of value must be clarified, defined, and its influence illustrated in the

several areas of human functioning in order to determine where regulation should come in. The origin of values is traced to many different roots. A tentative series of suggestions is made concerning the assessment of degree of normality by psychological means.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10270. **Winder, Alvin E.** (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) **A program of group counseling for the parents of cerebral palsied children.** *Cerebral palsy Rev.*, 1958, 19, 8-11.—A 2-group, 10-session counseling program undertaken at Salem, Mass. is described. 3 recurring points were: the extent of the parents' own suffering, the parents' resentment toward others, and their feeling of isolation from parents of non-handicapped children. Evidence of certain progress is reported and further needs are indicated.—*T. S. Newland.*

#### METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

10271. **Amon, F.** **Die Biomorphose im Lichte der Sozialhygiene.** [Biomorphosis in the light of social hygiene.] *Z. Altersforsch.*, 1958, 11, 188-200.—Social hygiene is concerned with healthy ways of living and making possible a long efficient life span. It involves a philosophy in which prophylaxis has a significant place. That is, social hygiene is concerned with preventive medicine and a vigorous program of public health. Theories of biomorphosis, particularly those of Hufeland and Pavlov, and theories of longevity are discussed. With reference to old persons, from the point of view of social hygiene, some provisions must be made so that they might continue working if possible, in their previous occupations; if it is not possible, then suitable jobs must be provided for them so that they will feel useful, needed, and as independent as their health warrants them to be.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

10272. **Becker, Benjamin J.** **Relatedness and alienation in group psychoanalysis.** *Amer. J. Psychoanal.*, 1958, 18, 150-157.—Relatedness is a state of being in more or less close relation with one's real or healthy self. Alienation is a process in which one grows away from his real self because of certain reactions to adverse factors in the developmental environment. Therapy strives to reduce alienation. Group psychoanalysis helps the patient to grow toward an increasingly greater realization of his total possibilities as a person. The analyst's alienation complicates and retards the analytic process.—*D. Prager.*

10273. **Berdie, Ralph F.** (U. Minnesota) **A program of counseling interview research.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 255-274.—Research approaches to studying the counseling interview at the University of Minnesota are briefly described and the results summarized. Efforts to evaluate the outcomes of counseling indicate that general gains in client development are difficult to achieve (at least demonstrate) and that providing immediate assistance for specific problems may be much more effective.—*W. Coleman.*

10274. **Blank, Leonard.** (Stanford U. School of Medicine) **Suggestions for research with projective techniques.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 263-266.—The writer favors a clinical rather than an actuarial methodology for research with projective techniques. The validity of projective techniques should not be tested by means of criterion groups based on rough

and unreliable diagnostic categories; rather "different predictions about pathological and adaptive behavior should be made separately for each subject based on a holistic examination of each subject's protocol; (b) the criterion for validity should be extensive knowledge about the subject's ideation including how he acts or considers acting in variable situations." A Rorschach investigation based on a sample of 40 patients is described to illustrate this philosophy of projective test research.—*A. R. Jensen.*

10275. **Cottle, William C., & Watson, Edwin P.** **Counseling and guidance services in Catholic schools.** *Cath. Counselor*, 1958, 2, 43-45.—The guidance services provided by 120 Catholic colleges and 475 Catholic high schools are reviewed. Catholic high school administrators need to give much more attention to this area.—*F. T. Severin.*

10276. **Deutsch, Felix.** **The associative anamnesis and sector therapy as a psychoanalytically oriented approach to patients.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 289-306.—A verbatim recorded interview is presented to illustrate the indispensability of psychoanalytic principles in securing an associative anamnesis. Guided free associations revive the unconscious in a dynamically oriented interview by mobilizing the verbalization of ideas interrelated by continuity. Sector therapy is denoted as a goal-limited and planned psychotherapy within a chosen sector, its aim the adjustment to a given previously unadjusted life situation.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10277. **DeWitt, Henrietta B.** (Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Md.) **Social work with the mentally retarded in Maryland's state institutions.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 96-103.—While the author discusses Maryland's institutions in particular she states in summary: "the contributions one may expect from social work with the mentally retarded in an institutional setting are the ability to evaluate the social components of studied cases, a knowledge of how to develop community resources, and skill in the resolution of social problems that impede treatment and rehabilitation."—*V. M. Staudt.*

10278. **Duchêne, H.** **La notion de santé mentale.** [The notion of mental health.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 207-216.—Mental health is defined by the World Health Organization as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being." It is not to be assimilated only to the absence of signs of suffering in the organism, nor is it merely the absence of illness, nor is it a state that can be considered in itself and which the individual attains once and for all. But it is a notion which results from the equilibrium of contrary forces impinging on the individual through his whole history and from his orientation to fixed objectives by his value judgments. It has 3 criteria: adaptation to the social milieu, acceptance of sexuality, aptitude for happiness.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10279. **Duchêne, H.** **Le service de prophylaxie mentale de l'office public d'hygiène sociale du département de la Seine.** [The mental prophylaxy service of the Public Office of Social Hygiene of the Seine Department.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 245-255.—This is a report on the bureau in charge of public mental health and prophylaxy in the area of Greater Paris. The report includes accounts of the history, extension, projects, present condition and activities,

and the organization and handling of consultations.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10280. **Fantl, Berta.** **Integrating psychological, social, and cultural factors in assertive casework.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 30-37.—Assertive casework is recommended for acting-out patients who are hard to reach. Unlike the neurotic, the acting-out patient cannot be helped by passive therapy. In assertive therapy the caseworker delineates realistic limits for the client and helps him discontinue the asocial acting-out behavior which has been handicapping his social adjustment.—*G. Elias.*

10281. **Fay, M.** **Hygiène mentale de la salle d'hôpital.** [Mental hygiene in the hospital ward.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 25-28.—Factors effecting good mental hygiene of patients are: (a) material comfort—need not be confused with the patient's satisfaction, (b) those depending on the patient—sense of solidarity and sympathetic interest in other patients, (c) those depending on the medical staff and administration—the patient regards the doctor with hope (in his ability to cure) and fear (of his control over the patient and his power to decide treatment, sojourn, etc.). The administration must keep rules applicable to the current situation and not burdensome. Particular points to be avoided: public interrogations, injuries to pride, shame, etc., mixture on wards of age or social groups.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10282. **Gachkel, V.** **L'hygiène mentale dans un service libre de psychiatrie.** [Mental hygiene in a free psychiatric service.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 30-33.—Mental hygiene in psychiatric service is not essentially different from that of other medical services. The climate of a hospital service is the product of many factors, especially the reciprocal relations of patient to doctor, to each other, and to the auxiliary medical personnel.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10283. **Halpert, Harold P.** (National Inst. Mental Health) **Activities of the National Institute of Mental Health which affect American families.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 261-269.—"As the focal point for the Federal government's mental health program the Institute is the center for the national mental health program." Its activities are research, training, and the provision of technical assistance in the mental health programs. Research is supported by grants to investigators throughout the nation. Research activities include child development, the effects of home environment, and similar subjects. The Institute is not primarily a direction service or organization, but the trained personnel works in child guidance clinics, family counseling agencies, well baby clinics, and other maternal and child welfare services. The program includes marriage problems and other phases of family adjustment, juvenile delinquency and mental retardation, alcoholism, drug addiction, and the like.—*M. M. Gillet.*

10284. **Hook, Sidney.** (Ed.) **Psychoanalysis: Scientific method and philosophy.** New York: New York Univer. Press, 1959. xiii, 370 p. \$5.00.—The contents of this volume comprise the proceedings of the second annual New York University Institute of Philosophy. 28 participants, including psychoanalysts, psychiatrists, psychologists, philosophers, one sociologist, and one physicist, contribute to the volume. Papers are classified under the following rubrics: psychoanalysis and scientific method, psychoanalysis

and society, and psychoanalysis and philosophy. Critical comment on one another's papers is furnished by several of the participants. Careful evaluation of psychoanalysis, both as theory and as method, is furnished by a core of well-known logical positivists and other philosophers in the analytic tradition. A paper by the editor, a philosopher, himself, entitled "Science and Mythology in Psychoanalysis," strongly rejects psychoanalysis as monistic dogma which is inadequate to account for creative achievement of all kinds. However, psychoanalysis also has its defenders among several of the philosophical contributors to the volume.—*H. Winthrop.*

10285. **Hyman, Marvin, & Wohl, Julian.** **Environmental factors and outpatient clinic intake.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 431-432.—Marked fluctuations occur in those persons who come to a mental hygiene clinic for treatment. The following hypotheses were tested: daily intake varies systematically according to the day of the week and the month of the year; daily intake is related to daily climatological conditions, e.g., temperature, precipitation, sunshine, etc.; daily intake is correlated with the rate of local unemployment. These hypotheses were not supported by the obtained data. Applicants come because of needs for help which are not based on situational or environmental factors.—*A. A. Kramish.*

10286. **Kadushin, Alfred.** (U. Wisconsin) **Social sex roles and the initial interview.** *Ment. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 354-361.—The complications resulting from the patient's social interaction with the social worker and the observer are examined with particular reference to the sex role of the worker and observer. It is inevitable that the client's social reaction shall be largely conditioned by his apperceptive background which is more likely to include the professional as viewed from the standpoint of their sex or other readily identifiable traits than from their professional skills. As a result, the sex of the social worker may act as a stimulant or a deterrent to patient cooperation in initial interview, depending upon the patient's socially conditioned responses to a member of his own or the opposite sex. This makes it desirable for the worker to develop increased skills in minimizing "any difficulties that stem from role-linked behavior and in attracting to social work people who have a capacity to empathize with a great variety of clients in a great variety of situations."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

10287. **Kaiser, Clara A.** **The social group work progress.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 67-75.—The aim of social group work is to so influence the interaction of the group as to benefit the individuals in the group and the group as a unit. The goals, values, and methodology of such work are discussed.—*G. Elias.*

10288. **Krapf, E. E.** **Psychoanalysis and the self understanding of man.** *Acta Psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 239-253.—It is impossible to speak of the mind of man without reference to a philosophical conception of his life and his world; hence, the question arises: what philosophy is implied in psychoanalysis? Positivism is assumed the background, yet Freud saw and admitted more than can be materially explained; in man, reason occupies a special place outside the positivist framework. Freud had faith in the possibility of man's redemption by Logos, essentially a religious attitude.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10289. Leader, Arthur L. The problem of resistance in social work. *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 19-23.—Caseworkers should avoid personalizing the resistance of some patients to therapy. Resistance is a natural phenomenon and should be accepted as such by the worker.—G. Elias.

10290. Levitt, Morton. (Ed.) *Readings in psychoanalytic psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1959. xiv, 413 p.—24 papers divided among 6 sections: "General Considerations," "Developmental Psychology," "The Ego and Defensive Processes," "Psychoanalytic Diagnosis," "Theory and Technique," "Applied Psychoanalysis." Bibliographic material and collateral reading lists are found at the end of each selection.—F. J. Goldstein.

10291. Matarazzo, Joseph D., Saslow, George, & Hare, Paul A. Factor analysis of interview interaction behavior. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 419-429.—60 outpatients were interviewed using a standarized interview. As viewed from an interaction chronograph framework, doctor-patient reactions consist of 2 stable factors for any individual: how long on the average he or she waits or remains silent before communicating, the number and average duration of each of these communicative interactions. Other factors were evident, however, further evidence seems necessary for validity. The study represents the smallest number of factors which can account for interview interaction behavior as assessed by the interaction chronograph. 18 references.—A. A. Kramish.

10292. Matarazzo, Ruth G., Matarazzo, Joseph D., Saslow, George, & Phillips, Jeanne S. (U. Oregon Medical School) Psychological test and organismic correlates of interview interaction patterns. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 329-338.—Certain behavioral variables which characterize an individual's interview interaction pattern can be assessed by the Interaction Chronograph method. It was found that individuals who speak in short utterances are less intelligent and more stereotyped in their psychological test productions. Initiative during the silence period of the interview is hypothesized to be related to self-assurance. The individual with a high "patient's dominance" score tends toward stereotypy and rigidity. It was also found that female patients are relatively less submissive than male patients. 16 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

10293. Mendell, David, & Fisher, Seymour. (Baylor U. Coll. of Medicine) A multi-generation approach to treatment of psychopathology. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 523-529.—A viewpoint of the authors is presented that treats psychopathology as a function of family structure and family interaction over numerous generations rather than as a function of a specific solitary individual. Methods of family treatment within such an approach are also discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10294. Miller, Roger R. An experimental study of the observational process in casework. *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 96-102.—3 groups, consisting mainly of social caseworkers, reported on a movie they viewed. Caseworker students understood the movie better than noncaseworkers. The viewers, who attended to details, understood the movie less well than those who observed the movie with their natural attitudes.—G. Elias.

10295. Mouquin, M., & Leroy, C. L'enseignement et l'hygiène mentale de la salle d'hôpital. [Teaching and mental hygiene in the hospital ward.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 19-21.—Formerly the hospital ward was intended for poor patients. But today the patient pays for and is able to take an active part in his own cure. Medical treatment should include the teaching of the patient to share the responsibility of his cure with the physician. This creates a physician-patient rapport which will enable the doctor to meet the patient on a psychotherapeutic level. Thus the modern physician is forced to develop the necessary psychotherapeutic skills.—W. W. Meissner.

10296. Mullan, Hugh, & Sangiuliano, Iris A. Interpretation as existence in analysis. *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 52-64.—"The experiential interpretation is a range of activity characterized by an affective coming together in which two or more people reveal a newness, an unusual earnestness, and a new depth of fantasy life. The results of this interchange are a reduction in transference, a lessening of isolation, and a new awareness of self and others so that life takes on a new meaning. The use of the experiential interpretation moves psychotherapy in the direction of existential philosophy. The use of certain existential understandings further describes the experiential interpretation, how it is formulated, and how it is effective in dealing with the immediate and crucial problems in psychotherapy."—D. Prager.

10297. Nitzberg, Jerome. Some different emphases in the role of the social worker in a workshop for mentally retarded adolescents and young adults. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 87-95.—The author enumerates certain emphases and qualities which characterize the job of the social worker in a workshop for mentally retarded young adults and adolescents as compared with other social work settings: "1. The need to find a special mode of relating to the retardate. . . . 2. The need to work with the parents in such a way as to respect both the wholesome separation tendencies of the retardate and his necessarily great dependence on the parents. 3. The need to be especially related to helping the parents find specific management techniques. . . . 4. The need to anticipate a reduced capacity to objectify relationships. . . . 5. The need to be so flexible so that the worker can function outside as well as within his office. . . . 6. The need to be flexible in the use of his tools. . . . 7. The need to work in close collaboration with the entire professional staff. . . . 8. The need to reduce expectations because of the intellectual and personality limitations of the mentally retarded client."—V. M. Staudt.

10298. Roessler, Robert, & Greenfield, Norman S. (U. Wisconsin Medical School) Personality determinants of medical clinic consultation. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 142-144.—The hypothesis was tested that persons rated low in self-acceptance would apply for medical care more frequently than persons rated high in self-acceptance. A series of 36 experimental subjects was compared with 36 controls. A measure of self-acceptance and an independent measure in terms of suicidal attempt were employed. The results showed statistically significant differences as predicted by the hypothesis.—N. H. Pronko.

10299. Rolla, Edgardo H. **Ánáisis contemporáneo de un padre y un hijo.** [Contemporary analysis of a father and a son.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 55-64.—A father in analytic treatment brought his 10-year-old son to be treated by the same analyst. There were many similarities in their personality traits, the content and presentation of material, and transference manifestations. Apparently, this similarity was the reason for the father bringing this child for analysis. 7 drawings are reproduced to illustrate some therapy events.—M. Knobel.

10300. Schwartz, Emanuel K., & Wolf, Alexander. **Irrational trends in contemporary psychotherapy: Cultural correlates.** *Psychoanal. Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 65-74.—"As an experimental therapeutic technique, we wonder what the outcome would be if the therapist restricted all his interventions to the reinforcement of the positive, constructive, healthy aspects of the patient's thoughts, feelings, and activities. . . . The non-selective, non-discriminative point of view, even of our own experimental suggestion, needs to be avoided in practice. The treatment of choice avoids the abuses and misuses of the pathology-pursuers as well as those of the repressive-inspirational Pollyannas." 26 references.—D. Prager.

10301. Scott, W. Clifford M. **Noise, speech and technique.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1958, 39, Pts. 2-4, 108-111.—Conscious or unconscious noises instead of words can be important in analysis. It is advisable to encourage the patient to make noises when he is unable to talk.—G. Elias.

10302. Shaskan, Donald A. (VA San Francisco Regional Office) **Group psychotherapy as an index of growth in a V.A. mental hygiene clinic.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 285-292.—The Veterans Administration has instructed its constituent mental hygiene clinics that "emphasis . . . be placed on the utilization of group therapy." The results of this policy for the San Francisco clinic have been a stabilizing of the clinic program, the aiding of training, stimulation of research, and the provision of leadership in the community mental health program.—D. D. Raylesberg.

10303. Sherman, Murray H. (350 Central Park West, NYC) **Values, religion, and the psychoanalyst.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 261-269.—"The concepts of libido and the neutral analyst . . . appeal to analysts who wish to treat patients in an objectively helpful but personally uninvolved way. The nonfreudian analyst, however, insists that it is essential for the therapist to involve himself with his patient and primarily to offer him a sympathetic (non-sexual) love relationship. This . . . emphasis upon love is felt . . . to be related to defensive attitudes toward unconscious hatred, and . . . akin to religious doctrines; . . . orthodox analysts often make psychoanalysis into a total way of life in a manner that . . . resembles religious behavior, and the orthodox . . . neutrality is in part derived from unconscious needs to express sadistic with-holding of love and from the analyst's own defenses against love feelings." The concept of sublimation in professional work common to orthodox analysis, cultural therapy, and religion "may be a defense against unconscious feelings of love and hate." 22 references.—J. C. Franklin.

10304. Tugby, Donald J. **Interview technique or conversational gambit: Problems of data-gathering with an example from Mandailing, Sumatra.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 220-230.—Some of the problems of western-trained interviewers working with preliterate or barely literate nonwestern Ss are discussed. The author describes the context of the field interview, the interpersonal relations in the context of the field interview, the dependence of western interviewing methods on western conversational technique, and the conversational techniques of villagers in Sumatra. The relation of the latter techniques to normal interviewing technique is also described.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

10305. Villetorte, M. P. **Contribution de la police à l'hygiène mentale de la rue.** [Contribution of the police to mental hygiene in driving.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 217-228.—The police can contribute to mental hygiene by their general activity, which clears the atmosphere on the roads, and by their activity in particular situations. The means at their disposal are judicial, which are repressive, administrative, which effects a simple application of the law, or detective by observing the behavior of individuals who may be in need of psychological help. They can also act in an educational function. Their unique position in the current of collective life gives them an opportunity to influence public mental health and, in some cases, even individual mental health.—W. W. Meissner.

10306. Wertheim, Eleanor S. (Royal Children's Hosp., Melbourne, Australia) **A joint-interview technique with mother and child.** *Children*, 1959, 6, 23-29.—The author explains a joint interview technique used with mother and child. It usually takes place in a playroom. Mother, child, and clinician become involved in a reciprocal relationship. During the process, a variety of materials is used for stimulating projective activity, including puppets, clay, paints, and other toys. In some cases the verbal interview is the basic tool of communication. Children under 10 have reacted most favorably to the joint activities although the technique has been effective with some older children. The author does not suggest this as a substitute for but as a useful adjunct to conventional diagnostic procedures.—S. M. Amatorta.

10307. Wheeler, Wilbur F., & di Nardo, Ramon. **Psychoanalysis and pastoral psychology.** *Homil. pastoral Rev.*, 1958, 58, 469-475.—Psychology prepares the way for reception of spiritual values by removing the obstacles to a well-balanced emotional life. We must face the inevitability of metaphysical presuppositions in psychology. Freud's greatest weakness was in his "metapsychology." Modern trends in psychoanalysis are beginning to make room for the concept of homo religiosus instead of homo libidinosus. Synthesis in the religious dimension is a necessary compliment to analysis if there is question of integration of the total person.—W. W. Meissner.

(See also Abstracts 9714, 10196, 10201, 10666, 10732)

#### DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

10308. Allen, Robert M., & Groman, William. (U. Miami) **A note on Rorschach test age norms.** *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 178-180.—Compared

are 11 Rorschach elements of 4 annual protocols of 2 children with cross-sectional means reported by Ames et al. Findings indicate that the child's intellectual and emotional growth can be more adequately understood when the interpreter considers "not the absolute numbers and percentages of each Rorschach test element in a single protocol but the total development of each element within the framework of a longitudinal patterning of these elements." Pointed up is the busy clinician's dilemma of how to pin-point the deviant if not through normative referents.—F. P. Hardesty.

10309. Blackburn, Harold L. (State U. Iowa) **Effects of motivating instructions on reaction time in cerebral disease.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 359-366.—The purpose of the study was to determine the reaction time responsiveness of hospitalized, brain-injured patients to 3 types of motivating instructions and to compare their performances with those of a similar group of hospitalized medical patients without cerebral disease. Ss were 195 patients, 78 brain-injured, and 117 not. Marked initial differences in reaction time between the brain-damaged and control Ss were found, but these differences were not related to criterion scores within any of the 6 diagnosis-instructions combination. Within each diagnostic group the urging instructions were significantly superior to the other instructions in effecting improvements in performance. However, there was a suggestion that relaxing instructions might be more effective than standard instructions with brain-damaged Ss. 19 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

10310. Bower, Eli M. (Ed.) **A process for early identification of emotionally disturbed children.** *Bull. Calif. State Dept. Educ.*, 1958, 27, viii, 111 p.—Prepared by the authors as staff members of the California State Department of Education to provide suggestions and techniques for teachers to use for early identification of emotionally disturbed children. The first chapter discusses assumptions and difficulties in early identification and the second reviews past research. The third describes the methods of California study while the fourth provides comparisons of identified emotionally disturbed children with others. The fifth presents procedures for computing adjustment indexes for children and the sixth discusses implications for teachers. Nearly 200 references are cited and two new assessment tools are included: Thinking About Yourself, an adjustment inventory; and A Class Play, which is a sociometric device.—W. Coleman.

10311. Bower, Eli M., & Rothstein, Jerome H. **Diagnostic problems in mental retardation.** *Bull. Calif. State Dept. Educ.*, 1958, 27, vii, 64 p.—The articles in this compilation are "Differential Diagnosis of Mental Retardation" by Joseph Wortis, "The Private Pediatrician's Approach to the Problems of Mental Retardation" by Herbert Korngold, "The Contribution of the Psychologist to the Diagnostic Team" by John F. Bell, "The School Psychologist's Role in Diagnosis" by Thomas W. Smith, "Factors in the Appraisal of Intelligence" by Harold Skeels, "Research on Pseudo-mental Retardation" by Harold F. Burks, "Cultural Values and Psychological Diagnosis of Mental Retardation" by Samuel C. Kohs, "The Mental Health Problems of Families with Retarded Children" by Rudolph P. Hormuth, "Inter-

disciplinary Teamwork" by George Tarjan. "The total picture presented by the articles makes apparent the need for team work in identifying mentally retarded children and in making a diagnosis that provides a sound basis in meeting the children's needs."—J. Z. Elias.

10312. Brown, Earl C., Casey, Albert; Fisch, Ralph I., & Neuringer, Charles. **Trail Making Test as a screening device for the detection of brain damage.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 469-474.—The intended use of the test is as a shorter and economical method of screening for organic brain damage. The test was routinely administered to all patients admitted to a Veterans Administration hospital. There are no positive findings to indicate value in distinguishing between psychosis and brain damage. Age and IQ factors need to be considered. Relationships between IQ, method of establishing diagnosis, and Trail Making scores need further study.—A. A. Kramish.

10313. Cattell, Raymond B., & Scheier, Ivan H. **Clinical validities by analyzing the psychiatrist exemplified in relation to anxiety diagnoses.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 699-713.—Validity is in a parlous condition, deserving that something drastic be done to improve it. Validating against a factor (a concept) is far superior to validating against a rating or a test. 86 male university students were rated on degree of anxiety by 2 psychiatrists. In addition, other psychological measures and tests were used. These were intercorrelated and factors were rotated to a simple structure solution. The psychiatric diagnostic evaluations of anxiety show low concrete validities. However, when ratings are factored with other measures, there is an underlying agreement on the factor of anxiety. The problem remains of tying down, in a precise personal equation, the idiosyncratic error of any given psychiatrist. 17 references.—R. E. Perl.

10314. Chwast, Jacob. **Perceived parental attitudes and predelinquency.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 116-126.—By means of a Child-Parent Relationship Scale and selected thematic pictures as a projective tool it is found that the attitudes of the predelinquent differ significantly from the confirmed delinquent and from the more conforming nondelinquent. This multiple approach toward attitudes is recommended as a fertile one in the study of anti-social conduct.—L. A. Pennington.

10315. Costello, C. G. (Regina General Hosp., Regina, Sask., Canada) **The Rorschach records of suicidal patients: An application of a comparative matching technique.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 272-275.—By means of Raven's comparative matching technique the Rorschachs of a group of 30 suicidal patients and of 30 nonsuicidal patients were compared. The differences that were found were cross-validated on a new sample of 28 psychiatric patients who had attempted suicide and 100 nonsuicidal patients. When the range of scores was divided so as to discriminate suicidal from nonsuicidal, 78% of the suicidal group and 70% of the nonsuicidals fell within the correct ranges.—A. R. Jensen.

10316. Dahl, Max. (Hudson River State Hosp., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.) **A singular distortion of temporal orientation.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 146-149.—"Five hundred female patients, chosen at

random, were interviewed. The results were tabulated with means and standard deviations. It was found that this symptom occurs only in regressed schizophrenics and that it might be a diagnostic and prognostic aid. An attempt is made to interpret this phenomenon from the psycho-structural frame of reference."—N. H. Pronko.

10317. Dawson, Joseph G., Hine, Frederick R., Wurster, Cecil R., & Bryant, J. Howard. **Clinical implications of factors derived from the Southeast Louisiana Hospital Rating Scale.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 175-178.—This is a clinical interpretation follow-up of the preceding article (33: 10694) and points out that effects of drugs on behavior can be analyzed, rather than by individual scale items, by means of these factors: Integration-Adaptation factor, Psychotic Content, Rage, and Social Interaction. The names of the factors cited above suggest diagnostic use.—R. W. Husband.

10318. Delay, J., & Pichot, P. **De la psychopathologie de la vision au test de Rorschach.** [On the psychopathology of vision in the Rorschach.] *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 547-563.—The Rorschach has made possible some empirical verifications and its results can be related to particular perceptive mechanisms. An organic syndrome can be defined on the Rorschach which fits Bleuler's organic psychosyndrome exactly.  $F + \% \leq 70$  is an index of organicity. It is a measurement of perceptual acuity which is more sensitive to the organic syndrome than is the IQ. K (i.e., M) is also a measure of perceptual acuity which is disrupted by organic epileptic pathology. Evidence has been found in epileptic protocols for positive diagnostic signs. 75% of epileptics with grave character difficulties have  $\Sigma C \geq 2$ , indicating strong correlation of affectivity with character disorders. These disorders are encountered basically in traumatic epileptics. Idiopathics have little or no color response. Piotrowski has found a series of signs correlating with preschizoid personality, especially diminution of  $\Sigma C$ .—W. W. Meissner.

10319. Delay, Jean; Pichot, P., & Perse, J. **Le test de Rorschach et le diagnostic de la schizophrénie.** [The Rorschach test and the diagnosis of schizophrenia.] *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 35, 66-83.—The Rorschach test was administered to 2 matched groups of 30 schizophrenics and 30 neurotics. 4 series of signs (Piotrowski's formula alpha, the syndromes of Thiesen, Rorschach pathognomonic and characteristic signs) were studied as to their discrimination of schizophrenics. A negative correlation was found between Piotrowski's formula alpha (an indirect method) and the 3 other series of signs (direct methods). It was concluded that most of the schizophrenics could be diagnosed by a combination of formula and sign methods and that the type of personality reaction to the psychotic process could thereby be specified.—J. W. House.

10320. Dietrich, Heinz. (Berlin, East Germany) **Zum Hysterieproblem vom Standpunkt des Gutachters.** [Comments on the psychiatric evaluation of hysterical reactions.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1958, 10, 213-215.—The changes in the manifestations of hysterical reactions since 1920 are reviewed on the basis of examinations by a social security system. 1000 cases, divided into 10 groups according to their clinical symptomatology, revealed

hysterical reactions present most frequently in neurological disorders; purely psychic manifestations were found in only 12%; classical hysterical symptoms were rare. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

10321. Dilworth, Tom, IV. **A comparison of the Edwards PPS variables with some aspects of the TAT.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 486.—The study investigated the correlation between the 15 variables in the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) and protocols from 10 selected TAT pictures. There is no significant correlation between relative strengths of the 15 personality needs in the EPPS and the relative strengths of these needs as indicated by the TAT.—A. A. Kramish.

10322. Doob, Leonard W. (Yale U.) **Behavior and grammatical style.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 398-401.—A total of 28 behavioral measures obtained from 49 male college students were paired with 27 grammatical categories based on an analysis of an essay from each subject. "A careful inspection of the chi squares . . . reveals that the number of significant differences . . . does not exceed chance expectancy and that the few significant differences do not form useful or meaningful patterns." The author concludes that "the analysis of grammatical style by itself is not a useful or feasible clinical instrument."—H. D. Arbitman.

10323. Edwards, Austin S. **Finger tremor, finger tremor waves, and brain waves in normal and abnormal cases.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 229-232.—"Finger tremor and finger tremor waves for certain abnormal cases, excepting epileptics, are distinctly different from those of normal control Ss. Brain waves detect indications of epilepsy but generally not of manic-depressive and schizophrenic conditions; tremor and tremor waves do not indicate statistically significant differences between normal Ss and epileptics but do show significant indications in manic-depressive, schizophrenics, and paretics."—C. K. Bishop.

10324. Eisenberg, Leon; Marlowe, Barbara, & Hastings, Marguerite. **Diagnostic services for maladjusted foster children: An orientation toward an acute need.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 750-763.—A special psychiatric clinic was established to serve foster children in the care of city and county welfare departments within the state of Maryland. Data are reported on mode of organization of the clinic, characteristics of the population served, treatment plans, results observed in relation to recommendations made and carried out, evaluation of clinic service by referring agencies, and theoretical implications. In each case diagnostic evaluations and therapeutic recommendations were made which were to be carried out by the welfare agencies. Follow-up data provided evidence for a percentage of symptomatic improvement in these patients that is about equivalent to expectation from psychotherapy. It seems that for disturbed children from "social problem" families, this program of care, based on orthopsychiatric diagnosis, directed casework and environmental therapy can effect symptomatic improvement which is in itself no unimportant gain.—R. E. Perl.

10325. Enge, W., & Henck, H. **Zur sozialen Prognose bei Heimfürsorgezöglingen.** [Social prognosis of institutionalized welfare wards.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 104-120.—Review of the

literature and experiences of the authors indicate that the prognosis of juveniles is more favorable the earlier preventive treatment is begun. Institutional care of sufficient duration coupled with a multidimensional approach to diagnosis and therapy are required in already overt and more serious forms of offense. 2 case histories are presented for illustration. 69 references.—F. P. Hardesty.

10326. Foster, Arthur Lee. (Utah State Hosp., Provo) **The relationship between EEG abnormality, some psychological factors and delinquent behavior.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 276-280.—"A group of 50 delinquent boys were divided into two groups on the basis of their EEG interpretations. One group was the 'Abnormal' EEG group and consisted of boys whose tracings were judged Abnormal or Borderline. The other group consisted of boys whose tracings were judged to be Normal. The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, Children's Form was administered to each of the boys. Differences between the two groups were found on four of the scoring categories of the test. Possible explanations of the data and implications for treatment are discussed."—A. R. Jensen.

10327. Freed, Douglas W. (Colorado Coll.) **The descriptive utility of terms in diagnostic psychological reports.** *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 4, 43-44.—Abstract.

10328. Friedman, Ira. (Cleveland Psychiatric Inst. and Hosp.) **A critique of Shneidman and Farberow's "TAT heroes of suicidal and non-suicidal subjects."** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 281-283.—The writer claims that the results of an earlier study (see 33: 8399) showing that the TAT "heroes" of suicidal and nonsuicidal patients do not show systematic differences are to be expected for a variety of reasons: the groupings of suicidal and nonsuicidal patients are psychologically heterogeneous and may not differ on the whole in any way but the fact that one group commits suicide, blind TAT analysis has too many limitations, the TAT "hero" represents only one limited aspect of the total TAT production, and other clues might have been overlooked. Other purported statistical and methodological defects of the study are discussed.—A. R. Jensen.

10329. Geertz, Uwe, & Jost, Franz. **Der ungewöhnliche Selbstmordversuch eines Glücks-spielers.** [The unusual suicide attempt of a gambler.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 142-165.—The case of a gambler's attempted suicide is used to demonstrate how diagnosis of subconscious motivations and pathology may be shortened by careful Rorschach analysis. A complete Rorschach protocol is presented along with the case history and a schematic account of genesis and neurotic forces involved.—F. P. Hardesty.

10330. Grygier, Tadeusz. **Homosexuality, neurosis and "normality": A pilot study in psychological measurement.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1958, 9, 59-61.—The Grygier Dynamic Personality Inventory was administered to 20 male neurotics with known histories of homosexual behavior, to 22 male neurotics without such a history, and to 33 men and 42 women who showed no evidence of neurosis or of homosexuality. Results indicated for the diagnostic groups (undergoing treatment at the time) that the homosexual group differed significantly from male

neurotics on "passivity, narcissism and a need for warmth. The homosexuals also showed a typically feminine pattern of interests and attitudes." These and other findings are related to the need for a psychological test that portrays diagnostically the direction and strength of sexual and other identifications.—L. A. Pennington.

10331. Harlow, Robert G., & Salzman, Leonard F. (Strong Memorial & Rochester Municipal Hosp.) **Toward the effective use of the psychological consultation.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 228-231.—The following areas of psychological consultation are discussed: the values and limitations of the psychological appraisal; the function of intelligence and personality tests, and their proper and improper use; and the importance of continuing communication between the referral source and the psychologist.—N. H. Pronko.

10332. Haworth, Mary Robbins. **The use of a filmed puppet show as a group projective technique for children.** *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1957, 56, 257-296.—The author developed a projective test for children based on the puppet play, Rock-a-Bye, Baby. This instrument (a film) was administered to 250 children between the ages of 4 and 10. The film was shown up to a dramatic point where it was stopped and the children were asked to finish the story. Then the remainder of the film was shown, and the children were asked a series of questions related to their attitudes and feelings. Norms were established and several indices were developed for personality assessment. A prediction study based on the differential responses of children with and without a younger sibling yielded positive findings. The new device is recommended for the quick screening of deviate cases. 27 references.—G. G. Thompson.

10333. Heath, Douglas. (Haverford Coll.) **Projective tests as measures of defensive activity.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 284-292.—Rorschach evaluation of ego processes is discussed. The paper specifically deals with (a) "the formal criteria frequently used for identifying increased or impaired defensive activity," (b) "the task conditions which produce defensive activity," (c) "the theoretical adequacy of projective tests for assessing the determinants of defensive processes." 53 references.—A. R. Jensen.

10334. Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr. **The digit span test and the prediction of cerebral pathology.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 228-231.—The effectiveness of the Wechsler digit span test "in discriminating between Ss with known or suspected cerebral pathology and various groups of non-brain-damaged Ss" (psychotic, neurotic, physically ill Ss, ward attendants, college students), is investigated. "Empirically derived cutting scores were determined for optimal discrimination between brain damaged and each type of non-brain-damaged. The predictive validity of the test for each of these cutting scores in terms of the percentage of correct classification was then computed." The results suggest "the variable, but generally limited, effectiveness of the digit span test as an independent predictor of cerebral pathology."—L. A. Pennington.

10335. Helfenstein, Max. **Binet-Bobertag-Test-Untersuchungen bei Kinder.** [Binet-Bobertag testing procedures in children.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 166-172.—A series of

3 pictures of the Binet-Bobertag intelligence test was administered to 180 Swiss school children with no apparent emotional disturbance. It was found that these pictures also have some usefulness as a projective technique and that especially picture No. 3 elicits responses frequently associated with problems in the area of psychosexual development.—E. Schwerin.

10336. Hessen, H., & Green, A. *Sur l'héautoscopie*. [On autoscopia.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 581-594.—Autoscopia is linked with such states as introspection, presomnolent states, narcotic and hysterical phenomena, schizophrenic depersonalization, toxic states, focal cerebral lesions, etc. 23 cases (7 personal) are examined and the following etiology is given: epilepsy and cortical lesions (6), diffuse cerebral lesions (3), migraine (8), typhus exanthematicus (3), hypophyseal tumor (1), obsessive syndrome (1), and electric shock (1). Autoscopia can be studied under 3 successive aspects: (a) lesional or functional type—cerebral tumor with or without indications of intracranial hypertension, confusional state, psychoneurotic syndrome, etc.; (b) particular elements in the lesional or functional type—succession of difficulties in the autoscopic apparition, omitted elements, kinesthetic phenomena, vertigo, etc.; (c) special symptoms in the S of the experience. The double is a projection of the S's image of himself.—W. W. Meissner.

10337. Kimbrough, Wilson W., & Cofer, Charles N. *A method for evaluating discrete, continuous associations*. *J. Psychol.*, 1957, **44**, 295-298.—Some effort has been made to evaluate free associations by methods other than by frequency of occurrence, but not very satisfactorily. In this study the question was: Is there a difference in the associations given in response to verbal stimuli when the stimuli vary in degree of similarity to a given word or concept? 50 high-frequency words were presented 36 male and 20 female college students to rate in 11 categories representing decreasing amounts of meaning in common with the word "Law." The authors felt they arrived at a suitable scale value although 21 of the 50 words had to be eliminated because of large scatter.—R. W. Husband.

10338. King, Gerald F. (Michigan State U.) *A theoretical and experimental consideration of the Rorschach human movement response*. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, **72**(5, Whole No. 458), 23 p.—In an effort to "reformulate the interpretation of the Rorschach M response . . . [and] provide an empirical test of this revised interpretation of M," the investigator utilized the controlled interview on each of 100 male neuropsychiatric patients. Ss were selected for cooperative attitude, minimal state of confusion, absence of brain damage, average intelligence or better, 45 years of age or under, and with limited previous psychotherapeutic contacts. In addition to the interviews Ss were given a Rorschach and the Wechsler-Bellevue Verbal Scale Form I. The Rorschach performance served as the basis of selection for a High-M and Low-M group of 30 Ss each, equated for age, verbal intelligence, education, cooperation, confusion, and 9 Rorschach scores. High-M producers showed greater tendency to recognize their problems as involving disturbances in interpersonal relations, project themselves backward in

time in accounting for their problems, utilize interpersonal fantasy in coping with their problems, project themselves beyond their present problem into the future. 43 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10339. Knapp, Robert H., & Garbutt, John T. *Time imagery and the achievement motive*. *J. Pers.*, 1958, **26**, 426-434.—A group of 73 male undergraduate Ss were administered two tests: four TAT pictures which were scored for n Achievement in the manner prescribed by McClelland, and a list of metaphors describing time which were ranked by each subject according to their seeming appropriateness. . . . The preferred selection of those metaphors embodying images of swift, directional movement generally correlated positively with high achievement motivation; conversely, static, or slow-moving images correlated negatively. A factor analysis of the 25 time metaphors was performed.—A. Rosen.

10340. Kramer, Charles. *Expérimentation du Test de Frustration de Rosenzweig: Travaux récents*. [Experimentation with the Rosenzweig Frustration Test: Recent work.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, **8**, 153-158.—Work done in France and Belgium with the Rosenzweig Frustration Test in the 1950's is reviewed and evaluated. 2 types of usage are being explored: the examination of juvenile delinquents, and vocational and educational guidance. The favor with which the test is regarded is founded on the valuation of experimental studies as to its reliability and validity.—W. W. Wattenberg.

10341. Krantz-Gross, Anneliese, & Haase, Hans-Joachim. (Bonn, Venusbergweg 36) *Der Schreibdruck im Vergleich zu anderen psychomotorischen Verläufen bei endogenen Depressiven und Normalen*. [Writing pressure of endogenous depressives and normal subjects compared to other psychomotor processes.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, **5**, 246-267.—Pressure curves of writing, grip, and tapping of 14 mildly depressed patients were analyzed using an apparatus developed by Steinwachs. Little agreement was found between scores of intensity, tempo, tonus, and amplitude and no psychomotor factor common to all tests was found in the normals. Intensity and tempo of the depressives covaried frequently. This was taken to indicate a somewhat general effect of depression on psychomotor activity.—W. J. Kopitz.

10342. Levy, Edwin. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst.) *Stimulus-values of Rorschach cards for children*. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, **22**, 293-296.—"This study was undertaken to determine whether support could be found for Halpern's hypothesis that young children respond to Card IV of the Rorschach as the 'father' card, and to Card VII as the 'mother.' Twenty-seven children between the ages of 7 years 3 months and 7 years 9 months were requested to match dolls representing a man, a woman, boy, a girl and a baby to each randomly presented Rorschach card. Card IV was matched as a 'male' card at the 5% level and Card IX as a 'female' card at the 5% level. Card VI approached 'maleness' but was not quite significant. In the matching of doll figures, IV was matched as a 'father' card and VI as a 'father' card both at the 1% level. Although Card IX was 'female' no one figure was significantly matched with it. The hypothesis of VII as a 'mother' card did not receive support in this study."—A. R. Jensen.

10343. Loosli-Usteri, Marguerite. *La femme "normale" vue à travers le test de Rorschach.* [The "normal" woman as seen through the Rorschach test.] *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 35, 12-29.—The Rorschach test results of 70 normal women between the ages of 18 and 55 years were analyzed. Comparisons were drawn between this group and other female groups, among them school children of 9 to 12 years and adolescent girls. The frequency of affective reactions was shown to be a function of age during the developmental periods. Finally the present female group was compared with a group of 100 normal men previously tested by the author. Similarities regarding intelligence and adaptation to reality were noted. The women were found to show more frequent introversion and greater emotionality than the men. English and German summaries.—J. W. House.

10344. Lotsof, Erwin J; Comrey, Andrew; Bogaert, W., & Arnsheld, (U. California, Los Angeles) *A factor analysis of the WISC and Rorschach.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 297-301.—12 centroid factors were extracted from a correlation matrix of 12 WISC scores and 17 Rorschach scores, as well as age, sex, and grade in school. Only the first 5 factors seem to be interpretable. These factors are: verbal intelligence, productivity, perceptual-movement, and performance speed. Rorschach variables are not loaded on the verbal intelligence factor. The present study thus brings into question the practice of some clinicians in using the Rorschach to predict intellectual performance.—A. R. Jensen.

10345. Löwnau, H. W. *Differentialdiagnostische Erwägungen zur Frage der Neurose im Kindesalter.* [Differential diagnostic considerations on the problem of neurosis in childhood.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 241-251.—Development of neurosis in childhood is facilitated by a specific structural readiness of the child to react to stressful environmental experiences. The child's inability to adjust to basic environmental demands results in affective tensions which become symbolized in neurotic symptoms. Neurosis does not denote a specific type of personality but an inadequate mode of development. The child's flexibility permits a favorable outlook with psychotherapy. 18 references.—E. Schwerin.

10346. Matějček, Z. (Dětská psychiatrická poliklinika, Prague) *Možnost využití kresebního projevu dítěte v psychologické praxi.* [The possibilities of using the drawing expression of the child in psychological practice.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychol.*, 1957, 1, 53-60.—The importance of the diagnostic use of the psychological analysis of child drawing: the supporting points of the analysis, the access of the child to the task, the beginning of drawing, the precoding and finishing; different kinds of working tasks and their diagnostical use. It is always necessary to qualify the sketch in connection with all other performances. Against a generalized, one-sided interpretation the author accentuates an individual interpretation of each case. Russian and English summaries.—V. Břicháček.

10347. Miles, Dwight W. (Western Reserve U.) *The validity of clinical judgment: Predicting success and failure of criminals on parole.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 75-79.—"Predictions of success or

failure on parole were made for 117 of 200 consecutive cases considered for parole and paroled. Success was predicted for 76; of these 17% failed. Failure was predicted for 41; of these 51% failed. Failure and success were counted when from 12 to 18 months had elapsed after parole. Failure was measured as violation . . . resulting in return to incarceration. The chances that those called good risks would stay out turned out to be almost 5 to 1; the poor, a little less than 1 to 1, while the chances for the group taken as whole for staying out were 2 to 1."—J. C. Franklin.

10348. Modlin, Herbert C., Gardner, Riley W., & Faris, Mildred. *Implications of a therapeutic process in evaluations by psychiatric teams.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 647-655.—3 guiding principles for the conduct of diagnostic evaluations of adult psychiatric outpatients are: mental illness is a function of the whole person interacting with his environment; ideally, evaluations are performed by an integrated clinical team; evaluations activate not only diagnostic but therapeutic processes. A case report of a patient and his family during evaluation illustrates ways in which the members of an integrated psychiatric team promote and utilize these therapeutic processes during the evaluation procedure.—R. E. Perl.

10349. Molish, Herman B. (USN Hosp., Bethesda, Md.) *Contributions of projective tests to problems of psychological diagnosis in mental deficiency.* *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 282-293.—The contributions of projective techniques in the study of mental deficiency are discussed under the following categories: (a) studies primarily concerned with problems of diagnosis, (b) studies emphasizing aspects of personality structure and emotional factors related to adjustment, (c) studies concerned with the problem of schizophrenia in relation to mental deficiency, and (d) studies differentiating between endogenous (familial) and exogenous (brain-injured) groups of mental defectives. 54 references.—V. M. Staudt.

10350. Mosak, Harold H. (Roosevelt U.) *Early recollections as a projective technique.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 302-311.—"Although early recollections have received much attention in the literature, most writers have not treated the recollections projectively. A method for such interpretation is presented with a discussion of the problems involved in interpretation. The technique is useful in rapid psychiatric screening, differential diagnosis, vocational guidance, and in the analytic psychotherapies. Further research would undoubtedly uncover many more uses for this rather simple technique." 56 references.—A. R. Jensen.

10351. Newstrand, Marjorie Bristol. (New School for Social Research) *The eavesdropping questions: A new projective technique to aid in determining self-image.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 312-319.—"A new projective test has been devised to aid in determining the self-concept which is very short and convenient to include in a regular battery at the psychological examination. The subject is asked two questions: what he would most like, and what he would least like to hear other people say about himself. The answers to these two questions are helpful in determining the self-image and in ascertaining his main drives. While this test is by no means con-

clusive, and is meaningless when used alone, it does aid in pointing toward those areas of the personality where one may expect to find the underlying dynamics."—A. R. Jensen.

10352. Okarski, Joseph F. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U.) **Consistency of projective movement responses.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 72(6, Whole No. 459), 26 p.—A study on the relationship between Rorschach movement responses and personality "It is hypothesized that, if measurement response, broadly defined, is a function of something deep rooted and stable in the individual, then his level of movement production as compared to that of other individuals is consistent over a range of different test situations." A group of 82 male Ss ranging in age from 18 to 25 were given a battery consisting of the Rorschach, Behn-Rorschach, and Levy Movement cards, 2 new sentence construction tests, and a modification of Severn's heteronym technique. It was concluded that the majority of Ss did not reveal M, FM, and m responses related to "deep rooted, stable characteristics." There are Ss for whom such a relationship may exist, for most Ss "the relationship is largely specific to certain tests or types of tests and test performance is not generally predictive from one type of test to another for any individual." Tests of the perceptual type "appear to offer greater promise than those of the verbal type" for detecting Ss in whom the conception of movement is related to underlying personality structure. 31 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10353. Olin, Tom D., & Reznikoff, Marvin. (Inst. of Living, Hartford, Conn.) **A comparison of copied and recalled reproductions of the Bender-Gestalt designs.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 320-327.—The qualitative and quantitative relationships between the copying and recall of the Bender-Gestalt figures is investigated on groups of organic brain damage cases, nonorganic schizophrenics, and student nurses. There were significant differences on the Pascal-Suttell scoring of the Bender-Gestalt between the normal group and both patient groups. Normals recalled more designs than patients. Differences between the organic and schizophrenic groups were nonsignificant.—A. R. Jensen.

10354. Orme, J. E. **Rorschach performances in normal old age, elderly depression and senile dementia.** *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 132-141.—Paralleling findings of Ames et al this study reports limited creativity and affective response with indications that there may be "no great change of personality or intelligence, with further ageing, in normal healthy people over 60." In senile dementia emotional and cognitive restrictions of personality become severe and "may be another reflection of the senile's general deterioration as seen in their poor verbal and nonverbal performance." Elderly depressives display a similar pattern, features of which are more consistent with depressive records in general. Contrasted with seniles, the latter give more evidence of insight and control over emotional reaction and manifest greater potentiality for environmental response. Ss were 51 normals, 25 senile dementias, and 24 depressives, 60 to 80 years of age.—F. P. Hardesty.

10355. Phillips, Leslie, & Rabinovitch, M. Sam. **Social role and patterns of symptomatic behaviors.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 181-186.—In an

attempt to develop a more conceptually oriented system of psychiatric classification, the statistical relationships occurring among various symptomatic reactions were studied in 604 patients. The deviant reactions were organized into symptom clusters, and a test of their stability was made in another group of Ss. The 3 symptom clusters which emerged were "avoidance of others . . . self-indulgence and turning against others . . . [and] self-deprivation and turning against the self."—A. S. Tamkin.

10356. Pollin, William, & Perlin, Seymour. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) **Psychiatric evaluation of "normal control" volunteers.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 129-133.—A psychiatric evaluation of a group of 29 volunteer research Ss showed the presence of significant pathology in 15. This group was compared with 3 subgroups and the differences and the relationship between volunteering and psychopathology were related to the selection of volunteer groups and the interpretation of results obtained from them.—N. H. Pronko.

10357. Poser, Charles M., & Ziegler, Dewey K. **Clinical significance of 14 and 6 per second spike complexes.** *Neurology*, 1958, 8, 903-912.—Routine EEG records of 2209 patients were examined for 14 and 6 per second positive spike complexes. This abnormal pattern was most frequently found in children and adolescents with a history of autonomic or visceral manifestations, headache, of behavior deviation, and is thought to be indicative of epileptiform disorder. The importance of obtaining sleep records is especially stressed.—R. G. Gunter.

10358. Rosen, Albert. **Differentiation of diagnostic groups by individual MMPI scales.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 453-457.—A test is made of Rubin's findings in which he reports that only one scale of the MMPI differentiates between psychotics, neurotics, psychopaths, and alcoholics without psychosis. The basis for the present study was to investigate further the effectiveness of the MMPI scales. The findings contrasted with those obtained by Rubin. These results were supposedly due to the large numbers of unanswered MMPI items and diagnostic overlapping in Rubin's groups and criterion contamination in the present study.—A. A. Kramish.

10359. Rubin, Leonard S. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst., Philadelphia) **Acetylcholine hydrolysis in psychiatric patients.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 254-255.—It was posited that "the hydrolysis rate of acetylcholine by erythrocyte cholinesterase should be different for normals and for patients admitted to a psychiatric institute. Blood samples (5 ml) were obtained from 10 volunteers among the hospital staff and from 23 patients within 24 hours after admission and prior to the administration of any kind of therapy. Michel's electrometric method was employed to determine the activity of the cholinesterase." The rate of hydrolysis of acetylcholine by erythrocyte cholinesterase for the normals and institutionalized patients is presented in a table. "These preliminary data do not contradict my general hypothesis that acetylcholine-cholinesterase imbalance may be a biochemical concomitant of the so-called 'functional psychoses.' The findings of the present study suggest that the administration of anticholinesterases or parasympathomimetic drugs could be effective only for those patients who manifested a rapid rate of hydrolysis of

acetylcholine by erythrocyte cholinesterase. . . . The remaining half, manifesting slow hydrolysis, would require cholinergic blocking agents."—S. J. Lachman.

10360. Sarason, Barbara R., & Sarason, Irwin C. (U. Washington) **The effect of type of administration and sex of subject on emotional tone and outcome ratings of TAT stories.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 333-337.—"1. Four groups of college students were administered a series of 12 TAT cards. The groups differed in the following manner: (a) male Ss and individual administration; (b) female Ss and individual administration; (c) male Ss and group administration; (d) female Ss and group administration. 2. The stories obtained were scored according to Eron's scales for measuring emotional tone and outcome. The average inter-rater reliability over all cards for emotional tone was .87 and for outcome .79. 3. Analyses of variance revealed that type of administration and sex of S significantly affected the emotional tone ratings assigned to the stories. The card X sex interaction was found to be significant and the cards differed considerably among themselves in pull value. Type of administration significantly affected the outcome ratings. As was the case with emotional tone ratings there were significant inter-card differences in outcome ratings. Implications of these findings were discussed."—A. R. Jensen.

10361. Schwidder, W. (Tiefenbrunn b. Gottingen, Niedersachs. Landeskrankenhaus) **Zur Praxis der Diagnose und Prognosestellung in der Klinischen Psychotherapie.** [The practice of diagnosis and prognosis in clinical psychotherapy.] *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1958, 5, 43-49.—2 case histories are presented to illustrate the need for clarifying the following areas in the patient's life: his experience in the precipitating conflict situation; the patterns of his experience sequences in general, i.e., his personality structure; developmental history and genesis of the patient's personality structure; the nature and course of early childhood symptoms.—L. Käte.

10362. Sherman, Lewis J. (VA Hosp., Brockton, Mass.) **The influence of artistic quality on judgments of patient and non-patient status from human figure drawings.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 338-340.—"Fifty-two sets of male and female human figure drawings were collected from hospitalized psychiatric patients and Nursing Assistants equivalent in age and IQ. Psychologists experienced in drawing analysis judged the drawings as to patient or non-patient status. Commercial artists evaluated the drawings as to their degree of artistic merit. The conclusions of the study are as follows: 1. Psychologists are unable to distinguish the patient from the non-patient drawings. 2. There was no significant relationship between the art evaluations of the patient and non-patient drawings. 3. There was a significant relationship between art quality and judged adjustment status. 4. It seems advisable that psychologists obtain some independent estimate of drawing ability when evaluating human figure drawings."—A. R. Jensen.

10363. Sherman, M. H. **A Rorschach reader.** New York: International Univer. Press, 1958.

10364. Silverstein, Arthur B., & Klee, Gerald D. (U. Maryland School Medicine) **A psychopharmacological test of the "body image" hypothesis.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 323-329.—18 male college students made figure drawings of whole persons, a

person of the opposite sex from the first drawing, and a picture of themselves under control conditions and after they had ingested 72 mcg. of LSD-25 in distilled water. Judges who had had experience with psychodiagnostic use of figure drawings or who had worked with the drug for some time (but not both) were able to differentiate between drawings made under drug and those made under control conditions. These differences are discussed and interpreted. 16 references.—N. H. Pronko.

10365. Smith, Henrietta T. **A comparison of interview and observation measures of mother behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 278-282.—"In order to compare the adequacy of interviews and observations as methods, 30 mothers were studied by means of individual interviews and controlled observation while interacting with their children. Neither method was found to be completely superior to the other by the measures used. . . . In general, it was concluded that the interview was a preferable method only because it allows coverage of a wider range of behavior than does an observation. However, it was found that observation of behavior discriminated 'defensive' mothers better than did the interview."—A. S. Tamkin.

10366. Stennett, R. G., & Uffelmann, Ruth. **The Bender Gestalt Test: Manner of approach.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 184-186.—To determine whether there are typical ways in which the Bender Gestalt figures are copied, and whether deviations in approach are related to poor mental health, 16 schizophrenic patients were compared to 16 hospital employees on the Bender Gestalt Test. Typical modes of approach for each figure were demonstrated, but there were no consistent differences in approach between the patients and the controls.—R. S. Davidon.

10367. Stott, D. H. (U. Glasgow) **The social adjustment of children: Manual to the Bristol Social Adjustment Guides.** London, England: Univer. London Press, 1958. 46 p. \$3.50.—This clinical instrument was devised to diagnose maladjustment and unsettled attitudes in school children and to facilitate the writing of comprehensive reports on how they react in real-life situations. Separate editions are provided for the child in day school, the child in residential care, and the child in the family. A teacher or other adult well acquainted with the child reads through the schedule and underlines the words and phrases which describe him. When properly coded and transferred to the Diagnostic Form, the reported behavior usually falls into groupings "representing the main maladjustments and unsettled attitudes." Position of the grouping within each series indicates the extent of the deviation and refers the diagnostician to statements which appropriately describe the behavior. General methodological considerations are cited in support of the author's approach to the problem of validity and reliability.—F. T. Severin.

10368. Strauss, F. H. **A Jungian approach to the interpretation of thematic test material.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 336-348.—The distinction between focal and global identification is examined. The latter deals with projections on the nonego level (the nonconscious level) and an understanding of these requires an analogy with Jungian dream interpretation. Attention is drawn to the emergence of positive figures referring to uncon-

scious resources, a factor more important than story outcomes which may be prognostically misleading if used mechanically.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10369. Syřietová, E., & Srnec, J. (Psychiatrická léčebna, Praha-Bohnice: Katedra psychologie KU, Praha) **K otáze diagnostického využití reakčních dob v associačním pokusu.** [About the question of the diagnostical use of reaction times in the association experiment.] *Ceskoslovenska Psychol.*, 1957, 1, 45-52.—The diagnostic validity of the 3 indexes based on empirical results of normals, neurotics, and schizophrenics. The analysis proves that there is a certain relation between the typical deviation in the time factor of the speech reaction and the clinically defined psychiatric syndromes, but they show also the necessity of working out a more analytical approach for the estimation of reaction times. Russian and English summaries.—*V. Břicháček.*

10370. Szondi, Lipot; Moser, Ulrich, & Webb, Marvin W. **The Szondi Test in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.** Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1959. xv, 309 p. \$12.00.—In Part I of this introductory volume Webb describes rationale, validation, and individual and group administration of the Szondi Test; Moser considers the diagnostics of schicksal analysis; and Szondi reviews his theoretical concepts. Part II deals with the clinical application of the Szondi Test to hermaphroditism and forensic psychology, and with statistical variability and probability. In Part III Szondi discusses therapeutic applications of his theory.—*H. P. David.*

10371. Tapia, Fernando; Werboff, J., & Winkler, G. (Washington U. School Medicine) **Recall of some phenomena of sleep.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 119-123.—A series of 82 control and 87 neurotic white males and females were individually interviewed for a comparison of their dreams, somnambulism, orgasm, and enuresis. The differential results are reported and compared with those reported in the literature.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10372. Teuber, H. L. **Appréciation de la récupération de fonction après lésions cérébrales.** [Evaluation of the recuperation of function after cerebral lesions.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, 8, 129-141.—The use and abuse of psychological methods for studying the processes of recuperation from cerebral lesions is discussed. Classic psychometric tests are not sensitive either to the presence of cerebral lesions or to the presence of significant alterations in behavior shown by other means. Therefore, it is necessary to turn to tasks especially conceived to reveal the general effects of cerebral traumatism. It is also possible to construct and apply special tests to reveal the specific, localized effects of cerebral lesions. Experimentation supporting the above conclusions is cited. 32 references.—*W. W. Wattenberg.*

10373. Trasler, Gordon. **Psychological methods in psychiatric diagnosis: II. The clinical use of projective techniques.** *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1958, 17, 90-94. (See 33: 8413)

10374. Ullmann, Leonard P. (VA Hosp., Palo Alto, Calif.) **Clinical correlates of facilitation and inhibition of response to emotional stimuli.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1958, 22, 341-347.—On the basis of case records 50 patients were ranked on the variables of

denial, projection, and impulsive behavior as being an internalizer, externalizer, or actor-outer. "It was hypothesized that internalizers would respond with more emotional words to TAT cards that usually elicit a low number of emotional words, while the externalizers and actors-out would respond with more emotional words to TAT cards that usually elicit a higher number of emotional words. This hypothesis was substantiated."—*A. R. Jensen.*

10375. Van Lennep, D. J., & Houwink, R. H. Korte mededelingen uit de research van de V.P.T.: I. De "Jeugdscore" van de Vierplaten-test. [Short communications on research with the F.P.T.: I. The "Youth-score" of the Four-Picture Test.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1958, 13, 407-414.—A validation study is presented of a number of variables of the Four-Picture Test (combined and designated as "youth score") with chronological age as criterion. The results obtained with 2000 Ss show a constant and linear relationship between "youth score" and age. It is emphasized that the results obtained are valid only for the population in which they were found and might vary for other cultural groups.—*R. H. Houwink.*

10376. Vianna Guerra, C. (U. Brasil) **As re-spontas das crianças de 3-8 anos ao psicodiagnóstico de Rorschach.** [The responses of children of 3 to 8 to the Rorschach.] *Bol. Inst. Psicol., Rio de Janeiro*, 1958, 8(3-4), 20-31.—The Rorschach test was given to 100 Brazilian children of 3-8 years old, of good socioeconomic level, attending private kindergartens in Rio de Janeiro. Half of the children were male, half female, evenly distributed as to age. A high percentage of the children gave answers that may be classified in the magical and prelogical stages (M. Ford): reaction patterns A and B (Klopfer and Margulies). The most used cards were in decreasing order: I, IX, II, and VI. The average number of responses vary very little from 10.1 (3 years) to 12.2 (7 years). The W% is never 100%. The F% is higher than the C(CF,FC)%. The M(FM,m)% increased from 2.6% (3 years) to 14.5% (7 years). There is a high percentage of A and Ad responses followed by H and Hd responses.—*J. M. Salazar.*

10377. Wahler, H. J. **Response selections of neurotic and control subjects as a function of relative familiarity and social desirability of items.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 239-241.—"The primary purpose of this note was to determine whether both familiarity and social desirability as stimulus variables are related to subjects' response selections in a choice task. A second purpose was to determine whether the responses of neurotic and control groups were differentially related to these variables. The findings showed that for control subjects, both relative familiarity and social desirability were significantly related to preferences for alternatives when the other variable was held constant. With neurotic subjects, social desirability did not contribute significantly to the variance in their preferences for alternatives when familiarity was partialled out."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

10378. Walton, D. (Winwick Hosp., Warrington, England) **The diagnostic and predictive accuracy of the modified word learning test in psychiatric patients over 65.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1119-1122.—Nelson's word learning test helps differentiate senile

organics from functional patients, and even in cases where diagnoses were changed in the 2 years between test administration and comparison with diagnoses, 11 of 13 changes in diagnosis were accurately predicted.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

10379. **Webb, Marvin W.** *Szondi Test in theory and practice.* New York: Lippincott, 1958.

10380. **Wenar, Charles.** *The degree of psychological disturbance in handicapped youth.* *Except. Child.*, 1958, 25, 7-10, 15.—A lack of significant difference in depth of psychological disturbance in handicapped and nonhandicapped adolescents seeking professional help was hypothesized. This was tested by comparing Rorschach data of 30 youths presenting significant departure from organic intactness with that of 20 youths representing a sample of nonhandicapped youths seeking outpatient psychiatric care. Results of comparisons using 2 methods of evaluating Rorschach data, a "sign" approach and a clinical rating scale, are reported. Significant differences were observed between the 2 groups only on 5 out of the approximately 40 sign comparisons. The author emphasizes the general lack of gross or pervasive personality difference between the groups, points out tendencies in the handicapped group to be somewhat healthier and discusses the need to focus on the personality of the handicapped child rather than the handicap.—*B. Camp.*

10381. **Winder, C. L., & Kantor, Robert E.** *Rorschach maturity scores of the mothers of schizophrenics.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 438-440.—Among mothers of schizophrenic sons there is a disproportionate number who manifest an immaturity of perceptual organization pathology. This pathology is manifest in parent-child relationships which contribute to the schizophrenic reactions of the sons. Mothers of schizophrenic sons show more of this type pathology than mothers of normal sons. 20 references.—*A. A. Kramish.*

10382. **Woelker, Herbert.** (U. Erlangen) *Er-fahrungen mit einer filmisch dargebotenen Version des TAT.* [Experiences with a film presented version of the TAT.] *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1958, 6, 121-131.—Comparison of performances of over 200 Ss on original and brief film versions of cards 2, 5, 6GF, and 12M indicate that the latter enhance responsiveness and the projective effect of the TAT. Although narratives tend to be more tension-loaded and aggressive, analyses not only reveal retention of necessary plurivalence in the film material but suggest an improvement of diagnostic efficiency.—*F. Hardesty.*

10383. **Zrzavy, Anton.** (Psychologisches Institut der Universität Wien) *Ein neues Verfahren zur Validitätskontrolle von Persönlichkeitstests. (Test-doppelgänger-Methode).* [A new method for validity assessment of personality tests (test-double method).] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 277-294.—The results of the Z-test (a form of the Rorschach test for testing groups) obtained from 689 pupils were analysed and any 2 results which matched completely in every dimension were arranged in pairs. The sample yielded 13 pairs. Personality descriptions derived from interviews with parents, teachers, and the Ss themselves as well as from intelligence tests for these 26 children were given to 41 judges in sets of 3 in order to obtain a rating of similarity of the pairs. Similarity of the 13 pairs according to these

descriptions was very low indicating a low validity of the Z-test.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

(See also Abstracts 9245, 9360, 10152, 10183, 10306, 10497, 10610, 10653, 10679, 10689, 10697, 10709, 10746, 10784, 10789, 10808)

#### TREATMENT METHODS

10384. **Aizawa, Toyozo; Nakazato, Toshiyuki; Tazaki, Yoshiaki; Aoki, Tatsuo; Makino, Koki; Hamaya, Schoichi; Umehara, Minoru; Obayashi, Hiroshi, & Okada, Toshihiro.** *The effect of electroshock on the cerebral hemodynamics and metabolism.* *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 18.—Abstract.

10385. **Bartholomew, Allen A., Franks, Cyril M., & Marley, Edward.** (Her Majesty's Prison, Brixton Hill, London, England) *Susceptibility to methylpentynol: Eyelid conditioning and PGR response.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1167-1173.—The drug had no effect on conditioning ability, being a depressant for eyeblink conditioning, and no relation to extraversion scores on the Maudsley Personality Inventory, although there was a relation between susceptibility to the drug and high neuroticism scores.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

10386. **Beck, Dorothy Fahs.** *The dynamics of group psychotherapy as seen by a sociologist. Part II. Some puzzling questions on leadership, contextual relation and outcomes.* *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 180-197.—This paper, a continuation of an earlier discussion (see 33: 8442) discusses the following questions: "(a) How is the analyst able successfully to impose on a group new norms that are the opposite of those in which its members typically have been socialized? (b) What are the socially patterned protective mechanisms by which this deviant subculture maintains itself in spite of its sharp divergence in norms from its contextual setting? (c) How can such a deviant process 'adjust' participants to a society which does not follow the normative patterns used in such therapy?" Factors in the analyst's success, protective devices of the group, and post therapeutic adjustment processes are described.—*H. P. Shelley.*

10387. **Benney, Celia, & Waltzer, Shirley.** (Altro Health and Rehabilitation Service, NYC) *Treatment of the ambulatory schizophrenic in a rehabilitation center.* *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 332-339.—A presentation of some of the experiences attained in the treatment of schizophrenics in a sheltered workshop. On the basis of the first 25 graduates of this program, the writers concluded "on the minimal level of keeping patients out of hospitals" they had attained 80% success.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

10388. **Berne, Eric.** *Transactional analysis: A new and effective method of group therapy.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 735-743.—"A new approach to group therapy is outlined, based on the distinction between extero-psychic, neopsyche, and archaeopsychic ego states. . . . Once each individual in the group has some understanding of his own personality in these terms, the group can proceed to simple transactional analysis, in which the ego state of the individual who gives the transactional stimulus is compared with the ego state of the one who gives the transactional response."—*L. N. Solomon.*

10389. **Blaine, Graham B., Jr., & McArthur, Charles C.** (Harvard U.) **What happened in therapy as seen by the patient and his psychiatrist.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 344-350.—2 students showing significant improvements following short-term therapy were interviewed by a psychologist after the termination of their therapy with a psychiatrist. They were asked what had helped them in the therapy just terminated. The obtained statements were compared with statements prepared by the psychiatrist and the discrepancies between the 2 were compared and discussed.—*N. H. Pronko*.

10390. **Bowers, Margaretta K., Berkowitz, Bernard, & Brecher, Sylvia.** **Therapeutic implications of analytic group psychotherapy of religious personnel.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 243-256.—5 years experience with 12 clergymen who had from one to 4 years in group therapy is reported. "Analytically oriented group therapy presents at the present time an excellent technique for the analysis of magical omnipotent thinking of severe authoritarian attitudes among people whose professional life provides a socially accepted facade for these attitudes." In the peer group relationship of the therapy groups, they are aided to overcome the essential loneliness of their set-apartness. The group setting also facilitates the working through of their problems with reference to revolt against authority.—*D. D. Raylesberg*.

10391. **Brengelmann, J. C., Pare, C. M. B., & Sandler, M.** (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **Alleviation of the psychological effects of LSD in man by 5-hydroxytryptophan.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1237-1244.—The drug reduces the effects of LSD as measured by psychological tests. 25 references.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

10392. **Brody, Eugene B.** (U. Maryland Medical School) **What do schizophrenics learn during psychotherapy and how do they learn it?** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 66-76.—Certain concepts of psychoanalysis are combined with others from learning theory as they pertain to a theory of the psychological processes involved in the treatment of schizophrenia. Topics touched upon include character change as it concerns learning, the therapeutic situation as a special milieu for the schizophrenic patient, the acquisition of specific instead of general behavioral responses, and the place of insight and reinforcement learning.—*N. H. Pronko*.

10393. **Cooper, James F., & Kittrell, Elizabeth.** **One group for both parents: An experiment.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 24-29.—Describes use of group psychotherapy for both parents, of children undergoing psychotherapy at the time. These meetings should be directed towards exploring the family feelings and relationships that contribute to the emotional disturbance of children.—*G. Elias*.

10394. **Davidson, Henry A.** (Cedar Grove, N.J.) **The semantics of psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 410-413.—Breakdowns in communication are illustrated as they stem from the semantics of psychotherapy.—*N. H. Pronko*.

10395. **Dawson, Joseph G.** **Psychotherapy with a chronic schizophrenic patient.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 370-382.—A report on "an example of successful psychotherapy with a catatonic patient whose prognosis was considered extremely poor . . . to pre-

sent this patient's post-psychotic record of achievement."—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

10396. **Delay, J., & Benda, Ph.** **L'expérience lysergique. L.S.D.-25: A propos de 75 observations cliniques.** [The lysergic acid experience. L.S.D.-25: In connection with 75 clinical observations.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 169-209.—The literature on clinical effects of L.S.D.-25 is reviewed. L.S.D. was administered intravenously in the majority of cases, and in the rest orally (10 cases), intraspinally (3 cases), intramuscularly (1 case), or under slow perfusion (3 cases). Dosage was 1-2 gammes/kg. Ss represent a variety of psychotic conditions. Effects are reported on: (a) Behavior: slowing of motor and verbal responses, instability, stereotypy, echolalia, mutism, loss of control, affective extremes (euphoria, depression) (b) Body itself: numbness, vertigo, nausea, trembling (c) Perception: visual perception is marked by contraction and dilation of forms, changes in perspective, brightness and color, and illusions of movement. Auditory is marked by detached sounds, fluctuations in volume, and distance illusion. Hallucinations are common in both modes.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10397. **Delay, J., & Benda, Ph.** **L'expérience lysergique. L.S.D.-25: A propos de 75 observations cliniques.** [The lysergic acid experience. L.S.D.-25: In connection with 75 clinical observations.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 309-344.—This is the concluding section of a study reported in 2 sections (see 33: 10396). Observations on the perception of time and space are reported. Activity is impoverished, affect is subject to extreme fluctuations and seems to be torn from its habitual context, anxiety symptoms and synesthetic experiences are common, and deformations and movement illusions characterize perception. Symptoms progress more rapidly in intravenous injection than in oral absorption. The therapeutic value of the experience is in function of dosage, personality structure, and pathological history. L.S.D.-25 is not essentially an hallucinating drug, but it is a desocializing, detemporalizing, and deanimating drug. 55 references.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10398. **Deutsch, Danica.** (Alfred Adler Consulting Center, NYC) **Didactic group discussions with mothers in a child guidance setting: A theoretical statement.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 52-56.—When a child is accepted for psychotherapy other family members, usually the mother, are also included in the treatment process. The goals and techniques of didactic group therapy with mothers are presented.—*J. Schopler*.

10399. **Dreyer, A. H., Jr.** (St. Louis State Hosp.) **Group training vs. group psychotherapy: A challenge in truth.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 46-49.—It is argued that the techniques Moreno introduced should be credited to him and should not be divorced from his conceptual framework.—*J. Schopler*.

10400. **Eliasoph, Eugene.** (Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, N.Y.) **A group therapy-psychodrama program at Berkshire Industrial Farm.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 57-62.—The experience of 1½ years with a group therapy program for adolescent delinquent boys is reported. Various aspects of the program are specified, such as its benefits, administrative procedures, and personnel problems.—*J. Schopler*.

10401. Ellsworth, Robert B., Mead, Beverley T., & Clayton, William H. (VA Hosp., Salt Lake City) **The rehabilitation and disposition of chronically hospitalized schizophrenic patients.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 343-348.—"This paper discusses a successful treatment program in the rehabilitation of the chronically hospitalized psychotic patient."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10402. Esquibel, Augusto J., Krantz, John C., Jr., Truitt, Edward B., Jr., Ling, Alfred S. C., & Kurland, Albert A. (Spring Grove State Hosp., Catonsville, Md.) **Hexafluorodiethyl ether (Indoklon): Its use as a convulsant in psychiatric treatment.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 125, 530-534.—An evaluation is made of the effectiveness and safety of Indoklon as a convulsant in psychiatric treatment.—N. H. Pronko.

10403. Evans, L. T., & Abramson, H. A. **Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): XXV. Effect on social order of newts, Triturus V. Viridescens (RAF).** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 153-169.—2 newts kept together are very aggressive, particularly in the form of pecking and biting during feeding. Size seemed the determining factor, and the hierarchy of aggressiveness tended to remain constant. Immersing the lowest (and smallest) newt in the scale in LSD-25 increased its pugnacity 7½ times. Such hormones as testosterone propionate, interstitial cell stimulating hormone, and mammalian whole pituitary also proved effective in lowering the threshold of hostility.—R. W. Husband.

10404. Evans, L. T., Abramson, H. A., & Fremont-Smith, N. **Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25): XXVI. Effect on social order of the fighting fish, Betta Splendens.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 263-273.—The aftereffect of LSD-25 on behavior of the fighting fish (Siamese in origin) showed greater aggressiveness in narcotized fish than controls; a low ranking individual rises in the social hierarchy by virtue of his increased hostility attacking fish previously recorded as more aggressive. Chasing, fin-display, bites, and tail-whips were the criteria. (See 33: 10403)—R. W. Husband.

10405. Frierson, Bewley D. (Eastern State Hosp., Williamsburg, Va.) **A preliminary evaluation of prochlorperazine (compazine) in chronically disturbed psychotic patients.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 585-586.—The possible place of prochlorperazine in the treatment of hospitalized psychotic patients is discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10406. Goldstone, Sanford; Boardman, William K., & Lhamon, William T. **Effect of quinal barbitone, dextro-amphetamine, and placebo on apparent time.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 49, 324-328.—90 normal students were divided into 3 equal groups. One group received 0.2 gr. secobarbital, a second group 15 mg. dextro-amphetamine, and a third group received a lactose placebo. All treatments were administered orally. Amphetamine significantly decreased the clock-measured value of the apparent second, secobarbital significantly increased this value. Placebo also produced a trend toward increase in the clock measured value of the apparent second. The findings are discussed in terms of earlier reports and a theoretical framework offered. It is suggested that a placebo acts much like a sedative in the alteration of perceived durations.—C. M. Franks.

10407. Grant, David A., & Patel, Ambal S. **Effect of an electric shock stimulus upon the conceptual behavior of "anxious" and "non-anxious" subjects.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 57, 247-256.—"The conceptual behavior of Ss scoring high on the Taylor Anxiety Scale is somewhat more vulnerable to anxiety-producing stimuli than is the conceptual behavior of Ss scoring low on the Scale." 36 references.—C. K. Bishop.

10408. Gundlach, Ralph H., & Geller, Max. **The problem of early termination: Is it really the terminatee?** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 410.—A. A. Kramish.

10409. Hanlon, Thomas E., Kurland, Albert A., Esquibel, Augusto J., & Ota, Kay Y. (Spring Grove Hosp., Catonsville, Md.) **A comparative study of chlorpromazine and trifluopromazine in the management of the chronic hospitalized psychotic patient.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 17-20.—The behavior of 32 chronic hospitalized female psychotic patients previously treated for several months on chlorpromazine was observed and rated on the Multi-dimensional Scale for Rating Psychiatric Patients after a 3-phase treatment with chlorpromazine, placebo, and trifluopromazine. Comparative effects of the medications are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10410. Harley-Mason, J., Laird, A. H., & Smythies, J. R. (Cambridge U.) **I. The metabolism of mescaline in the human: II. Delayed clinical reactions to mescaline.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 152-155.—The authors hypothesize that mescaline itself is not toxic. 6 male Ss were given 400 mgm. of mescaline and their urine collected for the next 24 hours. Excretion of mescaline and its metabolites was studied by paper chromatography.  $35\% \pm 5\%$  mescaline plus traces of a specific metabolite were recovered, 65% of the mescaline could not be traced. In 3 cases the symptoms of mescaline intoxication recurred several days later, in 2 of these apparently related to stress and excessive fatigue. "It is hypothesized that the large, not traceable portion of mescaline is bound to liver protein. Severe lack of sleep can produce hallucinations. Edogenous, hallucinogenic toxines may be produced by excessive fatigue. Their detoxication could be prevented by mescaline bound to the liver."—M. L. Simmel.

10411. Haward, L. R. C. **Art therapy in general practice.** *Practitioner*, 1958, 180, 1-8.—"Surveys have shown that, in general practice, at least one patient in three is suffering from stress in one form or another, usually disguised by a variety of somatic symptoms. The role of art therapy . . . is described, and some features of a typical case illustrated." Art therapy is a useful treatment adjunct for the physician and this type of therapy seems to result in a diminution in tension.—B. H. Light.

10412. Honkavaara, Sylvia. **The color and form reaction as a basis for differential psychotherapeutic approach.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 39-51.—"This article has been a preliminary report on the color- and form-reactors' behavior in mental illness. In some patients, mental illness means a regression to low developmental levels, its expression being un-

constructive aggressiveness, domineering attitude, etc. In highly developed, emotionally sensitive people, on the other hand, mental illness is caused by the fact that in wrong surroundings the organism has been unable to 'unfold' itself appropriately and suffers the disorganization of a 'developmental crisis.' To be able to cure a person, one has to have reached the same stage of psychological development where the patient is and to function appropriately in one's own personality. But only a color-reactor therapist is able to cure color-reactor patients, and this is a therapy without effort, the principle of it being: to allow a person to unfold his personality as a plant in nature is allowed to do it." 17 references.—R. W. Husband.

10413. Illing, Hans A. **A theory of the group according to C. G. Jung.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 137-144.—Jungian archetypal concepts can be used in group psychotherapy despite Jung's own repeated statement that ego loss will result through group pressure and that individuation is sacrificed to the instinct of the herd.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10414. Jahn, W. **Erfahrungen mit dem neuen Tagessedativum Covatix, besonders in seiner Kombination mit Largactil bei abnorm unruhigen Kindern.** [Experiences with the new day-time sedative covatix, particularly in combination with largactil, administered to overactive children.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 205-213.—Largactil produced drowsiness and covatix was insufficient sedative for overactivity. However, both together proved effective without ancillary symptoms. Covatix is a mild, well-tolerated sedative suitable for prolonged medication, particularly in combination with small doses of neuroleptics.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10415. Jatzkowitz, Horst. (Max-Planck-Inst., Mu-nick, Germany) **Psychotropie Substanzen und "endogene" Psychose.** [Psychotropic substances and "endogenous" psychosis.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 96-100.—"Following overdosage in rabbits, LSD produces objective toxic changes similar to those appearing in men in pernicious catatonia that finally lead to death. Similar toxic symptoms can be produced in rabbits by Pyrogen from gramnegative bacteria. There is a participation of the nervous system consisting in a centrally induced sympathetic stimulation syndrome. The findings support the opinion that there is a correlation between LSD-effect and schizophrenia. For instance, abnormal biogenic amines of the type of LSD may develop in pernicious catatonics, or their receptors for certain products may be changed primarily similarly as they are changed secondarily in normals under the effect of LSD. The same may be valid in general for other endogenous, schizophrenic types of disease." English summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10416. Karpman, Ben. **Dream life in a case of uxoricide.** *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1957, 2, 597-675.—The life history and the events in psychotherapeutic sessions with special reference to dream content of a Negro male charged with murder of his wife are reported.—L. A. Pennington.

10417. Katz, Martin M., Lorr, Maurice, & Rubenstein, Eli A. **Remainer patient attributes and their relation to subsequent improvement in psychotherapy.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 411-413.—An investigation was made to determine relationship between patient attributes found to be predictive of

length of stay in psychotherapy and subsequent improvement in treatment. The findings suggest that knowledge of those factors that determine whether a patient will remain in treatment may have little to tell about whether he will subsequently improve. Therapists' ratings, although of importance, can be considered as only one aspect of a complete objective assessment of patient change. Improvement ratings were related to the therapist's years of experience and to his diagnostic classification of the patient 6 months after treatment. The predictors of patient length of stay involves a multidimensional criterion.—A. A. Kramish.

10418. Kawi, Ali A. **The sedation threshold: Its concept and use for comparative studies on drug-induced phenomena.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 232-236.—24 adult inpatients with varying degrees of anxiety (measured by the Taylor scale and by clinical judgment) were given a battery of psychological and psychomotor tests (sentence completion, steadiness, tapping, among others) under 3 conditions—no-drug, amobarbital sodium, and ethyl alcohol—at the levels of their sedation thresholds. "There was a significant positive correlation between the thresholds for the 2 drugs" as well as a correlation between the thresholds and measures of anxiety. The initial hypothesis that the psychological state of the organism determines, to a large extent, the reaction to the drugs and hence to the sedation threshold, is held to be confirmed.—L. A. Pennington.

10419. Kelly, E. Lowell; Miller, James G., Marquis, Donald G., Gerard, R. W., & Uhr, Leonard. **Continued meprobamate and prochlorperazine administration and behavior.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 247-252.—"51 scores were obtained on a battery of behavioral tests measuring psychomotor performance (simulated driving, steadiness), visual acuity, anxiety, and personality variables, after chronic administration of meprobamate, prochlorperazine, and placebo to 51 normal Ss." The 2 drugs appear to have no adverse effects on the wide variety of performances measured. Additional study indicated no clear-cut significant differences between acute and chronic administration of meprobamate.—L. A. Pennington.

10420. Kelly, E. Lowell; Miller, James G., Marquis, Donald G., Gerard, R. W., & Uhr, Leonard. **Personality differences and continued meprobamate and prochlorperazine administration.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 241-246.—51 behavioral scores were obtained for 51 normal Ss, 40 of which were selected for study. 69 scores were obtained for each S by the use of objective personality tests (MMPI, California Personality Inventory, Edward's Personal Preference Schedule, and Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Test), 20 of which were selected on the basis of a factor analysis. 3 treatment comparisons were made: meprobamate and placebo, prochlorperazine and placebo, and prochlorperazine and meprobamate. For each treatment comparison, correlations were calculated between each of the selected personality variables and all of the selected behavioral variables. No adverse effects of continued administration of double the standard dose of meprobamate (or of prochlorperazine) were demonstrated.—L. A. Pennington.

10421. Kestemberg, Évelyne. **Quelques considérations à propos de la fin du traitement des**

**malades à structure psychotique.** [Considerations in terminating the treatment of patients of psychotic structure.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 297-341.—Several cases of neuroses with essential psychotic elements are analyzed for optimum points of treatment termination. Heretofore, the literature concerns only the feasibility of analytic therapy for psychotics. For these, the author proposes, the level of achievement is a modus vivendi infinitely more satisfactory than before. The analyst must be content with a symptomatic cure in the absense of true ego structuration. 119 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

**10422. Keup, Wolfram. LSD-25 und der Eiweißstoffwechsel der Rattenhirnrinde während der Entwicklung.** [LSD-25 and protein metabolism in the cerebral cortex of the rat.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 117-123.—White rats age 7 days, 14 days, and adults were decapitated 15 minutes after intraperitoneal injection of LSD-C<sup>14</sup>, 3.1 mg/kg body weight. From the homogenates of liver and cerebral cortex the various cell fractions were obtained by differential centrifugation. The protein was precipitated and purified and the isotopes were counted in the dried precipitate. "The results are compared with analogous <sup>14</sup>C-Lysin experiments. LSD is distributed somewhat more irregularly. The greatest activity of the cerebral cortex is found for LSD and lysin in 14 day old rats, i.e., immediately after biochemical maturation of the cortex. In 7 day old animals with immature cortex the activity for LSD in percentage of activity of the liver is lower than for lysin. In adult animals the relationship is reversed. The type of coupling of LSD to protein can not be described as yet." 18 references.—M. L. Simmel.

**10423. Kline, Nathan S. (Ed.) Psychopharmacology frontiers.** Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 1959. xxiii, 533 p. \$10.00.—Proceedings of the Psychopharmacology Symposium, Second International Congress of Psychiatry, Zurich, 1957. The 65 papers are organized into 4 sections: general problems of psychopharmacology, clinical observations and descriptions, specific problems, mode of action. The first section considers such topics as historical perspectives, major controversies, needs and concepts, rationale and research. The second section discusses at length the clinical effectiveness of a wide variety of drugs used in the treatment of mental illnesses. The third section deals with specific problems such as the classification of psychotropic drugs, the principles of experimental pharmacotherapy, the value of animal experimentation, and the improvement of drug evaluation reports. The fourth section provides an extensive treatment of theories and observations concerning possible modes of action of various pharmacological agents used in the treatment of mental disorders. A few of the topics in this section are reconditioning of the personality, psychodynamic aspects, clinico-electroencephalographic investigations, ganglionic blocking agents as indicators of pathogenesis and the effects on brain function of various somatic therapies. These 4 sections are followed by a 57-page verbatim record of the discussion during 3 special sessions at the congress of the pharmacological treatment of schizophrenics.—C. M. Franks.

**10424. Kondo, Akihisa. Die Morita-Therapie.** [The Morita therapy.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 309-319.—"Morita therapy" was developed about 30

years ago in Japan by the late Morita. Today it is practiced as one of the most effective Japanese therapies for neurosis. Based on the insights and methods of Zen Buddhism it involves a total period of some 40 days of hospitalization, beginning with complete rest and social isolation and by graduated stages returning the patient to full activity and social life.—E. W. Eng.

**10425. Kondo, Akihisa. Zen in psychotherapy: The virtue of sitting.** *Chicago Rev.*, 1958, 12, 57-64.—A psychotherapeutic technique derived from Zen Buddhism is described. The patient is required to concentrate on the practice of sitting. This method turns him inward, allows him to experience himself, and permits his psychic energy to be collected for constructive work. At first the strain is difficult, but slowly distractions and discomforts vanish, and he becomes no longer separated from his sitting. In this very singleness of mind his real self begins to function. The method is used in conjunction with interviews.—I. Rosenthal.

**10426. Kornetsky, Conan, & Humphries, Ogretta.** (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland) *Psychological effects of centrally acting drugs in man: Effects of chlorpromazine and secobarbital on visual and motor behaviour.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1093-1099.—For 12 volunteers doses of 100 and 200 mg. of chlorpromazine have greater effect than similar doses of secobarbital except for a test of intellectual functioning (digit symbol). Data suggest a general drug sensitivity for human Ss: Ss most affected by one drug are most affected by other drugs.—W. L. Wilkins.

**10427. Laforgue, René. Les tendances modernes de la psychothérapie sous l'angle psychanalytique.** [Modern trends in psychotherapy from the psychoanalytic angle.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 220-238.—Underlying new trends in psychotherapy are the social conditions of 19th century materialism and the spiritualistic concepts of the 20th. A comparison is made between the narrow European rationalistic psychotherapy and the concepts of Hindu Yogism, the philosophy of Buddhism, of Chinese psychosomatic medicine, of Babylonian and Greek medicine. Different psychotherapeutic methods are examined in terms of patients' needs. From clinical experience is evolved the kind of teaching leading to good analytic training and a solid conception of Freud's reality principle.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

**10428. Landis, Carney; Dillon, Donald; Leopold, Julius, & Rutschmann, J. Changes in the level of blood sugar and sensory and motor performance brought about by insulin coma therapy.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 275-285.—Flicker-fusion threshold, choice reaction time, and speed of tapping were obtained from 47 psychiatric patients before, during, and after insulin coma therapy. Reaction time and speed of tapping were significantly slower when blood sugar level was below the normal range of 80-110 mg.% by volume. Flicker-fusion threshold was not changed by low blood sugar but was lower after coma terminated.—R. W. Husband.

**10429. Leclaire, S. A la recherche des principes d'une psychothérapie des psychoses.** [In search of principles for a psychotherapy of psychoses.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 376-411.—The goal of this synthesis is to formulate some principles which may

serve as a rational foundation for a psychotherapy of psychotic difficulties which have a long evolution. Included are sections concerning the experience of reality, language usage, modes of communication with the psychotic self, and dynamic problems. The author cites several ground-rules, which involve sensitivity to psychotic language cues in attempting to respond to the subject. 18-item bibliography.—L. A. Oslund.

10430. Lehmann, André. *Un cas de psychothérapie d'enfant.* [A case of child psychotherapy.] *Suppl. Vie Spir.*, 1958, 11, 31-42.—The case is reported of a boy, age 13, whose condition was marked by withdrawal symptoms, poor scholastic performance despite superior intelligence, and extreme hostility. Diagnosis related these disturbances to parental rejection and affective starvation reinforced by unsettled domestic conditions. Personal contact and acceptance on the part of the therapist were functional in the therapeutic process. The role of unconscious factors in social and moral adjustment is pointed out.—W. W. Meissner.

10431. Lesse, Stanley. (Columbia U.) *Psychodynamic relationships between the degree of anxiety and other clinical symptoms.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 124-130.—Materials gathered through several lines of research including psychoanalysis, pharmacotherapy, and psychosurgery were analyzed for degree of anxiety manifested by the patients concerned. The results are discussed and interpreted in terms of a neurological theory proposed for this purpose.—N. H. Pronko.

10432. Leveton, Alan F. (U. California Medical Center, San Francisco) *The evaluation and testing of psychopharmacological drugs.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 232-238.—Some of the nonpharmacological determinants of drug action are reviewed as they pertain to attempts at evaluating and testing psychopharmacological drugs. 79-item bibliography.—N. H. Pronko.

10433. Levi, Primo Giorgio. *Etude Rorschach de l'action psychostimulante de l'éther méthylique de l'acide phénylpipéridil-(2)-acétique (Ritaline).* [Rorschach study of the psychostimulating action of Ritalin.] *Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 35, 52-65.—30 patients hospitalized with different psychiatric syndromes were administered with some variations the Behn-Rorschach before and the Rorschach while receiving 20-30 mg. of Ritalin for a period ranging from 2 to 20 days. A control group of 10 patients received a placebo. The action of Ritalin was found to improve the affective tone, to accelerate the ideational and associative processes, to increase extraversive tendencies and the capacity for emotional contact with the environment, to decrease hypochondriacal preoccupations, and to strengthen and reveal psychopathological, chiefly dissociative, symptoms. 17 references.—J. W. House.

10434. Lingjaerde, Per; Malm, Ole J., & Skaug, Odvar E. (Lier Mental Hosp., Norway) *Some biochemical aspects of the effect of chlorpromazine in the rat.* *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 124-127.—The influence of chlorpromazine (CPZ) upon the intake of  $P^{32}$  has been studied in normal, adrenalectomized, hypophysectomized rats and animals under acute stress. Animals treated with CPZ show a significant increase of intake of  $P^{32}$  in hypothalamus, cerebral

cortex, cerebellum, adrenal cortex and medulla, anterior and posterior hypophysis, liver, diaphragm and pancreas, compared with untreated rats, CPZ treated adrenalectomized animals have an increased intake of  $P^{32}$  in hypothalamus, liver, diaphragm, pancreas compared with untreated adrenalectomized rats. The other organs are unchanged. CPZ-hypophysectomized animals have an increased intake of  $P^{32}$  in pineal gland and cerebral cortex, a decrease of the blood; the rest is unchanged compared with untreated hypophysectomized rats. In acute stress induced by burning, CPZ-animals have an increased intake of  $P^{32}$  in cerebral cortex, hypothalamus, cerebellum, pineal gland, anterior and posterior hypophysis, adrenal cortex and white matter, blood, liver, thyroid, compared with untreated animals under stress; the other organs are unchanged. 56% of the adrenalectomized CPZ-animals died while in the normal and hypophysectomized CPZ-animals there was no fatality. 23 references.—M. L. Simmel.

10435. Lippitt, Rosemary. (Ann Arbor, Mich.) *The auxiliary chair technique.* *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 8-23.—"The auxiliary chair technique has two aspects: 1) the substitution of chairs for the subject or auxiliary egos, or for both . . . ; 2) the transfer of a behavior from the subject to the chair for objective and clarification." The author is the originator of the technique which she developed for situations where live auxiliary egos would have drawbacks and as a way of testing empathic responses to a neutral stimulus. 11 possible applications are detailed, they include educational and psychotherapeutic uses.—J. Schopler.

10436. Madgwick, J. R. A., McNeill, Desmond L. M., Driver, Marie, & Preston, George C. (Long Grove Hosp., Epsom, Surrey, England) *Stelazine (trifluoperazine): A preliminary report on a clinical trial.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1195-1198.—Marked or moderate improvement was noted in 60% of patients but side effects were notable in 46%.—W. L. Wilkins.

10437. Male, P., & Green, A. (6, rue de Bellechasse, Paris, France) *Les préschizophrénies de l'adolescence.* [Adolescent preschizophrenia.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 1, 323-375.—A historical résumé of traditional approaches of German, French, and Anglo-Saxon origin leads to a discussion of contemporary phenomenological and psychoanalytic doctrines. Developmental sections include the first year, pre-puberty, puberty, and adolescence. Psychotherapy is preferred but insulin has been necessary in some cases. Drug therapy has not been used but future possibilities seem promising.—L. A. Oslund.

10438. Mann, John H., & Mann, Carola Honroth. (New York U.) *The effect of role playing experience on self-ratings of interpersonal adjustment.* *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 27-32.—Groups of 8 members each were randomly composed. 6 groups engaged in role playing activity while the 3 control groups met for leaderless discussions. Comparisons of changes in adjustment measured by differences in pre- to post-self-ratings on 7 dimensions of adjustment were significant for 1 dimension. When all change scores were combined the mean of the experimental group was significantly different from that of the controls.—J. Schopler.

10439. Marsman, W. **Anthropologische psychiatrie en psychotherapie.** [Anthropological psychiatry and psychotherapy.] *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1958, 13, 345-358.—A discussion of the differences between psychoanalytical and anthropological approaches, especially in connection with philosophy and art. It is suggested that anthropology, though no special therapeutic technique, is of importance for psychotherapy by a relativation of theory and a deepening of insight into interpersonal relationships.—R. H. Houwink.

10440. Massion-Verniory, L., Dumont, E., Cassiers, L., & Delaunois, B. **L'usage du trilene associé à la sismothérapie.** [The use of trilene with shock therapy.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 521-531.—"The authors report on Trilene anesthesia previous to electroshock and cardiozol shock which are performed under succinylcholine block. Unlike other gaseous anesthetics, Trilene needs a very simple apparatus and is absolutely harmless. It is superior to pentothal because the absence of general and hepatic toxicity, the lesser the cardiac risks and the slighter the anticonvulsive action. On the other hand it is less convenient because the patient's cooperation is needed and because the post-critical confusion is not to be obliterated. In association with cardiozol, Trilene makes possible the use of succinylcholine, which removes the risks of fractures and prevents overcharge of the vascular system."—V. Sanua.

10441. Michael, Kenneth D., & Wunderman, Daniel C. (VA Hosp., St. Louis, Mo.) **Prevention of anoxia during succinylcholine-electroshock therapy by the use of a new treatment technique.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 535-539.—A method is described for administering EST with succinylcholine and a portable chest respirator. The advantages and contra-indicators of this method are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10442. Milch, Lawrence J., Frankl, Harold D., & Renzi, A. A. **The effectiveness of drugs against motion sickness: Perphenazine and systral.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 59-20. 3 p.—The observation that a drug will inhibit apomorphine-induced emesis in dogs frequently leads to the suggestion that such a compound may be useful in the prophylaxis of motion sickness. Accordingly, trilafon® (perphenazine) and systral® were tested for anti-motion-sickness activity in humans aboard aircraft. Neither furnished any protection. Further, dogs were swing-tested after the administration of chlorpromazine and perphenazine. Perphenazine failed to protect, and chlorpromazine furnished only 25% protection. These data emphasize the unreliability of extending the results of apomorphine inhibition to the relationship of the chemoceptive trigger zone to motion sickness.—L. Diller.

10443. Mitscherlich, Alexander. **Rationale Therapie und Psychotherapie.** [Rational therapy and psychotherapy.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 721-731.—The formulation of a rational psychotherapy must somehow come to terms with the highly individualized structures of the large numbers of chronic psychological and psychosomatic disorders. Present approaches to rational therapy, however, make use of theoretical models which turn out to be inadequate for the understanding of some cases. Yet, rather than resigning ourselves to this situation by talk of "irra-

tional" and "artistic" aspects of psychotherapy, it is important to continue to work to establish rational method in this sphere. And to do this will require the coming into awareness of many present "natural scientific," professional, and institutional resistances to changes of perspective.—E. W. Eng.

10444. Nagelberg, Leo, & Spotnitz, Hyman. **Strengthening the ego through the release of frustration-aggression.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 794-801.—Psychological reflection may be employed to facilitate the resolution of infantile defense patterns in those patients where the preferred psychotherapeutic method of consistent interpretation and working through does not succeed. 2 forms of psychological reflection are often used: echoing the ego, or repeating the patient's expressions of low regard for himself; and devaluing the object, or the therapist's disparaging himself in order to move down to the patient's ego level. The feeling of hate and aggression with which the patient characteristically responds to these forms of reflection often leads to the hoped-for recall and the release in the form of emotionally crystallized and verbally discharged energy.—R. E. Perl.

10445. Nakagawa, Hidezo; Kirikae, Tatsuya; Ogura, Takao; Nagano, Toshimitsu, & Ogata, Motoi. **Studies on the changes in the cortical and subcortical electrograms following prefrontallobotomy.** *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 45-46.—Abstract.

10446. Papanek, Helene. **Ethical values in psychotherapy.** *J. indiv. Psychol.*, 1958, 14, 160-166.—In psychotherapy the problem is to guide the patient toward health by aiding his development of social feeling and the ethical values based upon it. "Important for the psychotherapeutic process are: the therapist's conviction that social interest is both worthwhile and natural, open discussion of ethical problems, explanation of the therapist's viewpoints, and his tolerance and acceptance of the patient's different set of values as long as these remain within the general rules of society."—A. R. Howard.

10447. Parrish, Marguerite M. (Pontiac State Hosp.) **The development of a psychodrama program in a state hospital setting.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 63-68.—A detailed description of how a psychodrama program was successfully initiated in a state hospital. It is recognized that many difficulties may arise "but the results are such as to warrant coping with them."—J. Schopler.

10448. Perrier, F. **Fondements théoriques d'une psychothérapie de la schizophrénie.** [Theoretical foundations of a psychotherapy of schizophrenia.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 421-444.—The importance of schizophrenic language has been recognized. In conversation some significant word or gesture may be the opening wedge of diagnosis. If the therapist can successfully respond symbolically to the patient's need he may witness the rebirth of reality. By means of deduction the therapist must discover some aspect that has not been symbolized. This aspect may be introduced into the patient's private world as a beginning contact with reality.—L. A. Ostlund.

10449. Pierce, Chester M. **Brief psychotherapy on guards at a naval brig.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 41-47.—3 case reports are presented whereby brief

psychotherapy (3 to 5 "chats") was found effective in reducing poorly controlled hostility toward prisoners. "As a result, the guard becomes more effective and the prisoner is rendered more likely to be rehabilitated to the service."—L. A. Pennington.

10450. Piette, Y. (Hopital Civil d'Ostende) *L'electroencephalogramme de la crise convulsive de l'électrochoc.* [The EEG of convulsions caused by electroshock.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, **58**, 219-230.—It was found that pentothal with succinylcholine and atropine reduces the frequency of the electric rhythm on the EEG and shortens the time of the bioelectric crises and convulsion during the electroshock. This does not seem to affect the therapeutic results of the treatment. Convulsions are not the essential factors.—V. Sanna.

10451. Pine, Irving; Gardner, Malcolm, & Tippett, Donn L. (Ohio State U. Coll. of Medicine) *Experiences with short-term group psychotherapy.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, **8**, 276-284.—Short-term group psychotherapy with psychiatric patients in a hospital setting aids in treatment by increasing motivation, reducing dependency ties, and aiding in adjustment to hospital living. The therapist in short-term group psychotherapy acts as a catalytic agent who stimulates and extends group discussions. "In thus promoting group interaction, the therapist is aware of the need for rechanneling transference relations but does this with little or no directing or interpreting."—D. D. Raylesberg.

10452. Piro, Louis J. (Lincolndale, N.Y.) *Group therapy with mothers.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, **8**, 301-312.—Experience with "mothers' groups" conducted at the Bronx Office of Catholic Charities Guidance Institute suggests that group therapy can conquer the unwilling clinic contact. The mothers constituting these groups were chosen from the more resistive parents who came for assistance, not for themselves, but because of the situation created by their children's behavior.—D. D. Raylesberg.

10453. Pletscher, A., Büssendorf, H., & Bächtold, H. P. (F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., Basel, Switzerland)  *Beeinflussung der Hirnfunktion durch Stoffwechselstörungen endogener Monoamine.* [The influence of disturbances of monoamine metabolism on brain function.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 137-144.—Up to the present time only 2 groups of drugs are known which influence the monoamine metabolism of the brain: (a) rauwolfia alkaloids (reserpine), (b) MAO inhibitors (iproniacid). The benzochinolizines must now be added, which decrease, similarly as reserpine, the serotonin and noradrenalin content of the brain (9 iproniacid increases). Their effect, however, is somewhat weaker and of shorter duration than that of reserpine otherwise pharmacologically and biochemically the same. The decrease of cerebral monoamines following benzochinolizine application is also inhibited by iproniacid. The latter supposedly has a therapeutic effect in certain forms of depressions. The findings with benzochinolizine derivatives are a further indication that disturbances of the monoamine metabolism in the brain may induce changes of cerebral function. English summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10454. Rosenman, Stanley. *Brief psychotherapy and criteria of success.* *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 273-287.—A critical analysis of brief psychotherapy

with emphasis on the need for better case descriptions. An illustrative case is given and discussed.—C. K. Bishop.

10455. Rosenthal, David, & Frank, Jerome D. (National Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) *The fate of psychiatric clinic outpatients assigned to psychotherapy.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, **127**, 330-343.—An evaluation is presented of the effectiveness of psychotherapy with psychiatric clinic outpatients as it relates to age, sex, race, income, education, source of referral, diagnosis and motivations and implications thereof are discussed. 24 references.—N. H. Pronko.

10456. Rosenthal, Vin, & Shimberg, Edmund. *A program of group therapy with incarcerated narcotic addicts.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, **49**, 140-144.—Problems, methods, experiences, and short-term results are described in relation to group therapy initiated at Cook County Jail in Chicago, 1953-1955.—L. A. Pennington.

10457. Ross, Mathew, & Mendelsohn, Fred. *Homosexuality in college: A preliminary report of data obtained from one hundred thirty-three students seen in a university student health center and a review of pertinent literature.* *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, **80**, 253-263.—It is reported that the sampling of 133 cases differed little from other university students in terms of general academic characteristics. From the therapeutic viewpoint it is noted that the "best results" were obtained in the young homosexual group. "To our surprise, the initial signs of strong motivation for change were not ordinarily present in the homosexuals benefitting from therapy. This observation seems worthy of further investigation."—L. A. Pennington.

10458. Rudin, Stanley A. *A perceptual change occurring during psychotherapy: Three clinical histories.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **45**, 253-258.—This paper reports 3 case histories of college students of disparate socioeconomic levels and geographic settings who exhibited a peculiar perceptual phenomenon during counseling. Each case was characterized by poor sexual adjustment and high levels of anxiety. The phenomenon was "the apparently illusory perception of greatly increased visual acuity and enhanced color and depth perception." It is described as vaguely pleasant and seems to follow moments of insight, understanding of the neurotic conflict, and alleviation of symptoms.—R. W. Husband.

10459. Sarason, Irwin G. (U. Washington) *Interrelationships among individual difference variables, behavior in psychotherapy, and verbal conditioning.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 339-344.—3 variables studied were S's score on personality inventory scales, therapists' rating of S's behavior in the psychotherapy situation, and Ss performance in a verbal conditioning situation. The Ss were 60 neurotic and psychotic patients, 58 of whom were men; the Autobiographical Survey was the Personality inventory. With regard to the Autobiographical Survey, high scores on the Test Anxiety and Lack of Protection scales were associated with higher levels of verbal conditioning; high Defensiveness scores with poor verbal conditioning. Patients rated by their psychotherapists as being very compliant were found to perform in the verbal conditioning at a higher level than patients rated as being relatively noncompliant.—H. D. Arbitman.

10460. Schmideberg, Melitta. **Values and goals in psychotherapy.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, 32, 233-265.—"The present anarchy in psychotherapy is partly due to the lack of adequate etiology and to many pre-conceived and probably unsubstantiated views concerning therapy, but also, very essentially to a confusion of values and aims of therapy." We have never really emerged from the dark ages of psychiatry. We must re-evaluate, re-define, re-check observations, definitions, and conclusions, reformulate problems, gather new observations, experiment with new methods, build new theories in new terms. The treatment should consist of processes evoked in the patient by the therapist, and the therapist must check, control, and modify them according to clinical exigencies. 16 references.—D. Prager.

10461. Schneider, Jean, & Fain, Michel. **Une observation de gastro-entérologie.** [A gastro-enterological observation.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 375-387.—The psycho-gastric difficulties of an adult male are seen from both somatic and psychologic viewpoints. Analysis served to restore the patient to his premorbid state. If psychotherapy takes account of the premorbid character structure without shocking it, current inhibitions can be eliminated.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10462. Schon, Martha. (Memorial Hosp., NYC) **The effects of hypophysectomy on intellectual functioning.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 743-748.—20 white female patients of age 40-66 were tested before and after operation with Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale; no significant changes were found, and no brain damage should be expected from this operation.—W. L. Wilkins.

10463. Seidenberg, Robert. (Upstate Coll. of Medicine, Syracuse U.) **Changes in the symbolic process during a psychoanalytic treatment.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 131-141.—"A systematic study of the symbolic process during a psychoanalytic treatment is presented. Levels of symbolization from mature to primitive are postulated, as shown in shifts from human to animal to inanimate forms in the manifest content of dreams under pressure of regressive forces. The subject of the present analysis appeared to displace affects to animals both in real life and in dreams because of terrifying object relations." 20 references.—N. H. Pronko.

10464. Sekiguchi, Shigeishi. [Effects of adrenalectomy and electro-convulsive shock on preference for salt solutions in rats.] *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 29, 8-16.—Self-selection by groups of 10 male rats, when intake was expressed in terms of body weight, demonstrated typical thresholds of preference and aversion for NaCl and KCl solutions. Adrenalectomy produced a lowered, and electroshock an increased, threshold for NaCl, suggesting the possibility that ECT produces a functional hypertrophy of the adrenal cortex. In all stress animals there was an initial decrement in body weight followed by gradual recovery. English summary.—J. Lyons.

10465. Shaskan, Donald A., & Blank, Leonard. (U. California Medical School, San Francisco) **New directions in group psychotherapy.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1958, 4, 134-139.—Group psychotherapists are now at a crossroads where they might have to decide whether to take a road devoid of theory as a basis for practice or a road which bases practice on

the sound theoretical concepts formulated by Melanie Klein, Bion, et al. The authors predict that the latter road will and must be taken.—R. M. Frumkin.

10466. Shellow, Robert S., Ward, Jack L., & Rubenfeld, Seymour. **Group therapy and the institutionalized delinquent.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 265-275.—"Our experiences with group therapy have led us to believe . . . that group treatment has an as yet untapped therapeutic potential, and may, in the long run, be found more appropriate than an individual relationship with adolescent delinquents. The group is a gang. It is the haven, the natural habitat of delinquents. . . . The boys or girls do not become paralyzed in the group as they do in individual therapy because they can attack other group members and cope with the results."—D. D. Raylesberg.

10467. Sherwin, Albert C. (Cornell U. Medical Coll.) **A consideration of the therapeutic use of music in psychiatric illness.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 84-90.—A review is presented of the theoretical concepts concerning the therapeutic use of music in psychopathology and the various ways in which it has been so used. It is suggested that while music has a certain value in the treatment of psychological disorders, the theoretical basis for its use still remains obscure. 21 references.—N. H. Pronko.

10468. Sigwald, J., & Leroy, C. **Essais thérapeutiques et hygiène mentale.** [Therapeutic experiments and mental hygiene.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 21-25.—The flood of experimentation with new drugs in human therapy creates a moral problem with different aspects for the experimenter and for the patient. From the side of the patient there are several reactions: (a) a minority are opposed, objecting to being treated as guinea pigs; (b) the majority are passive and cooperative; (c) a number participate actively and interestingly, trying to persuade others to participate also; (d) a small number are attracted by the mystery and the lure of being treated by a new drug. Factors which increase patient cooperation are an atmosphere of confidence, interest in results, adequate information on the nature of the experiment.—W. W. Meissner.

10469. Sinha, S. N., Franks, Cyril M., & Broadhurst, P. L. **The effect of a stimulant and a depressant drug on a measure of reactive inhibition.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 349-354.—"In a test of Eysenck's drug postulate using alternation behavior in the rat as a measure of reactive inhibition ( $I_R$ ), it was predicted that a stimulant drug, pipradrol, would decrease alternation and a depressant, amobarbital, would increase it. . . . The results show that the predictions relating to drug action are confirmed at a satisfactory level of significance."—J. Arbit.

10470. Solomon, Joseph C. **Ego mastery and the therapeutic process.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 650-659.—The task of ego integration in therapeutic work is manifest when the patient comes to appreciate the misperceptions of his current reality, when perceptual thinking is replaced by conceptual thinking, and when a true appreciation of the sense of time is gained. The role of the therapist in utilizing devices for ego mastery is discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

10471. Sourkes, T. L., Sloane, R. Bruce, & Drujan, Boris D. (McGill U.) **Relation between the rate of excretion of pyrocatecholamines in the**

**urine and the outcome of electroshock therapy.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 299-303.—"The effect of electroshock therapy (EST) is related to changes in the functional activity of the sympatho-adrenal system. Consequently studies of the effect of EST upon the excretion in the urine of Pyrocatechol amines (PCA = Adrenaline, Nor-adrenaline, hydroxytyramine and eventually others) is studied. Patients differ very markedly in the excretion rate, and EST has a rather inconstant effect. Patients who improve after EST excrete in the morning urine significantly less PCA than those who are not improved (36 patients; endogenous depressions, psycho-neuroses, schizophrenia). On this basis, in about 75% of these cases a correct prognosis can be made. There is a large variation in the whole group; all 5 paranoid excrete low amounts of PCA."—M. L. Simmel.

**10472. Tausch, Reinhard.** (Weilburg/Lahn, Pädagogisches Inst.) **Die Art des Beziehungsverhältnisses zwischen Therapeut und Klient und die sprachlichen Äusserungen des Therapeuten in nicht-directiver Psychotherapie.** [The kind of relationship between therapist and client and the verbal expressions of the therapist in nondirective psychotherapy.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 165-216.—The role of the therapist in nondirective therapy consists in establishing an interpersonal relationship with the client which enables the client to overcome his difficulties without prompting or urging by the therapist. Verbal expressions of the therapist especially must be formulated very carefully in order to maintain a suitable interview climate in which the client feels free to make his own decisions. It is emphasized that Roger's therapy is more in accord with scientific method than any other directive psychotherapy."—W. J. Koppitz.

**10473. Thompson, Clara. Various methods of psychotherapy and their functions.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 660-670.—The historical development of psychotherapy from supportive through analytic to existentialistic is discussed. There is a place and a time for all of the types of psychotherapy discussed, either singly or effectively blended together. The distinction between psychoanalytic psychotherapy and psychoanalysis has not yet been clearly defined and, it is felt, probably should not be.—L. N. Solomon.

**10474. Ushida, A., & Kawashima, K. Follow-up observations of the hemispherectomy with special consideration of the ipsilateral representation in somato-sensory areas.** *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 48-49.—Abstract.

**10475. Voelkel, A.** (Nerven-Klinik Waldhaus, Berlin-Nikolassee, Germany) **Klinische Wirkung von Pharmaka mit Einfluss auf den Monoaminstoffwechsel des Gehirns.** [Clinical effects of drugs influencing the monoamino metabolism of the brain.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 144-149.—Daily administration of 90-120 mgm. benzochinolizine (tetrabenazine) to patients in acute or subacute psychotic states with delusions produces the following results: the patients become quieter, less anxious, impulsive and ambivalent; paranoid delusions lose their intensity; body weight increases slightly while extracellular fluid volume decreases; sleep is undisturbed; no complications result from combined tetrabenazine and electroshock treatment. "In depressive states of inhibition, iproniacid is indicated, 150-300 mgm. daily. Com-

bination therapy may have a favorable influence on psychomotor restlessness and excitation. In general, activation of the monoamino metabolism is associated with an influence upon delusions and psychomotor excitation. Their inhibition is associated with a favorable influence on depressive inhibition states."—M. L. Simmel.

**10476. Wall, Bartholomew D.** (Wayne County Board of Education, Detroit, Mich.) **Rapport: An outmoded concept.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 340-342.—In the opinion of the writer the concept of rapport is outmoded and inappropriate and should give way to "such total contact phenomenon as the mechanism of transference."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

**10477. Weisskopf-Joelson, Edith. Logotherapy and existential analysis.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 193-204.—The meaning of life, the crux of logotherapy, comprises 3 types of values: creative, experiential and attitudinal. Logotherapy, or existential analysis, is indicated in neuroses due to repression of awareness of life's meaning, but may be used as a nonspecific therapy for disturbances due to other factors since a meaningful life is likely to keep neurotic tendencies in check.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

**10478. Winder, Alvin E., & Hersko, Marvin.** (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Miami, Fla.) **A thematic analysis of an outpatient psychotherapy group.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 293-300.—A group of 8 psychoneurotic veterans of World War II were seen semiweekly for 1-hour sessions. Research data gathered for a period of 1 year indicate it is possible to identify a limited number of themes from the content of the group therapy sessions. These themes occur in a regular and orderly manner as can be demonstrated for 6 of the 9 themes identified.—D. D. Raylesberg.

(See also Abstracts 9400, 9882, 10302, 10359, 10501, 10503, 10542, 10552, 10555, 10569, 10578, 10591, 10602, 10610, 10640, 10688, 10690, 10692, 10699, 10702, 10705, 10710, 10722, 10741, 10746, 10750, 10752, 10773, 10776, 10777, 10794, 10805, 10812, 10813, 10823, 10836, 10850)

#### CHILD GUIDANCE

**10479. Beck, Bertram M. The adolescent's challenge to casework.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 89-95.—Adolescent adjustment is all the more difficult today because of the dynamic rootlessness of our society. Social casework can help overcome the problems of the adolescent who cannot adjust.—G. Elias.

**10480. Bender, Lauretta.** (New York U.) **Child development: Causal factors in mental illness and health.** *Neuropsychiatry*, 1958, 4, 173-188.—History of the children's psychiatric service at Bellevue Hospital illustrates trends in diagnostic and therapeutic efforts. With techniques available in 1934 it would not have been possible to study childhood schizophrenia. Treatment goals in childhood schizophrenia are reviewed.—W. L. Wilkins.

**10481. Berg, B. Robert. Psychology in children's camping: A dynamic approach.** New York: Vantage Press, 1958.

**10482. Berger, Irene, & Schmidt, R. M. Kinderpsychiatrische und psychologische Untersuchung-**

**ergebnisse bei Spontan- und Reaktivflüglern.** [Results of child psychiatric and psychological investigations of spontaneous and reactive runaways.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 206-210.—10 boys and 2 girls ranging in age between 8-5 and 14-6 years, who were "spontaneous" runaways, and 20 boys and 4 girls between 7-10 and 14-7 years, who were "reactive" runaways, were studied. The personality dynamics of the conflicts causing the running away varied between the 2 groups: spontaneous runaways had an inherent urge for change of environment, for flight, and for motor activity; in reactive runaways the conflict inherent in the family situation, the child's rejection of the parents and his need to be considered an adult, as well as his rejection of the school situation, figured prominently in the personality picture.—E. Schwerin.

10483. **Brim, Orville G., Jr.** (Russell Sage Foundation, NYC) **The sources of parent behavior.** *Children*, 1958, 5, 217-222.—The author discusses the effectiveness of parent education: unconscious factors, cultural values, interpersonal and social controls, group structural determinants, intrafamily participation, ecological and physical factors, and conclusions.—S. M. Amatora.

10484. **Bush, Louis G.** **Medicine at an American Indian reservation.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, 53, 622-630.—A description of child care and material and child health practices of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho.—M. C. Templin.

10485. **Chao, José.** **Algunos aspectos de la actuación de las interpretaciones en el desarrollo del "insight" y en la resstructuración mental del niño.** [Some aspects of the part played by interpretations in the development of "insight" and in the child's mental restructuring.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 10-15.—M. Knobel.

10486. **Dracoulides, N. N.** **The obligatory psychopedagogical pre-school education as a security of child mental health and as a basis for a better humanity.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1958, 6, 277-279.—Biopsychological solicitude of tremendous importance for postwar child evolution is at its best at preschool age. The defects of aberrant personalities are established before ages 5-7. Therefore preschool education is far more valuable than later school education which is becoming utopian.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10487. **Erickson, Florence H.** (U. Pittsburgh) **Play interviews for four-year-old hospitalized children.** *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Devlpm.*, 1958, 23(3), 77 p.—To gain information about children's reactions to those hospital procedures in which entry is made into the body through the mouth, the rectum, or the skin, play-interviews were conducted involving clinical equipment used in carrying out these intrusive procedures, doctor, nurse, and family dolls. Thirty 4-year-old children, 15 boys and 15 girls, make up 3 groups: one control group without hospital experience, and 2 hospitalized groups, one interviewed during and after and the other only after 2-20 days of hospitalization. Data on general and individual patterns of play, the interpretation of the intrusion procedures, and the attitude toward doll figures are provided. 44 references.—M. C. Templin.

10488. **Gordon, Richard E., & Gordon, Katherine K.** (Columbia U.) **Emotional disorders of children in a rapidly growing suburb.** *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1958, 4, 85-97.—The main hypothesis in this study is that the general incidence of emotional disorder in children parallels population change (mobility rate) and that rapid population change leads to poor social cohesion affecting the emotional adjustment of children. Differential rates were shown for different racial, ethnic, and religious groups. 2 therapeutic case histories were presented. 24 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

10489. **Herzog, Elizabeth.** (Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C.) **How much are they helped?** *Children*, 1958, 5, 203-209.—Efforts to bring psychosocial change in individuals are directed toward helping them deal with difficulties in social and psychological functioning. The author analyzes: ultimate evaluation, pre-evaluative research, short-term evaluation, a number of points to be omitted in undertaking evaluative research, a number of points to be followed in evaluative research, and some claims and expectations.—S. M. Amatora.

10490. **Holzkamp, K.** **Erziehungsberatung als sozialpsychischer Prozess.** [Child guidance as a social-psychological process.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 193-197.—The assumption that the interviewer's attitude toward the patient during the counseling process is one of objectivity without evidence of feelings of counter-transference is an erroneous one. The dynamic interplay of feelings between interviewer and patient, which are evident in all interpersonal relationships outside of the office, apply also to counseling. The need for awareness of counter-transference feelings is stressed.—E. Schwerin.

10491. **Jacobs, Tina Claire.** **Casework with the very young child in a hospital.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 76-82.—Gives some examples of social casework with preschool children in a hospital setting. The author concludes that the principles and methods are similar to those used with adult clients.—G. Elias.

10492. **Kahn, Samuel.** (George Washington U.) **A manual of child guidance for parents, grandparents, and teachers. Vol. I.** Ossining, N.Y.: Dynamic Psychological Society Press, 1957. 107 p.—This paper-bound pamphlet is the first of 5 to appear. Its 5 chapters, particularly directed to parents, contain a brief discussion followed by many questions and answers. These 5 sections include guidance and education, religious training in childhood, habits, children and inferiorities, and children and jealousy.—S. M. Amatora.

10493. **Kahn, Samuel.** (George Washington U.) **A manual of child guidance for parents, grandparents, and teachers. Vol. III.** Ossining, N.Y.: Dynamic Psychological Society Press, 1957. Pp. 213-315.—This is the third of a series of 5 pamphlets (see 33: 8010). Its 5 chapters, Chapters 12-16, inclusive, are largely made up of questions and answers relative to these topics: family relations and obedience; play, playmates, toys, animals, and pets in childhood; money and childhood; sex in childhood and adolescence; children and conflicts.—S. M. Amatora.

10494. **Kanner, Leo.** **In defense of mothers.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958.

10495. Liebman, Samuel. (Ed.) **Emotional problems of childhood.** Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott, 1958. viii, 176 p. \$5.00.—"This is the fourth in a series of volumes directed to the medical practitioner relating to the handling of emotional problems (of childhood) encountered in his everyday practice."—C. R. Wurtz.

10496. Merguet, Luise. **Der Goodenough-Test in der Erziehungsberatung.** [The Goodenough test in child guidance.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 161-166.—Although the value of the Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test as a measure of intelligence has frequently been questioned, it has proved to be useful in the study of 1042 children, between 3 and 13-11 years, seen at the Bielefeld (Germany) child guidance clinic. Of these, 155 children were selected at random and their drawings were compared with other intelligence tests. It was found that the Goodenough was particularly useful in testing of children with normal and subnormal intelligence, while the drawing technique becomes more meaningful as a projective device in testing of children of higher intelligence.—E. Schwerin.

10497. O'Neal, Patricia, & Robins, Lee N. (Washington U. School Medicine) **Childhood patterns predictive of adult schizophrenia: A 30-year follow-up study.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 385-391.—A comparison of childhood histories and adult adjustment in a group of 284 children seen in a child guidance clinic showed that 30 years later, in adult life, 10% were diagnosed as schizophrenic and 20% as having no disease. Other comparisons are made.—N. H. Pronko.

10498. Robins, Lee N., & O'Neal, Patricia. (Washington U.) **The marital history of former problem children.** *Soc. Prob.*, 1958, 5, 347-358.—In a 30-year follow up study, the marital histories of 167 former children's psychiatric clinic patients are compared with 46 matched control Ss. The author's conclude that "Failure to conform to the social mores in childhood is associated with a failure to conform to the marriage mores in adulthood." That is, these former delinquent children had a higher divorce rate and begat fewer (legitimate) children than the control group.—R. M. Frumkin.

10499. Ross, Alan O. (Clifford W. Beers Guidance Clinic, New Haven, Conn.) **The function of psychological testing in the child guidance clinic.** *Mental. Hyg.*, NY, 1958, 42, 567-569.—The intelligent use of the services of the psychologist to furnish answers to questions not readily available to the psychiatrist is discussed. Such usage precludes mere "routine" testing and establishes a professional service that is of benefit to both the patient and the treatment staff.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10500. Sidlauskas, Agatha. **Les enfants-problèmes.** [Problem children.] *Rev. U. Ottawa*, 1958, 28, 191-198.—The problem of the rights of children is unsolved in our day, as also the education of children is still often patterned after the adult norm. Only recently have we rediscovered the child. The teacher must ask why the problem child is as he is, for the child can be corrected only when the causes for his deviant behavior are recognized and corrected. This imposes additional burdens on the teacher which can only be met if the teacher sees his work as a "voca-

tion" and not merely as a "profession."—W. W. Meissner.

10501. Silverman, Herbert. **Some approaches to and problems in the treatment of child disturbances.** *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1958, 12, 709-722.—A complicated referral problem is presented as representative of those involving child disturbances and a number of possible therapeutic approaches are discussed. Problems in the selection of appropriate methods are detailed.—L. N. Solomon.

10502. Töller, K. A. **Die heilpädagogische Auf-fassung Hans Zulligers.** [Hans Zulliger's views on child guidance.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 211-220.—The first of 2 articles presents a detailed discussion of Hans Zulliger's theoretical views on child development and child guidance based on Freud's and Anna Freud's tenets.—E. Schwerin.

10503. Töller, K. A. **Die heilpädagogische Auf-fassung Hans Zulligers.** [Hans Zulliger's views on child guidance.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 254-263.—The detailed discussion on Zulliger's method of psychotherapy, including play therapy with children, is continued and concluded (see 33: 10502). 244 references.—E. Schwerin.

10504. West, Barbara, & Rafferty, Frank T. **Initiating therapy with adolescents.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 627-639.—Experience with young adolescents referred to the Utah Child Guidance Center has led to the belief that stereotyping of adolescents is detrimental to community understanding and to psychiatric treatment. Discrepancies between the adolescent patient's and the therapist's approach to treatment led to the suggestion that relationship at the initial period be on the real rather than symbolic level and that flexibility is vital.—R. E. Perl.

10505. Winograd, Marilyn. **Behavior research in collective settlements in Israel: III. The development of the young child in a collective settlement.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 557-562.—Observations on 5 young children raised in a kibbutz posed many questions about resolution of conflicts, development of the superego, the dynamics of the quadrangle of child, mother, father and metaplete, the changing conceptual role of the female. The full psychological and social consequences of child rearing in this unique society are yet to be understood.—R. E. Perl.

10506. Zietz, Dorothy. (Sacramento State Coll.) **Child welfare: Principles and methods.** New York: Wiley, 1959. xii, 384 p. \$5.50.—"Although the material is presented from the social welfare, social action, and planning point of view, it indicates clearly the interrelationship of social work, medicine, nursing, education, psychiatry, psychology and law." Parts I, II, and III of the book describe the development of child welfare in England and the United States; Part IV deals with children in need of special protection because of physical, intellectual, emotional, or social handicaps, and discusses the education and treatment of the neurotic child as well as the special problems encountered with psychotic, migrant, neglected, and delinquent children. Part V gives a survey of the services available for all children with special needs.—M. Haas.

(See also Abstracts 10259, 10332, 10552, 11037)

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

10507. Bhide, M. Y. **Vocational guidance in the United Kingdom.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958, 4, 134-139.—Brief historical sketch of the vocational guidance movement for youth in the United Kingdom. The role of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology is praised and considerable space is given to summarizing the Ince Committee 1945 report which resulted in the establishment of the Youth Employment Service. For adults, however, there is still little specialized vocational guidance except as part of the usual placement interview.—W. L. Barnette, Jr.

10508. Little, Margaret. **Über wahnhafte Übertragung (Übertragungspsychose).** [On delusional transference or transference psychosis.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 258-269.—There is a kind of patient who develops a delusional transference that is inaccessible to the usual analytic interpretations. To enable such a person to discover his ego within such a "transference psychosis" it is necessary for the analyst to supplement customary procedure with a more direct emotional encounter, enabling the patient to experience a greater measure of ego recognition of differences.—E. W. Eng.

10509. Mitchell, Sheila. **Factors affecting choice of job among school leavers.** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1958, 40, 169-175.—Interviews with 355 children revealed sex differences in the choice of firm for which to work. Boys tended to stress long-term factors (good training facilities, promotional opportunities, and the opportunity to learn a craft); girls were more concerned with immediate benefits (remaining close to home, securing safe and steady employment, and receiving good starting pay). Parental and other influences are discussed.—A. R. Howard.

10510. Smith, D. D. **Abilities and interests: I. Factorial study.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 191-201.—The Differential Aptitude Tests, Chicago Tests of Primary Mental Abilities, and the Kuder Preference Record (Vocational and Personality) were given to 135 college freshmen to determine whether interest-ability configurations occur with more than chance frequency. Centroid factor analysis produced 8 factors. One was defined as an ability factor, 3 as preference factors, and 4 as composite factors. Abilities and interests appear to converge on relatively independent behavior dimensions. 33 references.—R. S. Davison.

10511. Viglietti, Mario, & Castelblanco, Garcia. **Il test proiettivo d'interessi professionali di F. Bemelmans.** [F. Bemelmans' vocational interests projective test.] *Boll. Psicol. Sociol. appl.*, 1958, No. 25-30, 73-110.—After a discussion of the relations between attitudes and interests in connection with the whole personality, the authors present a summary of the tests currently used in vocational counseling. The major part of the article is dedicated to the analysis of the vocational interests projective test by Francesco Bemelmans and to the presentation of its validation and adaptation to a sample of Italian adolescents. The Bemelmans' test has been revised, particularly with regard to the methods of scoring and interpretation.—L. Steinzer.

(See also Abstracts 10340, 10526, 11004, 11005, 11008)

## BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

10512. Alby, J. M. **Déséquilibre mental.** [Mental imbalance.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 143-157.—Mental imbalance is defined as a psychic state characterized by behavior difficulties and frequently antisocial conduct which makes it impossible for the patient to follow a plan of harmonious living. Cases are also marked by an absence of mental difficulties and intellectual deficit. History, clinical symptoms, nosology, diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis are discussed in detail.—W. W. Meissner.

10513. Berkowitz, Leonard. **The expression and reduction of hostility.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 257-283.—The formal presentation in 1939 of the principles of the frustration-aggression hypothesis has been the impetus for a large amount of research in this area. This paper is a review of those studies reported since 1939 which are in the general theoretical framework of the frustration-aggression notion. The factors related to: the occurrence of overt aggression, the nature and object of the aggressive act, and the reduction of the instigation to aggression are examined. The adequacy of this theoretical framework is also examined. 85 references.—W. J. Meyer.

10514. Block, Jeanne; Patterson, Virginia; Block, Jack, & Jackson, Don D. **A study of the parents of schizophrenic and neurotic children.** *Psychiatry*, 1958, 21, 387-397.—The Rorschach, MMPI, and selected pictures from the TAT were given to 20 pairs of parents of schizophrenic children and to parents of neurotic children. 3 clinical psychologists evaluated the test results with the Q-sort method of personality description based on various current hypotheses. The conceptions of schizophrenogenic parents held by 6 psychiatrists were subjected to the same Q-set. The sorters agreed with an average intercorrelation of .48 by Spearman-Brown formula, but the composite of 3 sortings had an average reliability of .73. With the sets considered as undifferentiated groups the parents of schizophrenic children could not be distinguished from those of neurotic children. Cluster analysis provided limited evidence that the diagnosis of some disturbed children is related to the parental personality. No psychogenic factors were isolated for the majority of cases.—C. T. Bever.

10515. Brengelmann, J. C. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) **The effects of exposure time in immediate recall on abnormal and questionnaire criteria of personality.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 665-680.—Schizophrenics differ from neurotics in immediate recall only when a long exposure time is utilized, and this may account for the fact that schizophrenics appear to be less efficient learners than neurotics. Different task levels as well as different exposure times are related to results with manifest anxiety and its relationships with efficiency. 23 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

10516. Davids, Anthony, & Parenti, Anita Negrin. **Time orientation and interpersonal relations of emotionally disturbed and normal children.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 299-305.—5 hypotheses about time-orientation and interpersonal relations were tested using 11-year-old boys in a residential psychiatric treatment center, summer camp, and public school. To investigate time-orientation a story-

completion method was used, and to measure interpersonal relations assessments of fluctuations in friendship patterns were made. The emotionally disturbed children showed more unstable friendship patterns, although their story completions were not more present-oriented. In the disturbed group, the more present-oriented a child was on the fantasy measure, the more stable were his friendships.—A. S. Tamkin.

10517. Davies, Evan. **Creativeness and agnosia.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 163-168.—Agnosia accompanies a variety of creative activities and sexual activity. The agnosic behavior seems to arise from archaic psychological conditions. It is further pointed out that agnosic behavior is unrealistic in the sense that it keeps the organism out of touch with the environment and must therefore be considered maladaptive in an evolutionary sense.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

10518. de Racker, G. T. **El cajón de juguetes del niño y el "cajón de fantasías" de adulto.** [The child's toy-box and the adult's "fantasy-box."] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 49-54.—The child expresses his fantasies through play; he picks up the toys that better fulfill this purpose. The adult reports to verbal expressions of fantasies. Both are using these fantasies to play with them "to the degree in which he has need of play in its deepest sense, that is to say, as a mode of action aimed at magically controlling and denying the (internal, transference) anxiety-provoking reality."—M. Knobel.

10519. Doniger, Joan M., & Klopfer, Walter G. **Attitudes in psychiatric activity therapy.** *Amer. J. occup. Ther.*, 1958, 12(5), 237-242, 268.—"This article describes a questionnaire concerning staff attitudes toward methods of dealing with problems arising in activity therapy in a psychiatric setting." This questionnaire administered to 46 Ss provided evidence that "the professionally trained therapist and those with more education demonstrated greater success on this task, demonstrating more sophistication, at least in theory." It is interesting to note that "experience alone appeared to add less to the therapists' understanding of the problems covered" which raises some serious questions regarding the actual equivalence of education and training.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10520. Geller, Joseph J. (William Alanson White Inst., NYC) **Supervision in a hospital psychotherapy program.** *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 313-322.—The use of a seminar setting and the utilization of the participants' reactions was shown to be a useful way to handle the supervision for work being done in group psychotherapy by the staff of a large mental hospital. The therapists receiving supervision were psychiatrists with varying degrees of experience in the use of group psychotherapy. Most had a limited amount of work in it. The therapy being used was mainly psychoanalytically oriented.—D. D. Raylesberg.

10521. Georgi, F., & Mall, G. (Basel, Switzerland) **Introduction.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 79-84.—Introductory remarks to a symposium entitled Pathophysiological Aspects of Psychoses; held at the 2nd International Congress of Psychiatry September 1-7, 1957 in Zurich, Switzerland. German summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10522. Harris, Lucy M. (Columbus State School) **Exploring the relationship between the teacher's**

**attitude and the overt behavior of the pupil: A study employing the anecdotal records in a system of reporting and treating overt behavior.** *Amer. J. ment. Defc.*, 1958, 63, 260-267.—In the beginning of this 4-year longitudinal investigation, "Maggie" displayed school behavior suggesting deep hatred for authority figures as shown by her threatening them, by hoping that disaster might overtake them, and by disobeying and tantalizing them in every possible way. She reacted adversely to frustrating situations, was irritable and aggressive, and sought attention in an unacceptable manner. During the 4-year period there were substantial decreases in all of the unacceptable areas of behavior. At the beginning of the study, she blamed authority figures for all her difficulties in life. At the end, looking back, she could see where she had made mistakes. At the beginning of the study she was getting attention by bizarre behavior which she was trying to replace with the satisfaction of adequacy in her work at the end of the period." Later she still showed "some difficulty in adjusting to frustrations although her behavior was considered much more acceptable with the frequencies of unacceptable patterns gradually becoming minimized."—V. M. Staudt.

10523. Hokanson, Jack E., & Gordon, Jesse E. **The expression and inhibition of hostility in imaginative and overt behavior.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 327-333.—"Half of a group of 40 white male college students, representing the extreme scores on the Segal Manifest Hostility Scale, were placed in a situation designed to arouse strong hostility, and half in a low arousal situation. Ss were then permitted to express hostility in fantasy (using TAT pictures selected for differences in cue properties relevant to hostility) and in overt behavior, in a situation in which Ss could actually hurt another person. . . . The results of this experiment were consistent with a goal gradient model in which high and low expressors were assumed to differ in strength of approach motivation (proximity to the goal)."—A. S. Tamkin.

10524. Liberman, David. **Los efectos del conflicto matrimonial en el desarrollo del niño inferidos de la situación analítica.** [The effects of matrimonial conflict upon the development of the child, as inferred from the analytic situation.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 91-97.—The patients' reactions to interpretations may give a clue toward a better knowledge of his attitudes toward the people he lives with. The communication system established within his family will be expressed in the analytic situation. Rigid, perfectionist, overprotecting mothers are considered.—M. Knobel.

10525. Magleby, F. LeGrande (U. Utah) **Should criminal and non-criminal patients in state hospitals be segregated?** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 349-353.—The segregation of criminal from non-criminal mental patients is a variable which is dependent upon the specific institution. As a result of his study, Magleby concludes that "The types of custody and treatment needed for all patients in state hospitals should be determined on the basis of individual needs by medical, psychiatric and social investigation. Legal classification, criminal or non-criminal, should not be the primary basis for the determination of custody and treatment."—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10526. Miner, John B., & Anderson, James K. (Personnel Research Division, Atlantic Refining Co.) **The postwar occupational adjustment of emotionally disturbed soldiers.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 317-322.—2 assumptions regarding personnel policy in this area were tested on data of premature separations during World War II and a matched control group. Greater unemployment existed for men with history of psychosis. A downward shift in occupational level was present for neurotic histories but was not found for employed "psychotics."—M. York.

10527. Myers, Jerome K., & Roberts, Bertram H. (Yale U.) **Family and class dynamics in mental illness.** New York: Wiley, 1959. xi, 296 p. \$6.95.—A companion volume to Hollingshead and Redlich's Social Class and Mental Illness (see 32: 3022), the relationships between mental health and social class, and social stratifications and psychiatric disorders were examined by studying 50 patients (half psychoneurotic and half schizophrenic) and their families. Two general hypotheses were tested: (a) social and psychodynamic factors in the development of psychiatric disorders are correlative to an individual's position in the class structure and (b) mobility in the class structure is associated with the development of psychiatric disorders.—E. L. Gaier.

10528. Sherwood, S. L. (MRC Laboratories, London N.W. 3, England) **Neurophysiological data related to behavioral disorders.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 315-317.—The author reports briefly on EEG studies in schizophrenic patients with or without catatonic stupor or excitement and in epileptic patients with behavior disorders. Frequency analysis of the alpha band and distribution in repeated tracings from patients treated by intraventricular injection of drugs or by frontal or temporal lobe surgery. On click stimulation differences between schizophrenic and epileptic patients were found. Stereotactically inserted electrodes revealed "a decreased mutual dependence of various areas" in schizophrenics. In epileptics "foci of maximal paroxysmal activity or hypersensitivity on application of drugs or electric stimulation was found in (a) parts of the rhinencephalon (b) in the large white fiber system. Patients with chiefly affective disturbances showed tendency to excessive synchronization."—M. L. Simmel.

10529. Verecken, P. J. (Psychologisch-Paedagogisch Institut, Amsterdam, Holland) **New symptoms of closing-in and their interpretation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 42-50.—A brief review of the literature on closing-in is presented after which 2 cases showing several new symptoms of the closing-in tendency are described and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also Abstracts 9424, 10083, 10265, 10412, 10421, 10520, 10917)

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

10530. Agee, J. Willard. **Lest the least be lost: Character education of the retarded.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 490-494.—"The religious leader of today shares with many others an ancient and modern concern that the individuality of the 'least of these' should not be lost. One way of avoiding this loss is probably through a program of character education which is Christian, mentally wholesome and

socially acceptable or approved. A character education program is to aid the mentally retarded . . . in the cultivation of an increasingly more mature experience of life. . . Through the use of 'drama-type education' and a research curriculum, it is expected that characterological data will be compiled which may subsequently be studied through such techniques as analysis of variance and correlation. A three unit research curriculum is therefore being developed which is aimed at giving pupils knowledge basic for Christian character; experience with the dynamics of character which together comprise what may be called the Christian attitude; and finally, to weave these into a pattern of behavior which is Christian character in the mentally retarded."—V. M. Staudt.

10531. Alper, A. E. (Florida Farm Colony, Gainesville) **A comparison of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children and the Arthur Adaptation of the Leiter International Performance Scale with mental defectives.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 312-316.—"The present study investigated the validity of the Arthur Adaptation for measuring intelligence among mental defectives. The correlations of the Arthur Adaptation with the WISC Full and Performance Scales as well as the close relationship between their means and standard deviations seems to indicate substantial validity in this regard. However, the Arthur Adaptation correlates to a much smaller degree with the WISC Verbal Scale. Further investigation of the relationship between the verbal and performance factors in intelligence among mental defectives is indicated." 18-item bibliography.—V. J. Staudt.

10532. Badt, Margit I. (Lincoln State School, Ill.) **Levels of abstraction in vocabulary definitions of mentally retarded school children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 241-246.—The results of the present study seem to indicate "that the length of time spent by the subjects in the institution strongly affects the level at which they define words and manipulate concepts. The longer the time of institutionalization, the lower is abstracting ability."—V. M. Staudt.

10533. Beley, A., & Bieder, J. **Mouvements choréo-athétosiques et troubles vaso-moteurs chez un imbecile.** [Choreco-athetoid movements and vaso-motor difficulties in an imbecile.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 210-216.—A case history is presented including sociological, neurological, and psychological data. Athetoid movement and imbecile intelligence are clearly indicated. But even in such a pure case it is almost never a question of simple retardation. Since Voisin the clinical examination has given way to psychometrics. But a statistical approach neglects clinical particularities to focus on the seemingly fundamental debility. Such nebulous "debilities" can be dismembered by a multiple analysis on the clinical level as in this present case.—W. W. Meissner.

10534. Collmann, R. D., & Newlyn, D. (Royal Eastern Counties Hosp., Colchester, England) **Changes in Terman-Merrill IQs of mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 307-311.—This study of changes in Terman-Merrill IQs yielded the following results: (1) The correlation between 182 tests and retests after one year was +0.933, which is equated to an accuracy measurement of 87%. (2) Retest of 145 mentally retarded children after one year made possible a direct test of the Rob-

erts-Mellone Correction Table to adjust IQs for their lack of independence of chronological age. For the group studied, the changes which the tables predicted were in close agreement with the changes observed up to about age 12 at the first test. (3) "The period of stability (IQs tend to fall from 6.0 to about 11.6 years) in the IQs of mentally retarded children as predicted is approximately 11.6 to 12.6 years and the results of this study confirm that prediction. (4) The tables forecast a rise in IQ after about 13.0 years and the results again confirm this although the mean observed rise is considerably smaller than that predicted. The curve of variance of IQ on C.A. (6.0 to 13.11 years) as predicted is thus confirmed by this study. (5) For the 74 homes personally investigated there appears to be no association between very adverse home conditions before transference to a residential special school and changes of IQ taken on enrollment and after one year at the school."—V. M. Staudt.

10535. Courville, Cyril B., & Edmondson, Hugh A. Mental deficiency from intrauterine exposure to radiation. *Bull. LA Neurol. Soc.*, 1958, 23, 11-20.—"Somewhat unusual is the case which forms the basis for this study in which x-ray was deliberately used to terminate a recognized pregnancy but without success. The fetus was carried through to the 8th month and delivered by cesarean section. The child survived for 13 years to succumb ultimately to multiple subcortical abscesses. . . . At autopsy, the brain proved to be small, and the convolutional pattern simple, although the individual gyri were about normal in size. Definite histological changes were noted in the form of a loss of many of the cortical nerve cells with degeneration of those that remained. The interstitial structures were essentially unchanged. . . . A detailed report of the alterations in the brain is presented herewith because of the rarity of a post-mortem verification of the nature of mental deficiency following intrauterine radiation of the fetal brain." Other clinical and experimental studies of radiogenic microcephalia are analytically reviewed. 20 references.—R. C. Grudel.

10536. Cutts, Richard A. (Division for Exceptional Children, Jacksonville, Ill.) The evaluation of conceptual ability as related to the academic achievement of the educable mentally handicapped. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 317-319.—The importance of evaluating conceptual ability of the educable mentally handicapped is discussed. The author states, "In thinking of the future of psychological service to the school, psychologists must think in terms of developing an instrument which is not designed to measure general intelligence, but to specifically measure levels of concept formation in many areas."—V. M. Staudt.

10537. Ellis, N. R., & Sloan, William. (State Colony and Training School, Pineville, La.) The relationship between intelligence and skin conductance. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 304-306.—"A significant correlation between skin conductance and IQ could not be demonstrated within a population of mental defectives. However, it was shown that defectives exhibit statistically higher skin conductance values than normal S's. It was suggested that theory to account for the findings at the present time would be highly speculative."—V. M. Staudt.

10538. Finley, Carmen J., & Thompson, Jack. An abbreviated Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children for use with educable mentally retarded. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 473-480.—"An abbreviated scale of the WISC, for use with educable mentally retarded children, was determined by selecting the combination of subtests which would best predict Full Scale IQ, and at the same time economize administration time. The five subtests selected were: Information, Picture Arrangement, Picture Completion, Coding, and Block Design. The multiple correlation coefficient was .896. The standard error of estimate in predicting Full Scale Scores was 4.307 scaled score units or 3.123 IQ points. A regression equation was presented for predicting Full Scale scores. In order to simplify the computations using the short form, a table of weighted subtest scores was prepared to accompany the abbreviated WISC protocol. This short form of the WISC was presented as a valid predictor of Full Scale Scores with educable mentally retarded children, the error of prediction being no greater than that of a test-retest situation." 16 references.—V. M. Staudt.

10539. Frankenstein, C. (Hebrew U., Jerusalem) Low level of intellectual functioning and dissocial behaviour in children. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 294-303.—An analysis is made of the relationship between low intellectual functioning and dissocial behavior in children. The author concludes as follows: "Any generalization of the causal connection between two phenomena (such as low level of intellectual functioning and dissocial behaviour) must therefore be made with caution." Such caution seems necessary because "the impact of the developmental phase in which a describable configuration of environmental factors operates, explains not only the emergence and the crystallization of a certain form of behaviour but also its varieties in the clinical sense of the term." 23 references.—V. M. Staudt.

10540. Garrison, Mortimer, Jr. (Children's Bureau) Research trends in mental deficiency. *Children*, 1959, 6, 10-12.—The author explains how an increased knowledge about the causes, a more refined diagnosis, and a more effective treatment may resolve from research trends in mental deficiency. There is a shift away from concentration on the use of psychological test score patterns and more emphasis on the psychogenic factors in inhibiting mental growth. The author quotes a number of research studies pertinent to the problem, shows the diversity of work now being done in this field, and indicates signs of a qualitative improvement both in the kinds of questions being asked and in the experimental designs being used.—S. M. Amatora.

10541. Gibson, David, & Gibbins, Robert J. (Ontario Hosp. School, Smith Falls) The relation of mongolian stigmata to intellectual status. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 345-348.—"A selected group of fourteen age stable stigmata are related, with respect to frequency of occurrence, to the intellectual status of thirty-two mongoloids. Linear regression analysis demonstrates a significant relation in the direction of the greatest number of stigmata occurring in those mongolians with highest test intelligence. The results are discussed with regard to their relevance for the differential onset of mongolism in embryo."—V. M. Staudt.

10542. **Gondor, Emery I., & Levbarg, Morrison.** (New York Medical Coll.) **Techniques and expressive therapy integrated into the treatment of mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 60-63.—The art and play room in the team approach as well as the use of art in diagnosis and expressive therapy are described. 19 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10543. **Griffith, Belver C., & Spitz, Herman H.** (Edward R. Johnstone Training and Research Center, Bordentown, N.J.) **Some relationships between abstraction and word meaning in retarded adolescents.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 247-251.—"A verbal abstraction test, consisting of 24 groups of three nouns each, was administered to a group of high grade mentally retarded adolescent boys. A vocabulary test, in which were imbedded 18 of the words from the verbal abstractions test, was also administered. Results indicate that high grade retardates are most likely to achieve a verbal abstraction when they define at least two of the three words in terms of a possible abstraction. Implications of these results for future research and for the training of retarded subjects were discussed."—*V. M. Staudt.*

10544. **Harrison, Sam.** (Columbia U.) **A review of research in speech and language development of the mentally retarded child.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 236-240.—"Research in speech and language development of the mentally retarded child has been accomplished primarily in terms of: (1) Incidence and classification of speech defects, particularly of defects of articulation. (2) Instruments designed for the evaluation of speech and language skills. (3) Description of therapeutic programs and results. (4) Functional language measurements such as extent of vocabulary, sentence length, and frequency of use of grammatical parts of speech. There has been little research with mentally retarded children on: (1) The effect of perceptual dysfunction on speech and language development. (2) Development of abstract and conceptual thinking. (3) Scales for diagnosis and for evaluation of growth in speech and language. (4) Analysis of speech and language performance as part of the differential diagnostic process. (5) Methods and techniques of value in the developmental language and therapeutic speech programs. (6) Language and speech development during the preschool period." 18 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10545. **Heber, Rick.** (A.A.M.D. Technical Planning Project, Columbus, Ohio) **Terminology and the classification of mental retardation.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 214-219.—The problems in evolving a satisfactory classification of mental retardation are discussed as well as those involved in developing a useful terminology.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10546. **Hiskey, Marshall S., & Sadnavitch, Joseph M.** **Minimizing exaggerated changes in Binet ratings of retarded children.** *Except. Child.*, 1958, 25, 16-20.—To evaluate the nature of changes in IQ's after a specific lapse of time, the authors compared the scores of 201 mentally retarded children on 2 administrations of the Stanford-Binet, Form L or M, with intervals of not less than a year between administrations. Statistically significant differences obtained between test-retest IQ's disappeared when IQ's were converted to standard scores. The authors conclude that the significant differences between test-retest IQ's of mentally retarded children appear to represent "spurious differences" stemming from wide variations in the means and standard deviations of Binet IQ's at different age levels. The importance of using transformed scores in test-retest comparisons and implications of these findings for educational placement programs are discussed.—*B. Camp.*

10547. **Holt, K. S.** **The home care of severely retarded children.** *Pediatrics*, 1958, 22, 746-755.—The main practical problems reported in 201 families with mentally retarded children in Sheffield, England were limitation of family activities (41%), constant supervision (31%), extra expense (29%), exhaustion of mother (19%), frequent attention at night (15%), nursing care (7%), and exhaustion of father (5%). The main emotional problems reputed were disappointment, guilt, shame, and a sense of inadequacy.—*M. C. Templin.*

10548. **House, Betty J., & Zeaman, David.** (U. Connecticut) **Visual discrimination learning in imbeciles.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 447-452.—"Thirty-seven institutionalized imbecile children with M.A.s between two and four years six months and C.A.s between six and twenty were given discrimination training with candy reinforcement. The stimulus objects differed in color and form. The stimuli and techniques used were similar to those used by Harlow with naive monkeys. Twenty-five trials a day were given until the subjects reached a criterion of 20 out of 25 correct on one day or failed after ten days. Only 17 of our subjects learned the discrimination within ten days. In contrast, all twelve monkeys in Harlow's comparable study learned within two days. No effect on performance was shown by previous training on position discrimination and there was no difference between results obtained by correlation and non-correction procedure. It was concluded that mentally defective children in the imbecile range with M.A.s between two and four and a half are inferior to naive monkeys in learning a color-form object discrimination problem. By implication they are also inferior to normal children with M.A.s from two to four since visual discrimination studies comparing primates with normal children of this age have shown the children to be equal to or better than monkeys. A direct test of this implication is needed."—*V. M. Staudt.*

10549. **Hunt, Betty, & Patterson, Ruth M.** (Columbus State School) **Performance of brain-injured and familial mentally deficient children on visual and auditory sequences.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 72-80.—This exploratory study aimed to examine the abilities of mentally defective children diagnosed as familial and brain-injured to arrange both auditory and visual materials into proper sequences. Familial children performed better on all three sections: visual, auditory, and visual and auditory combined.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10550. **Jolles, Isaac.** (Quincy Public Schools, Ill.) **A teaching sequence for the training of visual and motor perception.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 252-255.—"A teaching sequence for the training of visual and motor perception has been formulated. This includes a sequence of designs to be used with pegboards and parquetry blocks. Although it is impractical to publish the actual series of designs used in this study, the teacher can make her own series

with equal effectiveness by following the sequence principles reported in this paper. The curriculum and sequence for the training of visual and motor perception as presented here has been used effectively in the Quincy School system in the training of educable mentally handicapped children, children with brain damage, and regular class pupils whose perceptual development has been somewhat retarded."—V. M. Staudt.

10551. Jordan, Thomas E. (Washington U.) **Towards more effective use of the term mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 15-16.—Some current uses and abuses of the term mental deficiency are discussed.—V. M. Staudt.

10552. Jorswieck, E. **Analyse eines 12 jährigen, intelligenzgeschädigten Kindes.** [Analysis of a 12-year-old child with defective intelligence.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 251-254.—A 12-year-old, apparently retarded boy, who attended third grade special class, was analyzed according to the classical Freudian method. The sessions consisted of free association and play therapy. The boy's school achievement improved markedly so that he was able to return to a regular class program. It is suggested that analysis can be employed also to individuals with low intelligence, despite Freud's views to the contrary.—E. Schwerin.

10553. Lederman, Donald G. (State Coll. Washington) **Small group observation as a diagnostic technique.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 64-71.—"Four patients in an institution for the mentally retarded met together with an observer for a total of six sessions. They were chosen from those patients who had been referred to the Psychology Service for evaluation of their community placement potentialities. It was concluded that the technique of observing small group interaction shows great promise as a diagnostic and prognostic technique. In terms of time spent per evaluation, it is considerably more economical than the usual projective test battery plus individual interviews of the child and conferences with those staff members in closest contact with his progress in the institution."—V. M. Staudt.

10554. Loewy, Herta. **The retarded child: A guide for parents and teachers.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1958. \$4.75.

10555. Murphy, Mary Martha. (Mental Hygiene Clinic, Stockley, Delaware) **A large scale music therapy program for institutionalized low grade and middle grade defectives.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 268-273.—"The Woodbine Colony music therapy experiment has suggested that presentation of the 'live' music program as a large scale therapeutic technique, aimed at stimulating active spontaneous participation on the part of severely deficient patients, may promote developmental learning in the social-emotional, motor and language areas. Such results appear to be particularly significant in view of the fact that institutions engaged in care, training and treatment of mental defectives have heretofore been able to offer little more than custodial care to the large group of idiots and imbeciles who are incapable of deriving benefit from participation in trainable classes and occupational-recreational group therapeutic activities. Many of these patients are emotionally disturbed. Music therapy may offer a partial solution to this problem."—V. M. Staudt.

10556. Neuhaus, Edmund C. (A.H.R.C., Manhasset, N.Y.) **An experimental class for the severely retarded child.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 419-421.—An experimental day care class experiment is discussed. The author feels that this experiment clearly demonstrated the following: "(1) Parents given relief from attending their severely retarded child, by placing him in a day care group setting with the adjunct service of parent counseling, adopt a more realistic understanding of their child's retardation and its implications. (2) This class provided an excellent transition between home and residential placement. Those children who were ultimately placed exhibited a good adjustment away from home. In addition, in the following year, this project demonstrated that it was an ideal situation for preparing some trainable children who eventually were 'graduated' to a public school trainable class. (3) Actual daily functioning of a severely retarded child is best evaluated and understood when observed in a continuous group experience of this kind."—V. M. Staudt.

10557. Patterson, Ruth Melcher. (Columbus State School, Ohio) **Teaching devices for children with impaired learning.** Columbus, O.: Author, 1958. 81 p.—Methods and materials employed with some 40 brain-injured, mentally deficient children aged 6-14 years having mental ages from 2 to 7-5 years. For descriptive purposes, the groups of children are denoted as visual-somatic (movement blindness), visual-autonomic (meaning blindness), and auditory-somatic (word-sound deafness), and auditory-autonomic (word-meaning deafness). Motivational procedures and teaching techniques are detailed. The appropriateness of 75 different kinds of materials and equipment to the several categories of children is presented.—T. E. Newland.

10558. Pechoux, P., Resseguier, J., Laurent, P., Kettler, P., & Thireau, Y. **La débilité mentale chez l'adulte jeune.** [Mental deficiency in the young adult.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 3-69.—This whole issue is devoted to the psychological and social study of the mental defectives found in the course of selecting recruits for the army. A relationship between neurological disorders and mental deficiency was confirmed. However, in most cases, the Ss had steady jobs. The environment was shown to have aggravating effects on congenital debility. A concise description of a new battery of performance tests is included in this study. Verbal tests were not found to be appropriate.—V. Sanua.

10559. Reiman, M. Gertrude. (Milwaukee Co. Guidance Clinic, Wis.) **Considerations about mental deficiency in planning for adoption.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 469-472.—The author maintains that "the current trend toward very early placement of infants in adoption means that new diagnostic skills must be developed. . . . For the problem of mental deficiency is at the core of the business and the psychologist has an opportunity to make a contribution of scientific and humanitarian significance."—V. M. Staudt.

10560. Richards, B. W. **Intelligence survey of a mental deficiency institution.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 28, 267-270.—"The results of testing 522 institutionalized mentally defective patients were analysed into age-groups and tabulated. Results on feeble-minded patients were separated for comparison with

the results of another investigation. Means, medians and standard deviations were calculated from grouped data. Numbers of patients on full and daily license were given together with details of employment. Results were discussed with particular reference to the dangers of misinterpreting mental test results."—*C. L. Winder.*

10561. Rittmanic, Paul A. (Dixon State School, Ill.) **An oral language program for institutionalized educable mentally retarded children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 403-407.—A program is described whose aims were "the development of speech sound discrimination ability, increased oral language usage, and the prevention of minor speech defects." The author feels that a modification of this program could be used effectively above and below the level of the group used in this study, whose academic level was low second grade.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10562. Ruess, Aubrey L. (U. Illinois) **Some cultural and personality aspects of mental retardation.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 50-59.—This study analyzes some of the possible relationships of cultural and personality variables to mental retardation. The type of mentally retarded child studied is one in which there is no discernible organic or physiological impairment.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10563. Salvin, Sophia Tichnor. (Bellevue Special Training and Solano Elementary Schools, Los Angeles City Schools, Calif.) **Programs for severely mentally retarded pupils.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 274-281.—A camping program and a scouting program are described. General findings and specific recommendations in relation to recreation for the severely mentally retarded are indicated. 16-item bibliography.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10564. Sarason, Seymour B. (Yale U.) **Psychological problems in mental deficiency.** (3rd ed.) New York: Harper and Brothers, 1959. xiii, 678 p. \$6.50.—To the second edition (see 28: 2876) has been added a separately published monograph by Sarason and Gladwin (see 33: 10565). 303-item bibliography.—*J. Z. Elias.*

10565. Sarason, Seymour B., & Gladwin, Thomas. **Psychological and cultural problems in mental subnormality: A review of research.** *Genet. psychol. Monogr.*, 1958, 57, 3-289.—This is a critical review of the research literature by a psychologist and an anthropologist. It is organized under the following topics: the uneducated, problem-solving behavior in non-test situations, "the structure of intellect," heredity and environment, cultural background factors affecting test performance, intelligence and culture, the severely defective individual, the higher grades of mental defect, and recommendations for future research and the training of workers in the field. 303 references.—*G. G. Thompson.*

10566. Schwartz, Louis. (E. R. Johnstone Training and Research Center, Bordentown, N.J.) **Occupational rehabilitation at a state residential center for retarded youth.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 408-414.—"The problem of mental retardation presents such a myriad of medical, social, psychological, educational, and vocational handicaps that no one known technique leads toward its amelioration. A multi-disciplinary team approach, in a short-term residential training and research center for educable

mentally retarded youth, initiates a dynamic and positive habilitation process designed to return the retardate to his community as a socially and economically independent citizen. The habilitation process subscribes to the concept of individual differences and their resultant programs wherein every professional, student service, and administrative activity is designed and initiated with a view toward maximum benefit for the mentally retarded student. The integration of multi-disciplinary professional services required in the team approach to a specific individual becomes the planned synchronization of activities leading from evaluation to training to the culmination of the student's program when he attains the height and extent of his abilities."—*V. M. Staudt.*

10567. Stevens, Godfrey D. (United Cerebral Palsy Ass., NYC) **An analysis of the objectives for the education of children with retarded mental development.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 225-235.—"In an attempt to develop a basic statement of goals for the education of the mentally retarded the writer has attempted to analyze by statements that have been set forth by students of the problem for the last quarter century." 12 generalizations suggested by an examination of the statements are enumerated. 18 references.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10568. Tizard, J. **Research in mental deficiency.** *Med. Wld.*, 1958, 89, 41-45.—This is a discussion of recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency. It is suggested that these recommendations, particularly in the areas of the education, management, and treatment of the mentally deficient, as well as the administrative organization of facilities for the mentally deficient, should receive research evaluation.—*L. S. Blackman.*

10569. Wardell, David W., Rubin, Harry K., & Ross, Robert T. (Sonoma State Hosp., Eldridge, Calif.) **The use of reserpine and chlorpromazine in disturbed mentally deficient patients.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 330-344.—"The effects of chlorpromazine and reserpine were studied in eighty-two institutionalized, behaviorally disturbed, severely mentally deficient adult females. Placebo technique was employed, and an attempt was made to use a double-blind method. Behavior change was rated by two separate, simultaneous methods. Method A was the familiar subjective rating of 'improved,' 'not improved' by the ward charge attendant. Method B employed objective description of timed samples of behavior by outside observers unfamiliar with the patients; the behavior described was then numerically rated by independent judges on a scale of values by efficiency of behavior, and the resulting values studied and compared by analysis of variance." No significant behavioral improvement was produced with chlorpromazine and reserpine. 16-item bibliography.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10570. Whitney, E. Arthur. **Present day problems in mental retardation.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 387-395.—Present day problems and developments in the care of the mentally retarded are discussed. 26-item bibliography.—*V. M. Staudt.*

10571. Wollen, W. (Leybourne Grange Colony, West Malling, Kent) **Mental deficiency in Poland and U.S.S.R.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 205-213.—"Mental deficiency in Poland and U.S.S.R., be-

cause of specific conditions, does not constitute separate medical, social or legal problems. No statistics are kept or special services provided and an attempt to create separate specialty under the name of 'defectology' has failed. The environmental factors only are thought to be important from the aetiological point of view and the classification of mental defectives, purely descriptive, resembles that common in the West before the era of mental testing. The influences of Western thought and teaching are more prominent in Poland but even there the intelligence tests have limited use in diagnosis. The treatment, in a strict medical sense, is used only in the cases of known aetiology, in all others habit training and work therapy are advocated instead. The emphasis is on the home care as the most important form of 'open' treatment. The 'closed' treatment is based on neuropsychiatric psychiatric and special hospitals, but hospitalization of mental defectives is used in exceptional circumstances only." 43 references.—*V. M. Staudt*.

10572. Zeaman, David, House, Betty J., & Orlando, Robert. (U. Connecticut) Use of special training conditions in visual discrimination learning with imbeciles. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 453-459.—"Forty-eight trainable imbecile children, most of whom had failed to learn a color-form discrimination, were subjected to several special training conditions as tests of three hypotheses about the nature of their discrimination learning. It was found that ability to name the positive and negative cues was related to ease of visual discrimination. However, a direct test of whether verbal labels mediated the discrimination learning could not be carried out because of the great amount of time it takes to teach color names to these subjects. It was established that the introduction of novel stimuli, either positive or negative, can facilitate discrimination learning. From this it was concluded that familiarity and novelty are discriminable aspects of stimuli. Evidence was presented to show that failure of discrimination was not simply the result of a lack of the idea of the game (procedure), or a lack of necessary orientational and emotional habits."—*V. M. Staudt*.

10573. Zuk, G. H. (St. Christopher's Hosp. for Children, Philadelphia) Perceptual processes in normal development, brain-injury and mental retardation. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 256-259.—"This discussion emphasizes that "perception and learning are not independent phenomena but travel hand-in-hand in the development of normal as well as deviant intelligence."—*V. M. Staudt*.

(See also Abstracts 10267, 10277, 10297, 10311, 10349, 10629, 10856, 10858, 10997, 11000, 11002, 11003)

#### BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

10574. Bacon, Selden D. (Ed.) Understanding alcoholism. Philadelphia, Pa.: American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1958.

10575. Battagay, R. (U.-Clinic, Basel, Switzerland) Aktuelle Aspekte der Analgeticasucht. [Current aspects of addiction to analgetics.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 467-468.—"Between 1936 and 1956, 109 patients were admitted to the psychiatric hospital of the University of Basel, who were addicted to non-narcotic drugs, mostly containing phenacetin and other analgetics, for which no prescription is needed in

Switzerland. Upon rapid withdrawal severe reactions were observed. 71.5% came from families with "dysocial" features, such as alcoholism, "character deviations," schizophrenia, suicide, and delinquency. Predisposition, prognosis, and preventive measures are outlined. 28 references.—*M. Kaelbling*.

10576. Bergmann, Bärbelies. (Frankfurt a/M, Germany) Ueber seelische und körperliche Disposition zur Sucht. [On psychic and somatic disposition to addiction.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, 10, 243-249.—108 addicts were psychiatrically studied; 54 were found to have psychiatric disturbances which would have attracted attention independently of the addiction; of these 16 were diagnosed hysterical, 9 cyclothymic. Of the 50% without marked psychopathology, some revealed minor pathological trends probably contributory to the addiction, some appeared to be addicted exclusively on a somatic basis. 2 case histories are presented in detail. Russian summary.—*C. T. Bever*.

10577. Campo, Vera. La introducción del elemento traumático. [Introduction of the traumatic element.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 4-9.—"A girl, 2-10 years of age, with night terrors is observed through a few play hours prior to treatment. The introductions of the traumatic element, in this case a bed, during the third play hour aroused great anxiety and a type of reaction that makes the author postulate the possible use of this type of technique, observing the results in regard to fantasies with the analyst, transference, paranoid anxieties, etc.—*M. Knobel*.

10578. Corsini, Raymond J. (U. Chicago) Psychodrama with a psychopath. *Group Psychother.*, 1958, 11, 33-39.—"A brief case history of a boy recurrently in trouble with the law is presented. During a group psychotherapy meeting he is placed in a psychodrama sequence which was planned to emphasize the possible harm that might have resulted from his most recent acting-out. The boy's subsequent improvement is considered in terms of the psychodrama successfully "overcoming a communication barrier."—*J. Schopler*.

10579. Craft, Michael. Mental disorder in the defective under community care. *Ment. Hlth., Lond.*, 1958, 17, 95-99.

10580. Cramer, Joseph. Management of behavior problems in adolescents: Parent guidance. In S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 87-106.—"By means of a case study of contacts with the family of an adolescent runaway, the author discusses the principles of adapting psychoanalytic practice to a directive, advice-giving approach in amelioration of a behavior disorder. 4 aspects of psychoanalytic theory and practice are reviewed in this connection: limitation of contact with therapist, confidentiality, uncovering, and dependency on the therapist.—*C. R. Wurtz*.

10581. de Grinberg, R. V. Evolución de la fantasía de enfermedad a través de la construcción de casas. [Evolution of the phantasy of illness through house-building.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 26-30.—"The building-a-house play in the analytic session of a 7-year-old enuretic boy shows how he chooses this means of symbolizing his own body and his defense mechanisms as well as his anxieties. The 3 first sessions are described with

the interpretations of the sequences that the "housebody" went through.—*M. Knobel.*

10582. de Lamana, Isabel L. *La asunción de rol sexual de una melliza univitelina.* [The assuming of a sexual role in an identical twin.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 98-102.—This paper presents the difficulties of an 8-year-old girl, identical twin of another girl, to assume her sexual role. 19 drawings are presented illustrating the therapeutic process.—*M. Knobel.*

10583. Dellaert, R. *Mythomania in the child.* *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 254-263.—The syndrome of mythomania is investigated clinically according to psychic structure revealing a preformed symptomatic complex "pseudologia phantastica." It is an instinctive-reactive character disposition, whose need for communicative relationships remains tied by an introverted, even autistic, attitude toward life experiences, leading to feelings of inferiority. These attempt to overcompensate tendencies towards self-assertion by means of narrative urges in the field of phantasy, which in turn hypertrophy because of infantile ideation and lack of self-criticism.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10584. Freund, K., & Pinkava, V. (Karls-U.) *Zur Frage der Verführung zur Homosexualität.* [On the question of seduction to homosexuality.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 364-366.—The life-histories of 220 homosexual men were examined for the occurrence of seduction of children and youths by adults. Evidence was found in favor of the assumption that such seduction is of importance in causing homosexuality in only 12% of the cases.—*M. Kaelbling.*

10585. Greenland, Cyril. *Incest.* *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1958, 9, 62-65.—A British psychiatric social worker analyzes by case report 7 letters sent to an "Advice Column" in an English newspaper. Each letter dealt with an "incest problem." It is concluded "the precise relationship between the individuals concerned and the circumstances in which the offence takes place must doubtless have an important bearing on the significance which may properly be attributed to this act."—*L. A. Pennington.*

10586. Grunberger, Béla. *Préliminaries à une étude topique du narcissisme.* [Preliminaries to a topical study of narcissism.] *Rev. Franc. Psychanal.*, 1958, 22, 269-295.—In analytic treatment the S exchanges an archaic, neurotic superego for one more supple and adapted; also, his ego is strengthened and becomes capable of integrating his drives. To these should be added an increased emphasis on narcissism, raising it to autonomous status and allowing improved approach to certain major normal and pathological problems.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10587. Hopmann, W. *Zur Frage der Indikation für die Heimunterbringung erziehungsschwieriger Kinder oder Jugendlicher.* [Concerning the problem of indication for placement of children and adolescents with behavior problems.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 278-284.—Placement outside of the home of children with behavior problems is no longer considered a panacea. Conversely, it is the last resort. With illustrative case presentations, criteria for placement are established and discussed.—*E. Schwerin.*

10588. Kaiser, Silvia. *Ein "Schwarzes Schaf" in der Gruppe.* [A "black sheep" in the group.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 293-298.—A 5-11 year old girl was rejected by the activity play therapy group because of her aggressiveness, and her behavior denoting a mixture of infantilism and pseudo-maturity. Environmental manipulation which was effective in determining the core of the child's problem was used to help her in and outside of the group.—*E. Schwerin.*

10589. Keiser, Sylvan. *Disturbances in abstract thinking and body-image formation.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 628-652.—In the author's patients the central problem was the inability physically to see the vagina. This inability resulted in an isolated body image never properly integrated into the ego. There was inhibition of deductive reasoning faculty so as to suppress the deduced conclusion that a vagina exists. The inability to reason abstractly made it impossible to synthesize the body image as a unit. The disconnected and disjointed body image became the paradigm for disconnected speech and body language. These patients were unable to believe that they had true knowledge or inner comprehension about anything. 65-item bibliography.—*D. Prager.*

10590. Lafitte, Francois. *Homosexuality and the law: The Wolfenden Report in historical perspective.* *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1958, 9, 8-19.—The committee's 1957 report on the legal control of homosexuality and prostitution in England and Wales is here critically evaluated by a lawyer. The criticisms are discussed by reference to the legal codes operative in medieval times, in the Tudor and Georgian periods, and in the "Victorian aftermath." It is concluded that power politics and the strong influence of the Old Testament have continued to play influential roles in the development of legislation in this province.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10591. Lemere, Frederick; O'Hollaren, Paul, & Maxwell, Milton A. *Motivation in the treatment of alcoholism.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 428-431.—Penthal interviews with 1038 patients about their motivation for treatment indicated that most were resistant until some social pressures were applied. The therapist should not be associated with the pressure that brings the patient up to therapy.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

10592. Lewis, J. M., & Osberg, James W. *Treatment of the narcotic addict: II. Observations on institutional treatment of character disorders.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 730-749.—The Fort Worth Hospital has developed an institutional treatment program for narcotic addicts. Most of the patients seem to be suffering from personality or character disorders that may be described as: a primarily passive group; a primarily aggressive group; and a narcissistic group, which frequently includes musicians, artists and other professionals. In addition to the usual defense mechanisms, the patients show manipulation, corruption, and wedging. Ward meetings, group therapy sessions, and the use of social casework are described. In the discussion, Robert P. Cutler raises the question of how best to motive the patients for treatment.—*R. E. Perl.*

10593. Mackenzie, Ellen P. (New Orleans) *The treatment of anorexia.* *J. Pediat.*, 1958, 53, 187-197.—After consideration of the social and cultural im-

plications of anorexia the paper discusses "the handling of the otherwise healthy child whose appetite does not satisfy his parents, and presents the method, partly empirical and partly based on scientific theories, which has been used successfully by the author for five years on over one thousand patients."—M. C. Templin.

10594. **Massing, Rose.** **Neglected children: A challenge to the community.** *Soc. Wk.*, 1958, 3, 30-36.—Presents cases of 8 children who were so neglected both physically and emotionally at home that they had to be hospitalized for physical and emotional assistance.—G. Elias.

10595. **Massion-Verniory, L., & Dumont, E.** **A propos de quatre cas d'ondinisme.** [Four cases of urolagnia.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 446-459.—In 3 cases out of 4 it was found that the urolagnia was associated with one or more deviations, particularly homosexuality. The author uses the psychoanalytic theory to explain these anomalies. In certain cases anthropological and particularly existential theories complete the explanation of the deviation.—V. Sanua.

10596. **Miller, Paul R.** **The effeminate passive obligatory homosexual.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 612-618.—By interview and questionnaire methods 50 Ss incarcerated at The Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri, were studied in the effort to "provide some clues on a cross-sectional survey to the genetics and dynamics of homosexuality." The results suggest that the "predisposing cause is rejection by 1 or both parents with or without overindulgent seductive approval of aberrant behavior by 1 parent. The precipitating cause is the accidental or opportunistic homosexual seduction, usually in late childhood, by an irresponsible adolescent. The perpetuating causes are the satisfaction of general security needs by homosexual means and the blocking of heterosexual development by the rigid feminine identification and by effeminate behavior which is necessary to find homosexual partners." These and other results are discussed with particular reference to the role of parents in the genesis of this pattern.—L. A. Pennington.

10597. **Mitscherlich, Melitta.** **Ein Fall von Priapismus.** [A case of priapism.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 183-189.—A 30-year-old male with an infantile maternal attachment was unable to construct his life on virile adult terms. Priapism lent him the appearance of superman, yet protected him from relationships with women, thus saving his forces which should guarantee him success in other areas.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10598. **Moak, Helen.** **The troubled child.** New York: Holt, 1958.

10599. **Peterson, W. Jack, & Maxwell, Milton A.** (Cornell U.) **The skid row "wino."** *Soc. Prob.*, 1958, 5, 308-316.—Far from being isolates, winos participate in a subsociety which provides emotional support and mutual aid in meeting the problems of survival.—R. M. Frumkin.

10600. **Porterfield, Austin L.** (Texas Christian U.) **Ecological correlates of alcoholism.** *Soc. Prob.*, 1958, 5, 326-338.—Finds that alcoholism is positively correlated with socioeconomic status, manufacturing, suicide, cirrhosis of the liver, lung cancer,

and is negatively correlated with the homicide rate. 39 references.—R. M. Frumkin.

10601. **Rosenwald, Alan K., Handlon, Joseph H., Rosenthal, Ira M., Hyde, John S., & Bronstein, I. Pat.** (U. Illinois Coll. of Medicine) **Psychologic studies before and after clitoridectomy in female pseudohermaphroditism caused by congenital virilizing adrenal hyperplasia.** *Pediatrics*, 1958, 21, 832-839.—None of the 5 female pseudohermaphrodites with congenital adrenal hyperplasia given a battery of intelligence and personality tests before and some time after clitoridectomy showed evidence of deleterious psychological effects after the operation.—M. C. Templin.

10602. **Salfield, D. J.** **Zur Kasuistik des juvenilen Transvestitismus.** [A case of juvenile transvestism.] *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 7, 172-174.—Cases of transvestism in children are very rare. A case of a 12-year-old boy with a persistent interest in feminine apparel, especially underclothing, is discussed. This interest was determined by a feminine identification with the mother and grandmother, whose physical proximity and infantilization had more effect on him than the distant relationship with an openly disinterested father. The boy fantasized himself to be a girl. In therapy, which was sporadic and of the nondirective kind, he was able to renounce the mother as a lasting object of identification and to resolve his problem. The parents were not treated.—E. Schuerin.

10603. **Scott, Peter D., & Parr, Denis.** **Psychiatric aspects of the Wolfenden Report.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1958, 9, 20-43.—2 British psychiatrists evaluate the recommendations made in the 1957 Wolfenden Report relative to the legal control of homosexuality and prostitution in England and Wales. 21 references.—L. A. Pennington.

10604. **Segenreich, Harry.** **Management of problems of social maladjustment and misbehavior in childhood.** In S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 53-70.—Using a psychoanalytic developmental framework, a number of common problems of misbehavior and maladjustment in children are discussed, and several brief case descriptions offered. The dynamics of the child's behavior and the parent's reactions are described and many approaches for the physician to take in handling these situations are given.—C. R. Wurtz.

10605. **Shneidman, Edwin S., & Farberow, Norman L.** **Some comparisons between genuine and simulated suicide notes in terms of Mowrer's concepts of discomfort and relief.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 251-256.—"The Mowrer concepts of discomfort and relief and the DRQ seem to be interesting but of limited value for the study of suicide by means of suicide notes. Within the limits of the usefulness of Mowrer's concept to the present data, it is possible to state that the suicidal person is an individual who, when he is really faced with the prospect of seriously considering leaving this world, departs with a blast of hate and self-blame and an attempt to leave definite instructions and restrictions on those he has purposely left behind."—C. K. Bishop.

10606. **Skolnick, Jerome H.** (Yale U. Law School) **Religious affiliation and drinking behavior.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 452-470.—Data from the college-drinking survey are analyzed

to show how people from religious backgrounds which teach abstinence compare in drinking habits and difficulties with people from religions which hold different ideas about drinking: specifically Jews, Methodists, and Episcopalians. Social complications from drinking are reported by 4% of Jewish students, 39% of Episcopalian students, and 50% of Methodist students. Frequent religious participation, even among students who drink, seems to diminish social complications.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

10607. Trice, Harrison M., & Pittman, David J. (Cornell U.) **Social organization and alcoholism: A review of significant research since 1940.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 5, 294-307.—A summary and evaluation of research on alcoholism since 1940. 60 references.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

10608. Weckowitz, T. E. **Psychological factors in frequency of micturition.** *Brit. J. med. Psychol.*, 1955, 28, 257-263.—"Twenty women suffering from chronic frequency of micturition were psychologically investigated. Investigation consisted of psychiatric interviews and M.M.P.I. The patients were divided into two groups: (A) those with a history of organic pathology; and (B) those without a history of organic pathology. All the patients were found rather anxious and aggressive. The 'functional group' was more overtly aggressive and displayed more 'attention-getting' behaviour than the 'organic group.' The 'organic group' displayed more socially useful characteristics, such as resourcefulness, hard work and purposeful drive, than the functional group. The incidence of abnormal responses in M.M.P.I. was higher in the functional group than in the organic group."—*C. L. Winder.*

10609. Wolfensberger, Wolf P. (Peabody Teachers Coll., Nashville) **Attitudes of alcoholics toward mental hospitals.** *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1958, 19, 447-451.—While attitudes of alcoholics are less critical than those of other patients those who escaped from the hospital during therapy showed a much more critical attitude.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

10610. Woodward, Mary. **The diagnosis and treatment of homosexual offenders: A clinical survey.** *Brit. J. Delinqu.*, 1958, 9, 44-59.—An analysis is made of the diagnostic and treatment records of 113 homosexuals referred to Portman Clinic, England, during the years 1952 and 1953. 92 cases were recommended for psychotherapy; 48 completed the treatment course. "Treatment appears to be most successful (resulting in a loss of the impulse) with bisexuals who are under 30, who have not started overt homosexuality until their late 'teens and have not a very long habit of activity. . . . Although the strength of the impulse is little diminished, behaviour can be changed in the direction of greater control or discretion among older homosexuals with a long history of persistent activity." These and other results are discussed in relation to treatment methods and diagnostic screening.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10611. Woolf, M. **Zur Psychologie des Selbstmordes.** [Psychology of suicide.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 317-326.—Disappointment in the loved person with whom the ego has identified, awakens the wish to kill the former, a wish displaced on the self. Narcissistic mortification leading to suicide differs from normal sorrow over loss. The spiritual void is associated with self-con-

tempt and hatred, which may lead as well to suicide when the own-ego is deeply disappointed.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10612. Yap, P. M. (U. Hong Kong) **Hypereridism and attempted suicide in Chinese.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 34-41.—A study of suicide was made in Hong Kong based on 263 recent cases of consummated suicide and 894 aborted attempts. Linde-mann's concept of hypereridism is applied in an enlarged way to show how the very impulsiveness and explosiveness of the condition may mar the suicidal attempt. 3 illustrative case histories are included. 26 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10613. Zmud, Frida. **Observaciones De Un Análisis Corto En Una Niña De 22 Meses.** [Observations on a short analysis of a 22-month-old girl.] *Rev. Psicoanal.*, Buenos Aires, 1958, 15, 76-79.—This 22-month-old girl was brought to analysis for insomnia, anorexia, and behavior disorders from the time she was 15 months old, when a sister was born. There were also some neurophysiologic arrest and "language" disturbances. Play therapy allowed interpretations on the basis of her aggressivity for being deprived of things that were given to her sister, of her curiosity for knowing what was going on inside her mother, and of primary scene conflicts.—*M. Knobel.*

(See also Abstracts 9753, 10009, 10032, 10293, 10315, 10324, 10328, 10329, 10456, 10457, 10553)

#### SPEECH DISORDERS

10614. Ammann, Hans. **Schweigende Kinder.** [Mute children.] *Heilpadag. Werkbl.*, 1958, 27, 209-216.—Children with functional mutism are capable of speech but do not want to talk. When a child concentrates all his psychic energies on not speaking, a very serious psychological situation develops. These children are very hard to treat because they encapsulate themselves as soon as one attempts to reach them. Almost all the children seem to have some hereditary predispositions: they tend to have parents who are or were very shy or withdrawn, who suffer from inferiority complexes, and/or have had serious speech difficulties themselves. In the majority of the children, besides a basic psychological disturbance, there was speech disturbance before mutism, usually not stuttering, however. When the parents or other untrained persons constantly correct or even try to "treat" the speech difficulty, they may precipitate mutism. Although mutism is only a symptom of deeper emotional disturbance, some mute children have successfully been treated in schools for children with speech disturbances, but only if treatment is individual, of the total personality, and by a team approach. Total change of environment is recommended, as is contact with one new person which is gradually enlarged later.—*D. F. Mindlin.*

10615. Bluemel, C. S. (Englewood, Colo.) **Stuttering: A psychiatric viewpoint.** *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 263-267.—The author believes that stuttering is a self-accelerating disorder very much like a cardiac neurosis. The view that stuttering can be removed to find normal speech beneath is a fallacy. Inner-speech patterns the outer-speech and the author suggests that listening to good clear speech while attempting to produce a pattern internally will be helpful.

ful in the prevention of stuttering and perhaps in its alleviation.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10616. Bryngelson, Bryng. (U. Minnesota) Inside the skin. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 229-236.—Suggested systematics of rehabilitation of stutterers aimed at developing and adjusting the individual.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10617. Diehl, Charles, & England, Noel C. (U. Kentucky) Mental imagery. *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 268-274.—30 art majors, 30 music majors, and 30 physical education majors were given ratings of imagery dominance on basis of their responses to a specially prepared word list representing 20 concrete objects and compared with a control group of 74 college students having other academic interests on mean dominance scores. The mean dominance score for visual category was larger for art majors than for controls. Mean dominance for motor category was larger for physical education majors than for controls. No evidence of differences between music group and control group was found. Attention should be paid by speech correctionists to imagery type of cases.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10618. Goates, Wallace A., & Bosma, James F. (U. Utah) Disability of speech resulting from malpositioned cervical spine following poliomyelitis. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 283-293.—Poliomyelitic sequelae resulting in cervical spinal lordosis and scoliosis have been observed to produce speech disorders, arising from lateral displacement, compression and immobilization of the larynx; distortion, displacement and compression with occlusion of the pharynx, fixation of the mandible and reduction in mobilization of articulatory mechanisms of speech. When the lordosis is relieved speech improves. Speech therapy without the freeing of these structures proved to be unrewarding.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10619. Ham, R. E. (Ohio U.) Relationship between misspelling and misarticulation. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 294-297.—40 children with functional defects of articulation were drawn from speech classes in the Kalamazoo, Michigan schools and grouped into 25 second-grade students, 6 in the third grade, 5 in the fourth grade, and 4 in the fifth grade. Words that are misarticulated are misspelled more frequently than words that are pronounced correctly. Maximal words lengths were significantly related to the frequency of misspellings. The presence of articulatory problems in the early grades may tend to be accompanied by problems in other language skills.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10620. Hanley, C. N., & Manning, C. C. (U. Washington) Voice quality after adenotonsillectomy. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 257-262.—37 children coming to the King County Washington Health Department for adenoidectomy were recorded preoperatively and for a period of 37 days postoperatively. The entire series was randomized and presented in 2 different ways to a group of expert judges for scaling. There were significant mean differences between pre- and postoperative recordings in the direction of great hypernasality in postoperative voices. No significant differences were found in means of postoperative recordings. A significant difference was determined between reversed and normal playback techniques with reversed playback procedures resulting consistently in higher scale values.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10621. Johnson, Wendel, et al. The onset of stuttering: Research findings and implications. Minneapolis, Minn.: Univer. Minnesota Press, 1959. ix, 276 p. \$5.00.—3 related investigations conducted from 1934 to 1957 are reported. Problems considered included: in what form, at what age, and under what conditions does the problem of stuttering arise. Extensive results are presented, focusing on the crucial interactions of child and parent, and relating to physical, medical, emotional, socioeconomic, and educational aspects of life. Chapters include: "The Children," "The Parents," "The Problem," "The Earlier and Later Stutterers," "Parental Responses to the MMPI," and "Analysis of Recorded Speech Samples." 134 references.—*L. N. Solomon*.

10622. Kapos, Ervin, & Standlee, Lloyd S. (Indiana U.) Behavioral rigidity in adult stutterers. *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 294-296.—15 stutterers were compared to 15 normals on a 2-switch electro-maze and 16 Ss were compared to 16 normals on a 4 switch electro-maze to test behavioral stereotypy as measured by this kind of procedure. No significant differences were observed in third-order indices of behavioral stereotypy obtained in response to the 2-switch maze or in second-order indices of behavioral stereotypy obtained from responses to the 4-switch maze. Stutterers in general do not have a greater general behavioral rigidity than do nonstutterers.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10623. Krapf, E.-E. A propos des aphasies chez les polyglottes. [Concerning aphasias in polyglots.] *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 623-629.—When he is free to choose the polyglot chooses the language which gives him the least anxiety and the greatest feeling of security. The probability of this choice is proportional to the degree of cerebral impairment, whether functional or structural. Aphasics often manifest a hypersocial logorhoea to compensate for deficiency in communication. This also occurs in the polyglot aphasic, but the language chosen is always that assuring the greatest communication. The degree of aphasic impairment changes in each language during the course of the disturbance. There is always a preference for the mother tongue.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10624. Laing, James M. (Baltimore, Md.) Therapy techniques for better nasal resonance. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 254-256.—Suggestions for the use of contact microphones and ear trainer equipment for the normalization of nasal resonance.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10625. Mark, Henry J., & Hardy, William G. (John Hopkins U.) Orienting reflex disturbances in central auditory or language handicapped children. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 237-242.—The onset of orienting reflex disturbances in 36 children with congenital pathology in the nervous system suggests that in a significant proportion these disturbances emerge as late as the third or fourth year of life. Early detection, therefore, may prevent deterioration of sound awareness by methods ranging from simple educational techniques to laboratory procedures for facilitating disinhibition.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10626. Murray, Frederick Pemberton. (Santa Clara County, Calif.) Observations on therapy for stuttering in Japan. *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 243-249.—A review of a trip to Japan by the author who visited 2 private Japanese schools offering short

courses in stuttering therapy, interviewed psychology teachers in universities, observed a university hospital, and interviewed a mother of a stuttering child. The author surveys his problems and attempts to develop adequate speech therapy.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10627. **Orchinik, Carlton W.** *On tickling and stuttering.* *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 25-39.—A traumatic tickling experience is a situation in which there is a highly eroticized stimulation releasing energy that the ego cannot adequately manage in its usual period of time. The person being tickled assumes a passive and frequently very helpless role. Stutterers are excessively ticklish. Stutterers have been subjected to traumatic tickling attacks often by a parent of the opposite sex. Tickling trauma may lead to an anxiety reaction in which originally defensive manifestations repetitiously appear in abbreviated form as the stuttering syndrome. Stuttering is examined clinically in order to illustrate the elements common to the tickling trauma and the stuttering syndrome. 16 references.—*D. Prager*.

10628. **Powers, Margaret.** *Management of speech disorders and resultant learning difficulties.* In S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 33-52.—This includes a discussion of classification and incidence of speech disorders, the ways in which they affect adjustment and learning, and a description of major speech disorders of children—articulation, delayed speech, stuttering, voice disorders—and disorders resulting from hearing loss, cleft palate, cerebral palsy. General principles of management of the disorders are described.—*C. R. Wurtz*.

10629. **Schlanger, Bernard B.** (West Virginia U.) *Speech therapy with mentally retarded children.* *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 298-301.—Positive suggestions for improvement of speech of mentally retarded children: disturbing behavioral characteristics are inhibited, child is taught to appreciate himself as a person, need for speech is motivated in awareness of speech as a means of influencing actions of others, and various sense modalities are stimulated along with stress on auditory perception. Communicative goals for retarded children are limited by psychological and physiological determinants but communication can be improved in many of them. Therapist can help child realize his expressive and receptive potentials by stressing positive attitudes toward oral communication through a predominantly nondirective technique.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10630. **Schneer, Henry I., & Hewlett, Irma W.** (Adelphi Coll. Mental Health Center) *A family approach to stuttering with group therapy techniques.* *Int. J. group Psychother.*, 1958, 8, 329-341.—An approach to stutterers through conducting separate groups of the child stutterers and the mothers of these children is reported. Progress in elimination of stuttering was reported as a result of the separate group therapy with the children and with the mothers. 16 references.—*D. D. Raylesberg*.

10631. **Spietersbach, D. C., Darley, Frederic, & Morris, Hughlett L.** (U. Iowa) *Language skills in children with cleft palates.* *J. speech Res.*, 1958, 1, 279-285.—3 measures of language development were obtained from 40 children with cleft lips and cleft palates or with cleft palates only between ages of 3 and 8 who were singletons of the Caucasian

race with normal mental ability and without hearing loss. 50 responses were analyzed for mean 1 of response and structural complexity and resultant scores compared with norms. A recognition vocabulary test administered to all Ss with cleft palate children showed superior recognition of vocabulary. Cleft palate Ss demonstrated no general language retardation but were retarded on measures of amount of verbal output and vocabulary usage. Children with cleft palates are in general retarded in mean 1 of response. Their language development as measured by structural complexity is not different from that of the normal. They are in general retarded in vocabulary usage.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10632. **Strait, Rose.** (Pueblo, Colo.) *A child who was speechless in school and social life.* *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 253-254.—A completely withdrawn child was helped to talk in the school situation.—*M. F. Palmer*.

10633. **Walton, D., & Black, D. A.** (Rainhill Hosp., Liverpool) *The application of learning theory to the treatment of stammering.* *J. psychosom. Res.*, 1958, 3, 170-179.—The problem of a man who stammered only on the telephone was formulated as a drive reducing, conditioned avoidance response. From this a treatment was derived. A negative habit was built up by: decreasing the excitatory potential through the simultaneous use of telephone and shadowing, increasing the inhibitory potential through massed practice trials, and substituting through graduated re-education a less anxious reaction to the telephone. Results in the experimental situation were judged successful. Extensions of the technique are proposed. 30 references.—*W. G. Shipman*.

10634. **Wepman, Joseph M.** (U. Chicago) *The relationship between self-correction and recovery from aphasia.* *J. speech Dis.*, 1958, 23, 302-305.—The author presents an 8 point scale related to the degree of the patient's ability to do any self-correction of his aphasia. The author finds Piotrowski's impotence sign of value in describing the language behavior of patients as an indicator of success in therapy.—*M. F. Palmer*.

(See also Abstract 10876)

#### CRIME & DELINQUENCY

10635. **Amarista, F. J.** *Experiencia en la Prueba de Raven.* [Experience with Raven's Progressive Matrices Test.] *Cuadernos Psicol., Caracas*, 1958, 1, 36-43.—Raven's test was given to 500 inmates in a penitentiary in Venezuela. The results indicate: (a) that the intellectual level of the convicts is below normal, which may therefore be taken as a possible cause of their formation as delinquents; (b) a high percentage of the convicts are born in the provinces and commit their crimes in the cities, therefore internal immigration may be an important factor in the causation of crime.—*P. M. Salazar*.

10636. **Ancel, Marc.** *Le crime passionnel: Etat actuel de la question.* [The crime of passion: Present state of question.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 153-168.—The question is treated from the viewpoint of penal justice. The history of the French Penal Code is reviewed, a strong influence in its mitigation being positivism in the 19th century. In this century, it was

recognized that the passion need not be pathological and that the crime may result from a violent emotion which paralyzes all forces of inhibition. This kind of reaction was seen to be predictable and open to possible prophylaxis. Since the war, acquittals have become less frequent and penalties more severe. This change is explained by reduction of juries from 12 to 7 members, admission of women to jury duty, and reaction to the rigors and crimes of occupation and war.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10637. Barker, Gordon H., & Adams, W. Thomas. The social structure of a correctional institution. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1959, 49, 417-422.—Patterns of social interrelationships observed in a boy's industrial school are described and discussed in relation to the dynamics of individual and group behavior.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10638. Bernabeu, Ednita P. Underlying ego mechanisms in delinquency. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1958, 27, 383-396.—The delinquent has not been able to give up his infantile fantasy of omnipotence. Because of experience and by projection he sees the world as hostile. His dependency needs are intense, but he defends himself against these by reversal and projection. His acting out causes a continuing lack of socialization and the development of a constricted ego. Unable to achieve realistic gratifications because of his constricted ego, the delinquent reverts to the old mechanisms of reversal and projection, thus establishing a vicious circle of further constriction.—*L. N. Solomon.*

10639. Bitter, Wilhelm. Zur Psychotherapie Krimineller. [Psychotherapy of criminals.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 307-316.—In Baden-Württemberg the government has supplied funds for an experimental study of outpatient psychotherapy for suitable groups of delinquents. Certain types lend themselves to psychological treatment: sexual delinquents, kleptomaniacs, pyromaniacs, etc.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10640. Brick, Harry; Doub, W. H., Jr., & Perdue, W. C. The effect of tranquilizers on anxiety reactions in penitentiary inmates. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 48-54.—The effectiveness of meprobamate in reducing tensions in a group of inmates designated as "the most" is sufficiently marked to warrant additional studies in prison settings. The Rorschach and other tests were used to quantify changes in behavior.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10641. Caldwell, Morris G. Personality trends in the youthful male offender. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1959, 49, 405-416.—The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, card form, has been administered to 228 Negro and 231 white male offenders incarcerated within the State of Alabama's penal system. Statistical analyses indicate that the Negro group "excels white offenders in respect to the display of hypochondriacal symptoms, moods of depression, feminine interests, paranoic trends, and hypomanic behavior." The white offenders displayed stronger psychopathic deviate trends. Differences between the Negro and the white offender are then set forth by analysis of types of crime, i.e., the murderer, rapist, robber, burglar, forger, auto thief, among others. The conclusion is reached that this method, the Minnesota inventory, has considerable value in

the study of the problem of racial differences and similarities.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10642. Caldwell, Robert G. (Iowa State U.) A re-examination of the concept of white-collar crime. *Fed. Probation*, 1958, 22, 30-36.—Inasmuch as a very rigorous definition of crime is afforded by our legal procedure identification is an easy matter. The concept of white-collar crime is such that this rigorous control is not possible. A plea is made for greater semantic control.—*R. W. Deming.*

10643. DeRiver, Paul. Crime and the sexual psychopath. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1958.

10644. DiGennaro, Giuseppe; Ferracuti, Franco, & Fontanesi, Mario. L'esame della personalità del condannato nell' istituto di osservazione di Ribibbi. [The examination of the personalities of prisoners at the observation institute of Ribibbi.] *Atti Convengno Internaz. Criminol. Clin.*, 1958, 8, 371-393.—At Ribibbi prisoners are examined for purposes of classification and assignment. The system proposed by W. H. Sheldon is used, analyzing cognitive, affective, conative, physiological, and morphological characteristics. In addition to traditional methods of investigation, including interviews and tests, a global observation method is utilized by watching prisoners' behavior at meal time, sleeping, in social groups, etc. Observations are then related to other findings to make up the final evaluation.—*R. J. Corsini.*

10645. Dinitz, Simon; Kay, Barbara Ann, & Reckless, Walter C. Group gradients in delinquency potential and achievement scores of sixth graders. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 598-605.—Variations in measures of delinquency proneness, IQ, reading, and arithmetic achievement were studied by race, sex, teacher nomination, and type of neighborhoods. All sixth-grade students in 24 rooms in 11 schools of Columbus, Ohio were used as Ss. Scores varied in the expected direction of girls more favorable than boys; whites than Negro; pupils with good rather than poor teacher nomination; children from better rather than underprivileged neighborhoods. The subgroups also ordered themselves from "good" white girls in the good neighborhood to "bad" Negro boys in the poor neighborhood.—*R. E. Perl.*

10646. Dinitz, Simon; Reckless, Walter C., & Kay, Barbara. A self gradient among potential delinquents. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 230-233.—"If potentially good boys in high delinquency areas have socially acceptable or appropriate concepts of self and if these are concurred in by their mothers and teachers, and if potentially delinquent boys have adverse concepts of self and others, then it would seem logical that the already delinquent white boys among those nominated as potentially delinquent should show even more delinquency vulnerability and even greater tendency towards having an adverse concept of self." This and related hypotheses were checked by means of rating scales and selected behavior indicators. "The results . . . lend further support to the thesis that an appropriate or inappropriate concept of the self is an important component in nondelinquency and delinquency."—*L. A. Pennington.*

10647. Egash, Albert. Offenders' comments on creative restitution. *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 32-40.—

The offender, "under court jurisdiction, is helped to find some way of his own choosing to make amends for his offense, either directly to the victim or by helping others." The author's interviews with offenders regarding this method are reported. It is concluded that this method "makes sense to adult offenders and is more acceptable to them than is mandatory restitution."—*L. A. Pennington*.

10648. Falstein, Eugene I. **The psychodynamics of male adolescent delinquency.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 613-626.—Each case of adolescent delinquency must be studied on a completely individual basis from every standpoint, particularly from that of establishing a psychodynamic evaluation, for there is often a tremendous characterological difference between those cases that appear as a defense during the adolescent crisis period and the true classical delinquent. 5 cases are briefly outlined to show profound differences despite relatively similar presenting surface symptoms.—*R. E. Perl*.

10649. Fox, Vernon. **Analysis of prison disciplinary problems.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 321-326.—The nature of the problems, their incidences, and methods for solution are discussed. A plea is made for the use of psychiatric and psychological approaches.—*L. A. Pennington*.

10650. Frankenstein, Carl. **The configurational approach to causation in the study of juvenile delinquents.** *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1957, 2, 572-596.—This report purports to "show how the causal role of adverse constitutional and/or environmental conditions is determined by the individual configuration of all factors within which they appear." This principle is illustrated by the case study of 3 families in each of which one child becomes delinquent while siblings do not.—*L. A. Pennington*.

10651. Galtung, Johan. **The social functions of a prison.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 6, 127-140.—The structure of the prison is in an uneasy balance between the different functions it is designed to meet. It seems that the attempt to satisfy retributive and resocializative functions in the same prison is an impossibility. Society must decide on one function or the other; it cannot do both at the same time and in the same place.—*R. M. Frumkin*.

10652. Gibbens, T. C. N. **Sane and insane homicide.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 110-115.—Study of the records of 120 sane and of 115 insane murderers permits a portrayal of the general characteristics of both groups as antisocial personalities. For example the time of day of the crime is found to differentiate in a general way between the 2 groups.—*L. A. Pennington*.

10653. Ginsberg, Aniela. **La possibilità di studiare alcuni detenuti a mezzo di test proiettivi.** [The possibility of studying some prisoners by means of projective tests.] *Atti Convegno Internaz. Criminol. Clin.*, 1958, 8, 409-416.—The major difficulty in using projective tests with prisoners lies in the issue of attitudes and motivations which raise special questions about interpretations since such Ss are frequently not cooperative. To determine whether a sample of convicted thieves had traits in common a number of projective tests were administered to a population of 31 males. The Zulliger Z-test was found inappropriate for illiterates, while Mira's PMK test was

readily applicable. On the TAT some Ss refused to tell what they saw in the pictures although they indicated they could if they wished. It is concluded that projective tests can be used with prisoners but great caution is required for interpretations.—*R. J. Corsini*.

10654. Haines, William H., & Huffman, Arthur V. **Tattoos found in a prison environment.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 104-113.—Clinical study of 482 consecutive admissions to Joliet State Prison, Illinois in 1958 indicated 35% with tattoos. Of those convicted of "primitive" (sex, murder, robbery) crimes 31% were so marked. Those convicted of "non-primitive" (burglary, larceny) crimes showed a tattoo incidence of 46%. Other incidence statistics are given, including white and Negro racial differences. The authors comment that "the tattoo can become a form of non-verbal communication" and can thus be used along with mannerisms to clinical advantage in the understanding of personality dynamics.—*L. A. Pennington*.

10655. Herren, Rüdiger. **Der Mord ohne Motiv.** [Murder without motive.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 273-290.—Modern culture with its emphasis on material things and the orientation toward the rational and technology neglects the metaphysical aspect in man. Education in its striving for freedom of the individual fails to give youth any direction and ethical values. In the limitless desert of his soul the killer must take to murder in order to experience at least something. Only a deep-going, new orientation can change the rudder which directs our spiritual course.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

10656. Hoeck-Gradenwitz, Erik. (Inst. for Criminal Psychopaths, Herstedvester, Denmark) **Maturity and life-stages.** *Acta Psychiat. neurol., Kbh.*, 1958, 33, 452-470.—Both maturity and immaturity are discussed in regard to "(1) the psycho-physical make-up of the individual, (2) the social pattern of the immediate environment (group-pattern), (3) the national and cultural patterns of society, and (4) the actual life-situation." The author bases these theoretical considerations on his experience with delinquents in a Danish "Institution for Criminal Psychopaths." He gives brief case-descriptions and a diagram for illustration of a number of generalizations and definitions he proposes.—*R. Kaelbling*.

10657. Kvaraceus, William C. (National Education Ass., Washington, D. C.) **Children on their way to trouble.** *J. Ark. Educ.*, 1958, 31, 8-9, 19.—As compared with nondelinquents the behavior and background of the delinquent is marked by erratic or extremely harsh or lenient discipline, emotional conflict in the home, lack of success in out-of-school ventures, dislike for school, disinterests in school work, failure in school, early leaving of school, truancy, lack of participation in extracurricular activities, and adjustment by aggressive attack.—*H. K. Moore*.

10658. Lafon, J. **Problèmes médico-légaux et psychiatriques posés par les déséquilibrés antisociaux.** [Medico-legal and psychiatric problems posed by the antisocially unbalanced.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 169-187.—The antisocial mentally disturbed constitute a particularly unpleasant category of mental illness constantly shifting between prison and mental hospital without there ever being any precise or peremptory reasons for committing them permanently

to one or the other. Even when hospitalized in special services they do not yield to the conquests which chemotherapy and sociotherapy have won over other mental illnesses. If anything is to be accomplished, it must be in infancy or adolescence, before the tendencies and dispositions of the adult have become fixed.

—W. W. Meissner.

10659. **Lagey, Joseph C.** (Moose Lake State Hosp., Minn.) **The ecology of juvenile delinquency in the small city and the rural hinterland.** *Rural Sociol.*, 1957, 22, 230-234.—Rural Venango County, Pennsylvania contains 2 small cities in which delinquents tend to live along the railroads. There is also a clustering in the rural areas and delinquents there have fewer accomplices than those in large cities. "Delinquency in urban settings may represent adjustment to group norms and expectations, whereas in rural areas it may represent a failure to adjust to any norms."—H. K. Moore.

10660. **Lamberti, Joseph W., Blackman, Nathan, & Weiss, James M. A.** **The sudden murderer: A preliminary report.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 2-15.—Clinical study at Malcolm Bliss Psychiatric Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., of 11 men and 2 women who, without having been in trouble before, suddenly committed or tried to commit murder showed "consistent patterns in the life histories and offenses." They came from cohesive family backgrounds where conformity was stressed. Failing to conform, they tended to blame others and to feel alone and isolated. Diagnostically they were characteristically schizoid and passive-aggressive. The need for additional study is stressed.—L. A. Pennington.

10661. **Lazzari, Renato; Ferracuti, Franco, & Rizzo, Giovanni B.** **Applicazione della scala di intelligenza Wechsler-Bellevue Forma I su un gruppo di detenuti Italiani.** [Application of the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale Form I on a group of Italian prisoners.] *Atti Convegno Internaz. Criminol. Clin.*, 1958, 8, 449-456.—The Wechsler-Bellevue scale translated into Italian by Cesa-Bianchi was administered to 150 Italian prisoners each of whom had been sentenced to at least 5 years. The mean IQ of 13 men convicted of fraud was 114 while for 4 men convicted of violent rape the average was but 78. Wechsler's deterioration scale did not hold up with age for this sample.—R. J. Corsini.

10662. **Lemert, Edwin M.** **The behavior of the systematic check forger.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 6, 141-149.—The check forger tends to be a person who has high socioeconomic status background, is above average in intelligence and education, and relatively isolated from and marginal to criminal society. 37 references.—R. M. Frunkin.

10663. **Michaels, Joseph.** **The management of the juvenile delinquent: A point of view.** In S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 107-123.—"Before one can offer methods of managing the juvenile delinquent, it is essential to understand his character structure. There have been many worth-while contributions from the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, psychiatry and psychoanalysis with a tendency to elaborate upon a specific segment or a fraction of the problem of juvenile delinquency. There is unanimous concurrence that biologic, psychological and sociologic factors are present, in interaction, and yet a synthesis

of these factors within the individual delinquent, within a framework of a consistent theory of psychology, has not been sufficiently realized. Illustrations from the literature of some of the disciplines have been presented. Studies by the author have been utilized to demonstrate that there is a specific type of persistent delinquent who may be characterized as an impulsive, psychopathic character. It is hoped that a synthetic holistic philosophy in regard to the juvenile delinquent will evolve in which there is a real junction of biologic, psychological and sociologic factors, so that each discipline may view the delinquent literally as a bio-psychosocial entity. Finally what we need today is a general synthesizer with a dynamic psychology of human nature who is thoroughly conversant with the disciplines of biology, psychology and sociology." 45 references.—C. R. Wurtz.

10664. **Mira Y Lopez, Emilio. Manuel de psychologie juridique.** [Manual of judicial psychology.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1959. 313 p. Fr. 1500.—This is a comprehensive volume on criminal psychology. Among the many topics discussed are: the present state of psychology as a science; a unitary concept of personality, personality dynamics, moral attitudes, psychogenesis and evolution of the concepts of right, duty, law, and justice; psychology of the criminal; motivations and the criminal types; psychological study of various phases of the judicial process in the civil and criminal courts; psychology of the witness; getting the evidence of the crime; techniques for the study of post-delinquent attitudes; treatment of the offender; ways of combatting recidivism; special criminal types and the social treatment of these types; the role of psychotechnology in determining the various degrees of legal capacity and responsibility; legal evaluation of the psychopathic personality; and recent research on body types in relation to the criminal. 193 references.—C. J. Adkins.

10665. **Murphy, B. W.** (Medical Service of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, Md.) **Examining the offender: Some procedures and peculiarities.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 554-567.—Differences between psychiatric examination for court purposes and that for therapeutic purposes are outlined and some motives underlying the offender's participation in psychiatric examination for court purposes are presented and discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10666. **Newman, Donald J.** **Research interviewing in prison.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 127-132.—Detailed suggestions are made whereby interviewing in the prison setting can be made more reliable and valid for research and other purposes.—L. A. Pennington.

10667. **Redmount, Robert S.** **Some basic considerations regarding penal policy.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1959, 49, 426-443.—An overview of American penal policy is presented by a lawyer-psychologist.—L. A. Pennington.

10668. **Reiter, Paul J.** **Treatment of psychopathic delinquents in Denmark.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 16-25.—A review of Danish law regarding the detention and management of the psychopathic criminal is first given. The author next describes the methods of treatment, in 2 phases, used by himself and Dr. Georg K. Stürup at Herstedvester and Hor-

sens where the government in 1935 and 1951 established treatment centers for male psychopaths.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10669. Richardson, H. M., & Surko, E. F. (Rutgers U.) **WISC scores and status in reading and arithmetic of delinquent children.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1956, 89, 251-262.—Analysis of a selected group of 105 psychological examinations which included both the WISC and Gray's standardized oral reading paragraphs on children remanded by the courts to the New Jersey Diagnostic Center. No significant differences were found on WISC Full Scale IQ between 15 girls and 90 boys. Mean Full Scale (88.4) Verbal (87), and Performance (92) IQ differs significantly from Wechsler's standardization group. Subtests contributing most to this difference: vocabulary, information, arithmetic, coding, i.e., those associated with school learning or concentration and persistence in use of symbolic materials. School achievement ratings for the group of children were lowest in reading and arithmetic. Conclusion: these young delinquents have less handicaps in intellectual ability than in its use in the school situation. Authors' analysis indicates agreement on 5 items with Wechsler profile for adolescent psychopath: performance higher than verbal, high object assembly, poor arithmetic, relatively good picture arrangement, but disagreement with 4 other Wechsler items. 31-item bibliography.—*M. Phillips.*

10670. Rinsley, Donald B. (United States Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.) **Dynamic aspects of psychiatric symptoms among prisoners in terms of aggression.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 126, 547-553.—A genetic and dynamic approach is presented to the ubiquity of schizophrenic illness among prisoners as well as to certain related questions. A theory consonant with such an approach is offered. 21 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10671. Short, James F., Jr., & Nye, F. Ivan. **Extent of unrecorded juvenile delinquency: Tentative conclusions.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 296-302.—3 western city high schools and 3 smaller midwestern high schools cooperated in the administration of an anonymous questionnaire aimed at procuring an index of incidence for a series of delinquent acts done by adolescents. Frequency scores for the 24 items are compared with those obtained from institutionalized delinquent adolescents. Selected conclusions include the following: Such conduct in the noninstitutionalized population is "extensive and variable"; the antisocial behavior patterns are similar in several ways to delinquency and crime as treated officially, but differs therefrom in that delinquency in the high school populations studied is "distributed more evenly throughout the socio-economic structure of society than are official cases." Further study is advised.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10672. Smith, Charles E., & Janney, Harold M. (Federal Bureau Prisons) **Some suggestions for prison research.** *Fed. Probation*, 1958, 22, 45-59.—This is a listing of areas about crime, prisoners, and prisons about which our knowledge is inadequate. (The family and crime, mental illness and crime, morality, treatment, etc.)—*R. W. Deming.*

10673. Wahl, Albert. (Chief Federal Probation Officer, San Francisco) **Precommitment counseling.** *Fed. Probation*, 1957, 21, 3-6.—The maintaining of a counseling relationship after probation has

been denied and prior to prison incarceration is producing favorable adjustment in prison. Reduction of anxiety, reorientation of animosity toward authority, development of a favorable set toward the goals of prison life, and cancellation of erroneous beliefs regarding prison are listed as favorable outcomes.—*R. W. Deming.*

10674. Watt, Norman, & Maher, Brendan A. **Prisoners' attitudes toward home and the judicial system.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1958, 49, 327-330.—It is hypothesized that in a criminal population "the attitudes of acceptance-rejection will be positively correlated with attitudes toward home and parents and that this relationship will be significantly greater in some types of crime than in others." An opinion questionnaire and a modified form of the Rotter Incomplete Sentences Test were administered to 74 male penitentiary inmates. The results failed to support the hypotheses.—*L. A. Pennington.*

(See also Abstracts 10162, 10314, 10325, 10326, 10340, 10347, 10400, 10416, 10449, 10456, 10466, 10525, 10757)

#### PSYCHOSES

10675. Alanen, Yrjö. (Lapinlahti Hospital, U. Helsinki) **The mothers of schizophrenic patients: A study of the personality and the mother-child relationship of 100 mothers and the significance of these factors in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia, in comparison with heredity.** *Acta psychiat., neurol., Khb.*, 1958, 33, Suppl. No. 124. 359 p.—There is a historical review encompassing more than 300 references and an extensive description of the material and method used. The majority of the mothers of schizophrenic patients were found to have serious personality disorders mostly "more serious than psychoneurotic." A summary of each case is appended, and descriptive data, interview findings, and Rorschach scores of the mothers are presented in tabular form. 14 pages references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

10676. Altshuler, Kenneth Z., & Rainer, John D. (Columbia U.) **Patterns and course of schizophrenia in the deaf.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 77-83.—A study still in progress is reported of schizophrenia in the deaf in an effort to examine the incidence and clinical symptomatology of this psychosis when it is coupled with a severe perceptual defect. Differences in these respects are discussed by comparison with a hearing population. 21 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10677. Anon. **A new theory of schizophrenia.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 226-236.—A theory of schizophrenia is presented by a patient on a closed ward of a VA hospital with a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia. "My view is that the schizophrenic has adopted semi-instinctive, insincere strategems in order to escape punishment, one of them being withdrawal from intimacy—which isolation causes a libidinal starvation resulting in an involuntary, neurotic-type outbreak of symptoms based on unconscious, pregenital (perverted libidinal) drives. . . . He is a terrified, conscience-stricken crook, who has repressed his interest in people, unavowedly insincere and uncooperative, struggling against unconscious sexual perversion."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

10678. Apurton, Joan, & Schoenwald, Audrey. **Mother-child relationship as a factor in the out-**

come of ward treatment. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, 29, 20-37.—Studies the mother-child relationships of psychiatrically hospitalized patients and concludes that those with healthier relationships improved most. Hospitalization was likely to benefit most those whose illness had been aggravated by the family atmosphere.—G. Elias.

10679. Barak, Anthony J., Humoller, Fred L., & Stevens, John D. **Blood glutathione levels in the male schizophrenic patient.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 237-240.—Previous investigators have reported markedly lower glutathione levels in schizophrenic Ss as compared with normal control Ss. By use of 15 patients and 36 normal controls along with repeated determinations over a 6-week period, the authors find no significant difference between the 2 groups of Ss. Blood glutathione levels thus are of no "assistance in diagnosing schizophrenia."—L. A. Pennington.

10680. Barison, Ferdinando. **La coscienza di significato delirante nella percezione.** [The consciousness of delirious significance in perception.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 19, 347-363.—Evidence is presented to suggest that the delirious schizophrenic interpretation is caused by a peculiar incomprehensibility of the link between perception and significance. Italian, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.

10681. Baruk, H., & Camus L. (Maison Nationale de Charenton, Paris, France) **Les poisons biliaires et hépatiques dans la pathogénie de la schizophrénie.** [Biliary and hepatic poisons in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 254-263.—Bile from catatonic patients injected in test animals produces catatonic states in these animals. The pigeon is the test animal of choice and exhibits the phenomena in most remarkable fashion. The same toxic effect is also produced by bile from patients with icterus, severe migraine, chronic rheumatism, and occasionally during menstruation. It is not found in normals or patients with mental illness other than schizophrenia. Various characteristics of the responsible bile fraction have been elicited, but its exact nature is as yet unknown. These experiments precede the recent findings of Heath who obtained similar effects with blood fractions. English summary. 26 references.—M. L. Simmel.

10682. Bogoch, Samuel. **Cerebrospinal fluid neuraminic acid deficiency in schizophrenia.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, 80, 221-227.—"The mean neuraminic acid content of cerebrospinal fluid in schizophrenic patients is shown to be considerably below that of nonschizophrenic adults and comparable only to values found in some children under 7 years of age." This finding, hitherto unreported, suggests to the author that an "important new area for further investigation has been indicated." The major portion of this report is given over to the discussion of the biochemical methods used in this study based upon fluid analyses from 195 Ss. 20 references.—L. A. Pennington.

10683. Boszormenyi-Nagy, Ivan. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst., Philadelphia) **Correlations between mental illness and intracellular metabolism.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 88-91.—"The need for reconsideration of psychiatric nosological framework is emphasized. It is proposed to study the

physical-constitutional factors in psychoses, based upon a participation of the cellular organization."—M. L. Simmel.

10684. Boszormenyi-Nagy, Ivan, & Gerty, Francis J. (Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Inst., Philadelphia) **Anomaly of the metabolism of adenine nucleotides in the erythrocytes of schizophrenic patients.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 92-96.—"Relationship between adenine nucleotides of the erythrocytes and the state of the psychotics (metabolism of  $P_{32}$ ). There are significant differences between normals and schizophrenics as a whole but about  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the latter show normal values. There is the question whether other criteria of the clinical grouping than those given by Bleuler can be found, which would better correspond to the biological distribution."—M. L. Simmel.

10685. Bourestom, N. C. **Self government for patients on a geriatric service.** *J. Amer. Geriat. Soc.*, 1958, 6, 667-671.—Experience with chronic psychotic patients over 60 years of age indicates patient self-government in a 328-bed unit of a hospital has helped them in a number of ways: the patients have developed an exclusive club room, they have increased voluntary ward activities, they plan and coordinate their own recreation, and have drawn up their own constitution. The greatest value lies in its potential for restoring feelings of self-worth to helpless, defeated, elderly psychotics.—L. Diller.

10686. Bowman, Karl M., Houston, Marietta, & Engle, Bernice. (U. California School Medicine) **Discussion of periodic catatonia.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 85-87.—"Emphasizes the periodicity of many psychoses to which little attention has been paid. The causes of this periodicity are: external influences and constitutional, endocrine factors. Certain biochemical data suggest the importance of the latter factors. The hypothesis of multiple causes has been postulated already by Freud. In the presence of a high constitutional factor, neuroses can be elicited by slight external stress, or with a small constitutional factor, by large external stress."—M. L. Simmel.

10687. Boyer, L. Bryce. **Uses of delinquent behavior by a borderline schizophrenic.** *Arch. crim. Psychodynamics*, 1957, 2, 541-571.—Case material from a 2-year period of psychoanalysis involving a patient whose psychosexual development was fixated at the level of the oral incorporate level is given. The productions are used to show how this man "used delinquent behavior to maintain a sense of personal identity and to avoid the anxieties of depersonalization and in the service of sadomasochism." 34 references.—L. A. Pennington.

10688. Branch, C. H. Hardin. (Coll. of Medicine, U. Utah) **Schizophrenia and related problems.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 58-65.—The confusions and paradoxes that color the theory and therapy of schizophrenia are shown to pertain to the field of mental hygiene and institutionalization of other psychiatric cases as well as the criminal, and some encouraging signs of possible change are indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

10689. Brengelmann, J. C., & Marconi, J. T. **Expressive movement in normals, with particular reference to extraversion and psychotism.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 200-214.—Drawing char-

acteristics were analyzed and crossvalidated for the abnormal criteria of hysteria, dysthymia, and schizophrenia. The drawings of hysterics and psychotics were larger and more varied than those of normal controls and dysthymics. Correlations with intelligence were consistently negative and low; those with error scores, also negative and low. Relationship with age was negligible. An examination of Eysenck's dimension of extraversion-introversion showed some relation with expressive movement.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10690. Broadhurst, Anne. (Springfield Hosp., Upper Tooting, England) *Experimental studies of the mental speed of schizophrenics: I. Effects of a stimulant and a depressant drug.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 1123-1129.—Both sodium amytal and dexamphetamine sulphate showed improvement in speed scores from day to day but these effects were practice effects. 27 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

10691. Broadhurst, Anne. (Springfield Hosp., Upper Tooting, England) *Experimental studies of the mental speed of schizophrenics: II. Effects of practice.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, **104**, 1130-1135.—8 schizophrenics compared with 7 normals showed greater day-to-day improvement on the Nufferno tests. Where intellectual slowness is a contributory cause of confused states training might improve this function. (See 33: 10690) 19 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

10692. Brody, Eugene B. *Superego, introjected mother, and energy discharge in schizophrenia: Contribution from the study of anterior lobotomy.* *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, **6**, 481-501.—The schizophrenic has an unstable energy system with a limited capacity for discharge. His superego releases aggressive energy in a rigid manner. Anterior lobotomy leads to greater stability and new more effective avenues of libidinal and aggressive energy discharge. A relative fusion of ego and superego occurs equal to a state of relative unity with the mother. In this sense the lobotomized schizophrenic achieves that oral reunion with his mother which was previously feared as engulfing or devouring and threatening to his identity. 33 references.—D. Prager.

10693. Brüel, Oluf. (Kopenhagen, Denmark) *Zum Elektrakkomplex.* [On the Electra complex.] *Z. psychosom. Med.*, 1958, **5**, 13-23.—The case of a 26-year-old single female hysterical patient suffering from depression and frigidity is presented. Although, the patient was completely unfamiliar with Freud's theories, she was aware of a long standing strong sexual attraction for her father and brother, feelings which disturbed her and which caused her to institute certain avoidance reactions similar to some of the taboos of the primitives. When she was told that incestuous feelings are shared by many human beings, she improved dramatically and experienced sexual gratification for the first time in her life.—L. Katz.

10694. Bryant, J. Howard, Wurster, Cecil R., Hine, Frederick R., & Dawson, Joseph G. *A factorial analysis of behavior ratings of hospitalized mental patients.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 167-173.—Twenty-eight items of a 32-item behavior rating scale, developed for use with hospitalized psychiatric patients, were factor analyzed to determine the psychiatrically meaningful syndromes described by the rating scale items. This analysis was based upon intercorrelations computed from ratings of 250 mental hospital patients. After rotation of the centroid axes,

five factors accounted for 82 per cent of the obtained common variance. Each of these was described; and, based on a clinical interpretation, designations were assigned as follows: an Integration-Adaptation factor, an Organic factor, Psychotic Content, Rage, and Social Interaction.—R. W. Husband.

10695. Buscaino, G. A., & Stefanachi, L. (U. Siena) *Contributo al metabolismo delle sostanze indoliche, con particolare riguardo all'ac. 5-idrossi-indolacetico, nella schizofrenia.* [Contribution to the study of the metabolism of indol substances in schizophrenia.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 188-195.—"Studies of the serotonin hypothesis of schizophrenia. The daily urine excretion of 5-HIAA is measured in 208 schizophrenics, 46 normals, 265 neurologic diseases and 107 non-schizophrenic psychoses. There were no essential differences between the various groups. Apparently serotonin is not of great importance in the etiology of schizophrenia. Also experiments with administration of serotonin gave no definite differences between the various groups."—English summary. 17 references.—M. L. Simmel.

10696. Callieri, Bruno, & Priori, Romalo. *Contributo clinico e psicopatologico al problema del delirio insorgente nell'età senile.* [Clinical and psychopathological contributions to the problem of delusions in the involutional period.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1958, **19**, 365-385.—A study of 30 delusional involutional psychotics yields 4 types: the typical paranoid type, paranoid syndromes after a stage of depressiveness and anxiety with secondary delusions of guilt, primary hallucinatory forms, and typical cases of involutional delusions about health, honor, and economic situation. The psychotic experience of the aged is generally centered about the external world. Italian, French, English, and German summaries.—D. A. Santora.

10697. Chapman, Loren J. (U. Chicago) *Intrusion of associative responses into schizophrenic conceptual performance.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **56**, 374-379.—One normal and one schizophrenic group, each consisting of 32 adult males, were required to sort cards bearing the name of a common object with 3 guide-card words—one sharing a concept with the sorting-card word, one with an associate connection to it, and one which was irrelevant. The schizophrenics were expected to make more associative errors than the normals. The results indicated that both difficulty in forming concepts and susceptibility to associative distraction are in part responsible for the fact that schizophrenics show more associative intrusions than do normals. 23 references.—H. D. Arbitman.

10698. Colbert, Edward G., & Koegler, Ronald R. (Los Angeles, Calif.) *Toe walking in childhood schizophrenia.* *J. Pediat.*, 1958, **53**, 219-220.—3 cases are presented briefly in emphasizing the importance of persistent toe walking as a sign in childhood schizophrenia.—M. C. Templin.

10699. Consbruch, U., & Fause, Cl. (U. Freiburg) *Vergleichende Längsschnittbetrachtung der Serumeiweiß-verhältnisse bei exogenen traumatischen Psychosen und bei endogenen Psychosen unter der Behandlung mit Reserpin (Sedraupin), Iminodibenzylidervat (Tofranil), und Phenothiazinen (Megaphen).* [Longitudinal comparison of serum protein in exogenous traumatic psychoses and

in endogenous psychoses being treated with reserpine, tofranil, and phenothiazine.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 280-283.—The authors report daily electrophoretic studies of serum proteins over 30-40 day periods, for 40 patients with post-traumatic psychoses and 114 patients with endogenous psychoses who were being treated with reserpine, tofranil, or phenothiazine. Results: "Similar shifts in the protein with high doses of phenothiazine or reserpine. Unspecific albumin is lowered, globulin increased if the starting level is normal. With a low starting level, the findings are reversed. Psychoses without clinical tendency of improvement under the treatment also show only very slight deviations with electrophoresis."—*M. L. Simmel*.

10700. Curzon, G. (National Hosp., London, England) **Urinary excretion of indoles in schizophrenia.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 211-216.—"Study on the indole excretion in the urine. In schizophrenic and non-schizophrenic inmates of an asylum under the same diet the morning urine is studied, with creatinine as a standard. Two dimensional chromatography is applied. Also urine concentrates obtained by means of charcoal extraction according to Asatoor and Dalgliesh were studied. In general the distribution of spots is rather similar in both groups, also as far as the unidentified substance is concerned. Only two spots are different. One is probably tryptophan and increased in schizophrenics; the other appears occasionally in schizophrenics, but never in normals; it is correlated with the increased tryptophan spot." 16 references.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10701. Danziger, Lewis, & Elmergreen, G. L. (U. Wisconsin) **Mechanism of periodic catatonia.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 159-166.—"The thyroid-pituitary system is described in terms of feed back control theory. The description implies that the system will be stable under normal conditions, and unstable with periodic variations of component levels under certain other conditions. When the system is unstable, the basal metabolic rate shows sustained variations such as are observed in periodic catatonia. The theory suggests that the proper treatment is to open the feed back loop by giving enough exogenous thyroid extract or thyroxine to inhibit the production of thyrotropin and to maintain the basal metabolic rate at a high normal level, but preferably only after inhibiting the production of endogenous thyroid hormone. A case history which illustrates the successful use of the theory in guiding treatment is presented."—*M. L. Simmel*.

10702. Dawson, Joseph G., & Burke, George W. **Folie à Deux in husband and wife.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 46, 141-148.—"This is a case presentation of a husband and wife who were latent schizophrenics and who developed folie à deux. The husband's Messianic delusions and changed personality met his wife's needs to a much greater degree than his pre-delusional behavior. She accepted and participated in his beliefs completely. Relatives also were favorably impressed by his changed behavior but were not drawn into the delusional system. Both patients gradually showed a remission of symptoms and returned to their pre-psychotic borderline adjustment."—*R. W. Husband*.

10703. Delay, J., Boudin, G., Brion, S., & Barbezat, J. **Etude anatomo-clinique de huit encéphalopathies alcooliques.** [An anatomical and

clinical study of eight encephalopathies resulting from alcohol.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 99-142.—8 cases of organic brain lesions due to excess alcohol are reported. Anatomical deviations, neurological findings, and clinical symptoms are reported in detail. Some syndromes probably have an indirect humoral mechanism, for example, those encountered in the course of hepatic comas or prolonged cirrhoses. Others like delirium tremens remain obscure. 24-item bibliography.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10704. Delgado, Honorio. **Die Psychopathologie der Schizophrenie, vom funktionellen Standpunkt aus betrachtet.** [The psychopathology of schizophrenia viewed from a functional standpoint.] *Conf. Psychiat.*, 1958, 1, 31-39.—Although we may assume that schizophrenia is somatogenic, our knowledge about the disease derives primarily from psychopathological data. From the available data one can conclude that schizophrenia is characterized by 3 disjunctions: "the disjunction of the inner world from the outer world, the disjunction of the ego from the contents of consciousness and the disjunction of the experiential contents from the elementary patterns of consciousness. These disjunctions are the result of a functional decay of consciousness." English and French summaries. 19 references.—*L. Goldberger*.

10705. Denham, John. (Whitchurch Hosp., Cardiff, England) **The use of prochlorperazine (Stemetil) in chronic psychotic patients.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1190-1194.—In control of severe symptoms the drug seems more effective than chlorpromazine but the Parkinsonian side-effects are notable.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

10706. Deshaies, Gabriel. **Psychopathologie générale.** [General psychopathology.] Paris, France: Presses Universitaires de France, 1959. 211 p. Fr. 700.—This is the sixth work in the series "Le Psychologue" edited by Paul Fraisse. The author makes no attempt to survey all psychopathic phenomena and theoretical systems, but rather presents his own general overview and critical orientation to (a) the concepts and methods of study of psychopathology; (b) the morbid personality—including the conscience, universe, expression, communication, and social influences of the psychopathic; (c) structures and classification of mental illness; and (d) causal mechanisms and therapeutic methods. 39-item bibliography.—*J. T. Cowles*.

10707. Diatkine, R., & Stein, C. (30, rue de Miromesnil, Paris, France) **Les psychoses de l'enfance.** [Child psychoses.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 277-318.—Child psychoses may be structurally classified as follows: impetuous reactions, anxiety producing living situations, and projections of fantasy into reality. Furthermore the author discusses a clinical study of cases which in his experience have been modifiable by psychoanalytic therapy. However, physiotherapy has been used successfully with neuro-epileptics. His discussion is organized under the following headings: psychotic organizations; prepsychotic organizations; and precocious schizophrenia, sometimes called dementia praecox. A critical review of the literature and case-history data is included. 29-item bibliography.—*L. A. Ostlund*.

10708. Dinitz, Simon; Lefton, Mark; Simpson, Jon E.; Pasamanick, Benjamin, & Patterson, Ralph M. **The ward behavior of psychiatric patients.**

*Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 6, 107-115.—This study fails to support the hypothesis that differential ward policies and practices directly and significantly affect the ward behavior of patients. Rather it seems that the hospital super-structure or specific characteristics of psychiatric illness may be far more important in the determination of patient behavior.—R. M. Frumkin.

**10709. Dowis, James L., & Diethelm, Oskar.** *Anxiety, stress and thinking: An experimental investigation.* *J. Psychol.*, 1958, 45, 227-238.—This paper reports a study of the type of thinking that occurs when an individual modifies his behavior in terms of the predictive value of information, and may experience intense anxiety. 15 hospitalized psychiatric patients of superior education and achievement served as Ss using a card sorting task involving 4 forms and 4 colors. Stress was produced by an unsolvable task of trying to sort on the basis of similarity. Results indicate that as a group more trials were required to modify behavior in accordance with predetermined criteria of success when these patients were intensely anxious than when moderately anxious. Thus this differentiated among types of thinking difficulties and should be helpful in delineating S's pathological thinking reaction to his general environment.—R. W. Husband.

**10710. Dransfield, G. A.** (Warley Hosp., Brentwood, Essex, England) *A clinical trial comparing prochlorperazine ("Stemetil") with chlorpromazine ("Largactil") in the treatment of chronic psychotic patients.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1183-1189.—No advantage is shown for one drug but the prochlorperazine group showed more side-effects of a Parkinsonian sort.—W. L. Wilkins.

**10711. Eichler, Lieselotte.** (Brandenburg/Havel, Poland) *Die Organisation der Arbeitstherapie in den psychiatrischen Krankenhäusern der Volksrepublik Polen.* [The organization of work therapy in the psychiatric hospitals of the People's Republic of Poland.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1958, 10, 277-280.—The new organization of occupational therapy utilizing work, activity, and recreation favors a total rehabilitative and resocializing push. The plant, administration, and program at the hospital in Branice is described, 680 of 1780 patients are employed in the hospital shops. Except for the physically incapacitated, the remainder work on the wards. Family care programs have been revived and their importance is stressed. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

**10712. Eidelberg, Ludwig.** *Psychoanalyse einer Psychopathin.* [Psychoanalysis of a female psychopathic personality.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 447-459.—The psychoanalysis of a female psychopathic personality whose ready acceptance of her castration wishes and hostile feelings toward men represented a critical resistance to awareness of a narcissistic phantasy of omnipotence and a repressed experience of narcissistic injury.—E. W. Eng.

**10713. Engel, Leonard.** *New trends in the care and treatment of the mentally ill.* New York: National Association for Mental Health, 1959. 11 p.—For the first time since records have been kept, the number of patients discharged from state mental hospitals has been greater than those admitted. Psychiatric drugs and pleasant hospitals with unlocked doors are among the factors chiefly responsible for this gain.

New approaches to psychotherapy include half-way houses, day hospitals, and night hospitals which provide treatment without isolating the patient from the community.—F. T. Severin.

**10714. Evrard, E.** *Aux confins de la schizophrénie.* [On the borders of schizophrenia.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 356-371.—"... the author considers the psychopathological and nosographical aspects of some borderline syndromes of the schizophrenic groups. A neurotic structure can be the initial state of a genuine discordancy; we know for instance the psychasthenic aspect of a beginning paranoid schizophrenia. . . . Within the schizoid constitution, marginal neuroses may arise because of the predisposition to neurotic attitudes. Paraphrenia stresses the importance of unchanged mental habits and of the practical adaptation to the outer world which are the signs discriminating it from paranoid psychosis."—V. Sanna.

**10715. Ey, Henri.** (Hôpital Psychiatrique, Bonneval, France) *Les problèmes cliniques des schizophrénies.* [Clinical problems of schizophrenia.] *Evolut. psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 149-211.—The problem of defining and classifying schizophrenia is highlighted by the author's research consisting of 344 patients who had been studied for an average of 15 years. His contention is that classification is difficult because schizophrenia is a structural modification of the total human being, including biological and psychological aspects. Actually it produces a metamorphosis of the personality into a state of inability to cope with the real world, coupled with an invincible need to remain in an imaginary sphere.—L. A. Ostlund

**10716. Fattovich, Giovanni.** *Le psicosi alcoliche nella provincia di Venezia.* [The alcoholic psychoses in the province of Venice.] *Difesa soc.*, 1958, 37, 29-49.—The increase of alcoholic psychoses during the last 2 decades in Italy necessitated a follow-up study in the province of Venice. A comparative actuarial analysis of hospital admissions according to sex, socioeconomic status, and urban or rural upbringing verified the increase for the province of Venice as well as for outlying provinces and other Italian regions.—L. L'Abate.

**10717. Feldstein, Aaron; Hoagland, Hudson, & Freeman, Harry.** (Worcester State Hosp., Mass.) *On the relationship of serotonin to schizophrenia.* *Science*, 1958, 128, 358.—"Whether serotonin is involved in the etiology of schizophrenia might be decided by establishing whether serotonin metabolism differs in nonpsychotic well subjects and in schizophrenic patients. We therefore investigated the urinary secretion of its principal metabolite, 5-HIAA, in both groups." A table indicating urinary excretion of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in male Ss is presented. "The evidence based on urinary 5-HIAA excretion in chronic and acute schizophrenic patients does not indicate a causal relationship between serotonin and schizophrenia."—S. J. Lachman.

**10718. Fleischhacker, H.** (Shenley Hosp., St. Albans, Herts, England) *Toxic-infectious factors in schizophrenia.* *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 217-222.—There is a consistent increase of gamma-globulines in cerebro-spinal fluid and blood serum of idiopathic schizophrenics. This increase is not correlated with peripheral or central vascular disturbance, nor with

infection of sinuses or teeth. Glyoxylic acid tests tend to be positive in most schizophrenics, indicating a disturbance of tryptophan metabolism. The cause of the disturbance in gamma-globulin and tryptophan metabolism has yet to be established.—M. L. Simmel.

10719. Fodor, Nandor. **People who are Christ.** *Psychoanal. psychoanal. Rev.*, 1958, 45, 100-119.—The belief that one is Christ, Messiah, Judas, or the Devil reveals essentially the same psychotic or obsessive-compulsive picture. An escape from sin to virtue, from worthlessness to superhuman power for self-redemption or destruction is one of the basic incentives in the development of the syndrome. For the masochistically inclined the Christ fantasy appeals as expressing a victim or castration complex. Those who feel traitorous to family or moral law exploit the Christ fantasy for self-rejection. As a total opposite to the healer of all wounds the Devil or Killer may appear in other fantasies belonging to the same class of mental aberration.—D. Prager.

10720. Follin, S. (Hôp. Psychiat. de Ville-Evrard, Neuilly-sur-Marne, France) **Sur la psychopathologie du processus schizophrénique.** [The psychopathology of schizophrenic processes.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 214-275.—This treatise emphasizes the discordance of psychic processes and the degradation of the personality which occurs in schizophrenia. It is documented with lengthy passages describing the case-history of a 31-year-old-male patient. The discussion illuminates the law of autism which involves the break between the S and the world of reality as well as the concomitant fantastic, subjective internalizations. The author comments that, paradoxically, it seems as though the patient loses himself in the search for his own true reality.—L. A. Ostlund.

10721. Frøshaug, Harald. (Dikemark Krankenhaus, Asker, Oslo, Norway) **Menstruationsstörungen bei katatonen schizophrenen Psychosen.** [Disturbances of menstruation in catatonic schizophrenia.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 167-171.—The author reports observations and experiments based on 54 catatonic women and, as a control, 39 women with paranoid psychoses with delusions. The disturbances of menstruation were "particularly pronounced, if certain somatic symptoms appear (unrest, stupor, changes of temperature and pulse, fluctuations of weight). In periodic catatonia, however, there is partly amenorrhoea between the stupor phases, partly regular menstruation independent of attacks. The oestrin content is regular in normals with the maximum in the second half of the intermenstrual interval. In catatonics and paranoid-hallucinating psychoses there is partly complete rest of ovarian function. In a case of periodic catatonia the oestrin-excretion was normal." English summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10722. Gädé, E. B., & Heinrich, K. (U. Nervenklinik) **Klinische Behandlungsdauer und Behandlungserfolg bei schizophrenen Psychosen: Ein Vergleich der neuroleptischen Therapie mit den älteren Behandlungsverfahren.** [Duration and success of clinical treatment in schizophrenic psychoses: A comparison of neuroleptic treatment with the older methods of treatment.] *Nervenarzt*, 1958, 29, 363-364.—242 schizophrenics were treated with electro-insulin-, and metrazol-shock, 159 others solely with Megaphen (Thorazine), and 91 with a combination

of both. 342 of the total of 492 schizophrenics were diagnosed as "paranoid-hallucinatory," and in this group the time elapsed, until a remission was achieved, was several weeks shorter than in the group treated with the drug.—M. Kaelbling.

10723. Garma, Angel. **Dynamik des Fetischismus.** [Dynamics of fetishism.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 460-473.—The psychoanalysis of a case of male fetishism. At once both a repression and an assertion of his castration anxiety, the fetishism enabled him a certain masculinity in whose form a surrender of his masculine genitality was simultaneously expressed.—E. W. Eng.

10724. Goldfarb, William. **Pain reactions in a group of institutionalized schizophrenic children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 777-785.—The reaction to pain of 31 schizophrenic children was observed continuously from one to 3 years while they were in inpatient treatment. The major finding was the diminished or absent reaction to physical traumata that usually cause normal children to communicate distress. The deviancy in pain reaction was not fixed but seemed to parallel clinical status. When panic dominates, subjective experiences such as pain may be excluded. In the discussion Saul Gurevitz suggests that the lack of mechanisms suitable to deal with sources of irritation would lead to a "not feeling" reaction as a substitute defense mechanism.—R. E. Perl.

10725. Gottlieb, Jacques S., & Tourney, Garfield. (Lafayette Clinic, Detroit, Mich.) **Commitment procedures and the advancement of psychiatric knowledge.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 109-113.—The interdependence between law and psychiatry are discussed, "as well as problems resulting from certain fundamental differences in viewpoint, with emphasis on their relationship to the problem of hospitalization of the mentally ill, and possible modification of the laws regarding commitment as a result of advances in psychiatric research and treatment."—N. H. Pronko.

10726. Gottschalk, Louis A., Gleser, Goldine C., Daniels, Robert S., & Block, Stanley. (U. Cincinnati) **The speech patterns of schizophrenic patients: A method of assessing relative degree of personal disorganization and social alienation.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 153-166.—Speech samples of 8 male chronic schizophrenic patients were studied longitudinally during their treatment in order to analyze the speech in relation to the disorder, qualitatively and quantitatively. The results are reported and evaluated theoretically and practically.—N. H. Pronko.

10727. Haavaldsen, R., Lingjaerde, O., & Walaas, O. (U. Oslo) **Disturbances of carbohydrate metabolism in schizophrenics.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 270-279.—"The effect on carbohydrate metabolism by humoral factors in serum or plasma from psychotics, particularly schizophrenics, has been studied. By using glucose uptake by rat diaphragm in vitro as test system, it has been shown that a protein factor in serum ( $\alpha$ -globulin fraction) of some of these patients exert inhibitory action. Further, a lack of a small molecular factor in the dialysable fraction of plasma stimulating glucose uptake has been shown. The significance of these findings for the disturbances in

carbohydrate metabolism in schizophrenia is discussed." 22 references.—*M. L. Simmel.*

10728. **Hann, J.** (Pfälzische Nervenklinik, Landeck/Landau, Germany) **Einfluß der Epipan-narkose auf den Blutzucker im Elektrokrampf bei Schizophrenen und Endogen-depression.** [The influence of evipan-narcosis on blood sugar changes during electroconvulsions in schizophrenia and endogenous depressions.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 284-291.—The Ss were 7 male patients age 21-69 years with endogenous depressions and 8 male patients age 25-49 years with schizophrenia. Electroconvulsions were induced at 3-day intervals, first without evipan-narcosis, then after administration of 4 mg./kg. body weight, then after 10 mg./kg. evipan and finally again without narcosis. Blood sugar was determined at 5, 10, 15, 30, 60, 120, 180, and 240 minutes after the convulsions. Results: without evipan narcosis blood sugar rises by 25-30% during the first hour then drops back to initial level. There is less hyperglycemia under evipan-narcosis in the depressive patients and 5 of the 8 schizophrenics showed various degrees of hypoglycemia. Conclusion: "There may be a weakness of sympathetic brain stem centers" in schizophrenia. English summary.—*M. L. Simmel.*

10729. **Harlan, Elizabeth, & Young, Jacqueline.** **The marital tie in chronic illness.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, **29**, 1-19.—The family relationships of 10 chronically hospitalized, married, psychiatric Veterans Administration patients were studied. Conflicts in marriage developed early. These men and their wives both showed dependency needs. The wives lacked meaningful social relationships and were too unsatisfied to be able to help the patients recover.—*G. Elias.*

10730. **Heuyer, G. Lelord, & Laroche, J., et al.** **La schizophrénie de l'adolescence.** [Schizophrenia in adolescence.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, **25**, 226-236.—Several aspects of the problem are presented: attempt at a nosological definition and delimitation, clinical aspect, psychological examination, clinical aspects in certain cases of mental retardation, clinical examination of 100 cases, the EEG aspect, pneumo-encephalographic examination, EEG responses to simple and complex stimuli, history and forms of onset of schizophrenia in juveniles.—*G. Rubinstein.*

10731. **Honegger, C. G.** (U. Clinics, Basel, Switzerland) **Prüfung von Ausscheidungsprodukten Schizophrenen auf Basen.** [Alkaline urinary products of schizophrenics.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 233-236.—Chloroform extracts from amine extract mixtures from urines of schizophrenics and normals are separated 2-dimensionally by ionophoresis and paper chromatography. Important differences in the patterns of schizophrenics and normals are described. 22 spots are common to the 2 groups. In normal preparations an additional 12 spots appear which are not found in the extract of schizophrenics. Conversely 10 spots appear in the schizophrenic preparations which do not appear in the normals. English summary.—*M. L. Simmel.*

10732. **Hughes, Kathleen M.** **Resistance in relatives of the hospitalized mentally ill.** *Smith. Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, **29**, 38-50.—Key relatives of 15 psychiatrically hospitalized patients were offered casework assistance. Though 14 resisted the offer at first,

13 eventually entered casework relationships with profit. The relatives learned how to handle their conflicts toward the patient and how to help or, at least, avoid aggravating the illness of the patient.—*G. Elias.*

10733. **Jacoby, M. G., Babikian, H., McLamb, E., & Hohlbein, B.** (Central Islip State Hosp., Long Island, N.Y.) **A study in non-restraint.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, **115**, 114-120.—Methods employed in a service counting 500 disturbed female patients are reported which aimed at avoidance of the use of restraint.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10734. **Johnson, Eva.** (Lillhagen Mental Hosp., Gothenburg, Sweden) **A study of schizophrenia in the male: A psychiatric and social study based on 138 cases with follow up.** *Acta psychiat. neurol. Kbh.*, 1958, **33**, Suppl. No. 125. 132 p.—The patients were all domiciled in the city of Gothenburg and had their first mental hospital admissions between 1938 and 1942. Average time of observation is 14.1 years. The material is scrutinized carefully as regards diagnosis, prognosis, home-background (including size of family and "broken homes"), heredity, alcoholism (in patient and his father), suicide, intelligence, criminality, mortality, and somatic illnesses and injuries. Comparison is made with a selection of other investigations of the same factors and the author is able to duplicate many important results of such previous studies. 300 references.—*R. Kaelbling.*

10735. **Kammerer, Th., Rohmer, F., Israël, L., & Wackenheim, A.** **Etude électro-encéphalographique des psychoses délirantes et confusionnelles aiguës.** [Electroencephalographic study of delirious and deeply confused psychoses.] *Encephale*, 1958, **47**, 73-87.—EEG readings were taken on 174 patients in successive stages of treatment. Some positive conclusions: (a) Certain acute psychoses show a consistent EEG pattern of slow, irregular alpha-activity, incomplete reaction to opening the eyes, sensitivity to hyperventilation, and association with slow waves of various frequencies. (b) This syndrome became successively more frequent in delirious states, confused syndromes, and Korsakoff syndromes. (c) Frequency is proportional to a coefficient of organicity in the psychoses studied. (d) Frequency and coefficient increase with the destruction of consciousness. An attempt was made to relate this EEG syndrome to definite clinical symptoms but with little success.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10736. **Karon, Bertram P.** **Some clinical notes on the significance of the number four.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1958, **32**, 281-288.—Jung's theory takes as its cornerstone the symbol 4. The number 4 played a large part in the delusions of a paranoid schizophrenic under direct psychoanalytic therapy. The number 4 disappeared from his delusional system when it was eventually interpreted after much confirmatory data had been elicited as a denial of his penis and of sexuality in general. 20 references.—*D. Prager.*

10737. **Kishimoto, Ken'ichi.** (Nagoya, Japan) **Disturbance of purine metabolism in schizophrenia.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 242-249.—Purines were determined by means of spectrophotometry and chromatography. Maximum absorption curves for normals and a variety of psychiatric patients were found at 290 m $\mu$  (= uric acid), but for 23 of 95 schizophrenics they were at 250 m $\mu$  (= hypoxanthine) and

for 7 at 260 m $\mu$  (= adenin). In some schizophrenics serum was withdrawn at the time of lobotomy and examination of the serum showed a maximum at 290 m $\mu$  while that of the brain tissue removed was at 250 m $\mu$ . It is concluded that there exists a disturbance of oxidation in the adenin-uric acid metabolism of some schizophrenic patients.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10738. **Krapf, E. E.** *La thérapeutique social de la schizophrénie.* [The social therapy of schizophrenia.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, 47, 236-244.—Therapy of the schizophrenic must renew his contact with the social milieu either by treating the patient or by manipulation of the social milieu. Practically, there is no treatment of schizophrenia which is not ultimately social. Even ataraxics are used to achieve social accessibility. The hostile world of the schizophrenic must be broken down by an attempt to gradually establish social confidence in progressively more difficult "social exercises." Psychodrama can be employed effectively to this end, since the fictional atmosphere eliminates the dimension of threat in the personal contact.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10739. **Krapf, Eduardo.** *Die soziale Therapie der Schizophrenie.* [The social therapy of schizophrenia.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 408-414.—"...neither the personnel of psychiatric institutions nor the families of our patients are in a position to treat them properly when society as a whole (whose members they are after all) continues to reject the schizophrenic."—*E. W. Eng.*

10740. **Landy, David, & Griffith, Wilmot D.** (Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston) *Employer receptivity toward hiring psychiatric patients.* *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 383-390.—Based upon a study of the situation in one community, it was found that contrary to opinion a sizeable proportion of potential employers are willing to employ the emotionally handicapped. However, most of the former patients appeared to prefer getting their own jobs and did not find it necessary to tell their employers about their previous illness. As a result, the investigators preferred to give more indirect counseling and enabling guidance, reserving direct employment aid only for the few who definitely required such assistance.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

10741. **Lebovici, S. et al.** (3, avenue du Président Wilson, Paris, France) *Psychodrame et traitement des psychotiques.* [Psychodrama and treatment of psychotics.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 499-521.—10 years of experimentation with adolescent and adult patients are discussed under the following headings: psychodrama as a means of psychotherapeutic expression; psychodrama as a means of clarification of the neuroses, transfer, and resistance; and specific aspects of psychodrama in the treatment of psychoses. Though the number of patients was small, all showed improvement. Therefore the technique of psychodrama is worthy of further study and evaluation. The authors believe that psychodrama is a remarkably efficient treatment for certain psychotic states.—*L. A. Ostlund*.

10742. **Levine, Murray.** *"Not alike" responses in Wechsler's Similarities subtest.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 480.—400 veterans were studied who had a variety of psychiatric diagnoses. Ss who made the "not alike" error on the Similarities subtest of the Wechsler have a lower mean IQ than Ss who do not.

It is the author's impression that further detailed analysis of intelligence test performance in the light of current concepts of ego functioning will point the way to integrating theories of intelligence within a more general theory of personality.—*A. A. Kramish*.

10743. **Lidz, Theodore; Fleck, Stephen; Cornelison, Alice, & Terry, Dorothy.** *The intrafamilial environment of the schizophrenic patient: IV. Parental personalities and family interaction.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 764-776.—Some problems in the study of family interaction are presented in terms of a single family. The authors are not concerned with the problems of each parent taken singly, but with how the behavior of each produces reaction and counter-reaction in the entire family, creating difficulties over and above those arising from the shortcomings of the individuals. The family is studied in terms of the dynamics of a small group which has certain structural requisites dictated by both biologic and cultural imperatives. The family selected to illustrate this was an upper-middle-class suburban family with both a schizophrenic and a nonschizophrenic daughter. 19 references.—*R. E. Perl*.

10744. **Lystad, Mary H.** (Southeast Louisiana Hosp., Mandeville) *Day hospital care and changing family attitudes toward the mentally ill.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 145-152.—"This paper reports the findings of a study concerned with the relationship between two types of hospital experience, day hospital care and total hospital care, and change of attitude toward mental health on the part of patients and their relatives."—*N. H. Pronko*.

10745. **McCarthy, T. N.** *Evaluation scientifique des aptitudes psychologiques à la vocation religieuse.* [Scientific evaluation of psychological aptitudes for the religious vocation.] *Suppl. Vie Spir.*, 1958, 11, 188-196.—T. V. Moore's work indicated a higher incidence of mental illness in religious than in the American public. Incidence of schizophrenia and paranoia is especially high. Involitional psychoses are prominent in female, alcoholism and manic-depressive psychosis in male religious. The validity of standard tests is in doubt when applied to religious. This deviation may be due to the attraction of religious life for certain personality types or to the accentuation of minor personality deviations by the nature of religious life. Research indicates definite relationships which can be evaluated by tests like the Strong Vocational Blank, Kuder Preference, MMPI and Rorschach.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10746. **Mall, G.** (Pfälzische Nervenklinik, Landeck/Landau, Germany) *Zur Diagnostik und Therapie periodisch rezidivierender Psychosen.* [Diagnosis and therapy of periodically recurring psychoses.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 171-179.—"Recurrent psychoses appear more frequently than is generally assumed. The phenomenology during clinical observation is often obscured by therapy. Particularly insulin treatments, Chlorpromazine and Reserpine often mask endogenous psychic rhythms; a careful electroshock treatment has less influence. Statistic results regarding Gjessing's catatonia as well as premenstrual, postmenstrual and intermenstrual periodic psychoses are given, also experiences regarding treatment with thyroxin, triiodothyroxin, thyrotropin, oestrogen, gestagen and testosteron." English summary. 18 references.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10747. Mastrogiovanni, P. D. (U. Naples, Italy) **Investigation of the inoculation of biological materials from schizophrenic patients in chick embryos, in guinea pigs, in white mice and in monkey kidney tissue culture.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 112-114.—"Cerebrospinal fluids of schizophrenic patients kill chick embryos, when inoculated, after some days. This mortality gradually increases in the following passages. Injection of pathological C.S.F. and corresponding allantoic fluid into guinea pigs and white mice produces a noxious action, more evident in animals treated with allantoic fluid. Unspecific cytopathogenetic action was found in monkey kidney cell culture, showing greatest disturbances in cells treated with allantoic fluid, less in those inoculated with C.S.F. directly. Control experiments with materials from healthy persons were always negative."—M. L. Simmel.

10748. May, Ruprecht H., & Voegele, George E. **Alienation and its psychotherapeutic implications.** *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1958, 6, 264-276.—Present complex industrialized cultures estrange man from himself. The resulting alienation complicates the problem of adjustment producing stress often resulting in mental illness. Recognition of causal factors may aid in avoidance and in therapy.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10749. Mednick, Sarnoff A. **A learning theory approach to research in schizophrenia.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 55, 316-327.—"An attempt has been made to view schizophrenia as a problem in learning theory. The research in conditioning, learning, and generalization in schizophrenia has been reviewed in these terms. It was found that this research supported such an interpretation. An explication of the causes of an acute schizophrenic break and the transition to chronicity was attempted." 79 references.—W. J. Meyer.

10750. Milanese, Evelyne S. **Attitude changes of psychiatric patients toward electric shock therapy.** *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1958, 29, 51-62.—The attitudes, toward electroshock therapy of 5-day psychiatrically hospitalized patients were tested. These patients had not received and were not likely to receive electrotherapy. Initially their attitudes were strongly against the therapy, but after 5 days of hospitalization their attitudes towards electroshock therapy changed significantly in a more positive direction.—G. Elias.

10751. Modell, Arnold H. **The theoretical implications of hallucinatory experiences in schizophrenia.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, 6, 442-480.—The voices could be identified as formerly loved persons, chiefly the parents. The hallucinatory experience recreated certain aspects of wished-for and actual infantile relations to parental objects. The voices represented a condensation of the self and internalized parental objects. Stimulation of retic zones and discharge of drives was achieved in many cases as a result of listening to the voices. Male patients heard predominantly male voices and the content related to passive homosexual wishes. Female patients heard male and female voices to an equal extent with the content here relating to both active and passive oedipal wishes. The patients viewed their relation to the voices as beneficial rather than hostile. The traditional concept that the voices of schizophrenia represent an externalized conscience could not be confirmed. 60 references.—D. Prager.

10752. Moss, C. Scott; Jensen, Ruth E., Morrow, William, & Freund, Harold G. (State Hosp. 1, Fulton, Mo.) **Specific behavioral changes produced by chlorpromazine in chronic schizophrenia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 449-451.—A homogeneous group of 15 white male schizophrenic patients was studied by means of a double-blind technique to determine the therapeutic effect of chlorpromazine. Results showed improvement according to nurse and attendant ratings but psychological tests reflected little statistically significant change. The differential results are discussed and interpreted.—N. H. Pronko.

10753. Munkvad, I. (Sct. Hans Mental Hosp., Roskilde, Denmark) **Glutamic acid metabolism in schizophrenics with special reference to the arterio-venous deficiency in various organs.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 239-241.—Determinations of plasma glutamic acid and glutamine were carried out in 317 psychiatric patients, among them 201 schizophrenics, and in 20 normal controls. Low glutamic acid values were found during acute phases of mania and in epilepsies with many fits. With the exception of the schizophrenics all other patients and controls showed normal glutamic acid metabolism. In acute schizophrenics and during active phases in chronic schizophrenics low glutamic acid levels and high levels were observed. Arterio-venous comparisons in a few patients and normal patients with heart disease reveal no difference in the latter group, but arteriovenous glutamic acid deficiencies in the schizophrenics. Arterio-venous glutamine concentrations showed no significant deviations.—M. L. Simmel.

10754. Nyirö, Gyula. (Budapest, Hungary) **Die senilen Veränderungen der psychischen Strukturen.** [Senile changes of psychic structures.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, 10, 159-162.—Psychologically as well as otherwise, old age is a natural state of adjustment. Senile mental illnesses represent psychic crises which primarily involve affect reactions. In their initial phases, senile psychoses may be reversible; evidence of dementia is frequently absent. The lack of correlation between senile psychosis and arteriosclerosis is discussed. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

10755. Olshansky, Simon; Grob, Samuel, & Malamud, Irene T. (Massachusetts Ass. for Mental Health, Boston) **Employers' attitudes and practices in the hiring of ex-mental patients.** *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 391-401.—A large-scale study of the Greater Boston labor market carried on between August 1956 and March 1957 revealed that potential employers, regardless of whether they had experience in employing ex-mental patients or not, and regardless of their exposure to mass media seeking to change their attitudes on this matter, in actual practice often said they were willing to hire the ex-mental patient but few of them actually did so. It appears that "the feared and expected stigmatization has driven mental illness 'underground.'" The investigators suggest that industrial physicians, employment agencies, and trade unions could be better informed and oriented toward the ex-mental patient and his work potential as well as his ability to adapt on the job.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10756. Olson, Gordon W. **Failure and the subsequent performance of schizophrenics.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 310-314.—"The present study investigated the questions of whether deficit would obtain for schizophrenics on a timed task of nonsocial content and, if so, whether the deficit would increase or decrease over trials under a condition of nonreinforcement and, finally, differentially affect the subsequent performance of schizophrenics and normals. . . . The results indicated that both schizophrenics and normals responded with enhanced performance to the negative conditions, but that only the schizophrenics demonstrated enhanced performance under the positive condition." 15 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

10757. Orenstein, Leo L., & Weisstein, Alfred. (Bellevue Medical Center, NYC) **Temporary insanity as a defense.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 121-125.—The following issues in relation to the plea of temporary insanity in the courtroom is discussed: that transitory psychotic reactions do occur frequently, that they are met and dealt with by the psychiatrist in the usual clinical manner, that a person suffering from a transitory psychosis does sometime commit a crime, and that the S as dealt with by lawyers and psychiatrists reflects a state of confusion about the relevant issues.—N. H. Pronko:

10758. Ozarin, Lucy D. (American Psychiatric Ass., Washington, D. C.) **The patient's preparation to return to the community.** *Neuropsychiatry*, 1958, 4, 205-223.—Various Veterans Administration plans are reviewed, including the trial visit home, the family care program, the member employee program, day and night hospitals, halfway houses, sheltered workshops, and the general place of the hospital itself.—W. L. Wilkins.

10759. Patzig, Bernhard. (Max-Planck-Institut Hirnforschung, Marburg/Lahn, Germany) **Klinische, genetische und morphologische Ergebnisse in ihrer Bedeutung für die Pathophysiologie der Schizophrenien: Diskussion von Hirnbefunden einesiger Zwillinge.** [The significance of clinical, genetic and morphological findings for the pathophysiology of schizophrenia: Discussion of post-mortem findings on brains of identical twins.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 100-107.—"The results of clinical pathophysiological studies in schizophrenia are rather small. Shocktreatment, Phenothiazine, Rauwolfia, etc. support the view that somatic changes cause the schizophrenic process. The anatomic findings are not specific. The Vogts find cell changes only in the thalamus and frontal lobe that are interpreted as a premature aging. Genetic studies suggest mutations that affect the cerebral metabolism according to the law of the weak genes. Less important genes (hepatoc metabolism) and external factors enhance tendency to reversibility. Of monozygotic twins, there is in about 20% only one of the two partners affected which indicates the importance of exogenous factors. Clinical, genetic, morphological, physiological, biochemical studies must unite in order to yield sufficient progress for the development of a specific treatment." English summary, 38 references.—M. L. Simmler.

10760. Racamier, P. C. (Hôp. Psychiat. de Premontr, France) **Connaissance et psychothérapie de la relation schizophrénique.** [Knowledge and psychotherapy concerning the schizophrenic relationship.] *Evolut. Psychiat.*, 1958, No. 2, 445-498.—

Various aspects of schizophrenia are discussed but emphasis is upon the relationship between doctor and patient. This relationship is so important to the patient that an interruption may cause a return to a catatonic state. Likewise important is the fact that the attitudes, needs, and procedures of the therapist may influence the course of the schizophrenia. 32 pages transcribing the discussion that followed the oral presentation of this paper.—L. A. Ostlund.

10761. Rapaport, Gerald M. **"Ideal self" instructions, MMPI profile changes, and the prediction of clinical improvement.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1958, 22, 459-463.—The MMPI was administered twice to a group of 48 military psychiatric patients. The first administration was under the usual instructional set while the second was under an "ideal self" set. The following 4 hypotheses were confirmed: the introduction of an "ideal self" set produces changes in the MMPI patterns of patients referred for psychiatric consultation; changes are in the direction of fewer scores in the "critical" or "unhealthy" range; the more deviant the original MMPI record, the more marked the changes; the interindividual variability is significantly less on the "ideal self" pattern than on the "real self" pattern.—A. A. Kramish.

10762. Rauhala, Lauri. **Über die Validität von Szondi Syndromatik der Schizophrenie.** [On the validity of Szondi's constellation of symptoms in schizophrenia.] *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1958, 17, 174-197.—An attempt was made to test the validity of the Szondi Test by comparing the statistical frequencies of all major test categories obtained from three different groups of 100 Ss each: chronic schizophrenic patients, mental hospital student nurses, and a normal control group. As a diagnostic instrument the Szondi Test is seen to have validity only slightly better than chance. English and French summaries.—J. W. House.

10763. Redlich, Fritz C. **Klassenzugehörigkeit, Kultur und Schizophrenie.** [Class membership, culture and schizophrenia.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 401-407.—Though investigators are still in the dark concerning the role of social and cultural variables in the etiology of schizophrenia, our knowledge of social factors affecting treatment has become more precise and of practical importance.—E. W. Eng.

10764. Regan, Peter E., III, & Reilly, Joseph. (U. Florida, Coll. Medicine) **Circulating epinephrine and norepinephrine in changing emotional states.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 12-16.—"In a study of 60 hospitalized psychiatric patients, it was found that circulating levels of epinephrine and norepinephrine tend to change in accordance with changes in an individual's emotional state. The presence or absence of certain descriptive and personality features indicates the frequency with which this parallel relationship will occur. Through an analysis of these factors, it seems possible to distinguish subgroups of the population in whom changes in epinephrine or norepinephrine, or both, tend to be reliable indicators of similar changes in the patient's emotional status." 19 references.—N. H. Pronko.

10765. Riebeling, Von Carl. (U. Hamburg) **Bemerkungen zur Biochemie von Psychosen.** [Remarks on the biochemistry of the psychoses.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 205-210.—Paper chromatographic studies of serum and spinal fluid of schizophrenic pa-

tients revealed an amino acid pattern somewhat different from that of normals. However, the observed deviations do not occur regularly, nor are they specific for schizophrenia; in fact they were most often observed in the organic psychoses and delirium associated with kidney insufficiency. Spinal fluid amino acids of old schizophrenics show more frequent deviations. One of the increased spots may be glutathione. English summary.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10766. **Rieder, H. P.** (U. Clinics, Basel, Switzerland) **Prüfung von Ausscheidungsprodukten Geisteskranker mit Hilfe des Spinnentestes.** [The cobweb test in the study of urine fractions of psychotic patients.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 225-232.—From the urines of schizophrenic patients and normal controls urine mixtures were obtained by extraction with organic solvents; similarly mixtures from the sera of epileptic patients and normals were obtained by alcohol extraction. Methods of application and measurement of effects on the spiders' webs are presented. Differences of the chemical constitution of the various preparations are suggested by toxic effects which vary from fraction to fraction. The reaction patterns are neither specific for the diseases studied, nor do they coincide completely with patterns of definite pure substances. Only unspecific differences between normal and pathological specimens can be found. English summary.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10767. **Robertson, J. P. S.** **Exceptional memory for dates and weather in a schizoid psychopath.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 37-39.—Description of a schizoid psychopath with unusual memory skills, particularly in stating the weekday and weather of a given date. Analysis is given of the factors on which this depends.—*C. K. Bishop*.

10768. **Rosberg, Jack, & Karon, Bertram P.** **The Oedipus complex in a case of deteriorated schizophrenia.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 221-225.—This case report illustrates oedipal problems in an apparently deteriorated and almost unreachable male schizophrenic patient. The dynamics, however, differ somewhat from the classical interpretations of the oedipal situation.—*A. S. Tamkin*.

10769. **Rosen, Victor H.** **Abstract thinking and object relations: With specific reference to the use of abstractions as a regressive defense in highly gifted individuals.** *J. Amer. Psychoanal. Ass.*, 1958, **6**, 653-671.—Abstract thought consists of varying degrees of decathexis of objects in order to deal with nonrepresentational aspects of their attributes such as class, quantity, and physical spatial relationships. The psychotic keeps the intermediate stages of concept formation close to the primary process, while the gifted individual keeps the results of the intermediate steps available to the secondary process. Under the impact of the transference the controlled regressive aspects of abstract thinking may be disturbed and thus bear a closer resemblance to the thought process of the psychotic. 46-item bibliography.—*D. Prager*.

10770. **Rosenkötter, Lutz.** **Auslösende Faktoren bei akuten Psychosen.** [Precipitating factors in acute psychoses.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, **12**, 415-429.—Common background factors in 4 cases of acute schizophrenia included: weak, insecure mothers with a predominately negative attitude toward their husbands, strict and punishing fathers, and few opportuni-

ties to develop a feeling of self-worth. In all cases the psychosis emerged when the strict conditions for the maintenance of the S's slender sense of self-worth no longer seemed able to be met.—*E. W. Eng.*

10771. **Sano, Isamu.** (Osaka U.) **Die Bedeutung der Indolderivative in der Pathogenese-Forschung der endogenen Psychosen.** [The significance of indol derivatives in the pathogenesis of endogenous psychoses.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 196-204.—5-hydroxy-indole acetic acid (5-HIAA) in the urine of schizophrenic and normal Ss was studied by paper chromatography. No qualitative differences in patterns could be demonstrated. Patients under treatment with chlorpromazine excrete diminished amounts of 5-HIAA. Animal and *in vitro* studies showed that chlorpromazine inhibits deamination of serotonin. Excretion of 5-HIAA increases following administration of reserpine and serotonin in human Ss and animals and somatic changes are similar for the 2 substances. The relationship between the indols and the pathogenesis of psychosis remains an open question. English summary. 19 references.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10772. **Schwarzenbach, F. H.** (Clinics, Basel, Switzerland) **Zur Wirkung von Basischen Serum- und Urinextrakten Schizophrener auf die Keimung von Pilzsporen.** [The effect of alkaline serum and urinary extracts of schizophrenics on the germination of fungi.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 237-238.—"Examination of the amine extracts mentioned by Honneger as well as of one- or two-dimensionally separated specimens of urine and serum, by means of a new spore germination test. Initial experiments showed that in the body fluids from schizophrenics frequently a substance appears that affects the germination of spores in a certain way. In more recent experiments, this effect was not regularly reproducible. Further extensive studies will be needed before it can be determined whether this method provides a useful differential test." English summary.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10773. **Searles, Harold F.** **Die Empfänglichkeit des Schizophrenen für unbewusste Prozesse im Psychotherapeuten.** [The receptivity of the schizophrenic for unconscious processes in the psychotherapist.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, **12**, 321-343.—Along with the schizophrenic's projective responses to the therapist may sometimes be seen introjective responses to processes of which the therapist was not previously conscious of in himself. The patient may experience these introjections as facets of his own personality or as hallucinations, or he may act them out "on the therapist's behalf," so to speak. At the same time it appears that the therapist's introjection of the patient's conflicts, his unconscious but constructive answer to these conflicts, and the introjection of these answers by the patient, represents a dimension of the therapeutic process.—*E. W. Eng.*

10774. **Seige, Dietrich.** (Berlin) **Über hypochondrisch-konfabulatorische Paraphrenie: Eine kombiniert-systematische Schizophrenie.** [On hypochondriacal confabulatory paraphrenia: A combined-systematic schizophrenia.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, **10**, 280-283.—The combined-systematic schizophrenias of Kleist and Leonhard, generally ignored, are illustrated by the case of a

hypochondriacal confabulatory female patient who revealed somatopsychic and acoustic hallucinations with characteristic grotesque delusions. As in the beginning of a simple-systematic confabulatory paraphenia a double orientation was evidenced by the clear separation of the delusional world from the correctly appreciated environment. This combination form of the confabulatory and hypochondriacal paraphenia was confirmed by the illness of the patient's brother who suffered from a simple-systematic confabulatory paraphenia. Russian summary.—C. T. Bever.

10775. Shapiro, M. B., Campbell, D., Harris, A., & Dewsbury, J. P. (Maudsley Hosp., London, England) Effects of E.C.T. upon psychomotor speed and the "distraction effect" in depressed psychiatric patients. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 681-695.—15 experimental and 15 control depressives were tested with 14 tests of psychomotor speed and Foulds's system of counting while patients do the Porteus Mazes. While ECT did not improve psychomotor speed in the experimental group nor reduce the distraction effect, it seemed to help the depression. This suggests that the slowness may not be diagnostic in depressive patients. 19 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

10776. Sherwin, Albert C., Flach, Frederic F., & Stokes, Peter E. (Cornell Medical Coll., NYC) Treatment of psychoses in early childhood with triiodothyronine. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 166-167.—2 cases of psychotic children treated with triiodothyronine are presented and the methods, results, and contra-indications of such treatment are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10777. Simpson, R. Wallace, & Jesson, J. G. (Knowle Hosp., Fareham, England) The effects of promazine ("Sparine") in chronic schizophrenia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1199-1202.—The drug was of no value in this series of patients.—W. L. Wilkins.

10778. Smirnoff, Victor N. Kritische Bemerkungen zum Problem der Anorexia mentalis. [Critical observations on the problem of anorexia mentalis.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 430-446.—"In anorexia mentalis we are dealing with a primary disturbance of symbolic referents; thus all theoretical derivations from conflicts, traumatic events or psychosomatic relationships are insufficient. The denial concerns nourishment in the first instance because the original symbol relationship based itself on it as a guarantee of life. . . . The only escape from the maternal omnipotence lies in the active 'no.'"—E. W. Eng.

10779. Solms, H. (U. Clinics, Bern, Switzerland) Die Bedeutung "vergleichend-pharmakopsychiatrischer Analyse" für das Studium der Beziehungen zwischen chemischer Struktur und Psychose bei psychotoxischen Substanzen. [The significance of comparative psychopharmacological analysis for the study of the relationship between chemical structure and psychosis in psychotoxic substances.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 156-158.—The author compares the effects of LSD (d-lysergic acid diethyl amid), LAE (d-lysergic acid ethyl amid), and LA (d-lysergic acid amid) in normal Ss and finds primarily quantitative differences. Disturbances of visual perception are marked with LSD, less pronounced with LAE, absent with LA. Lethargy, in-

difference, and abulia were slight with LSD, moderate with LA, marked with LAE. Disturbances of consciousness and sleep were marked with LA, absent with LSD and LAE. English summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10780. Sommers, Robert, & Hall, Robert. (Saskatchewan Hosp.) Alienation and mental illness. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, 23, 418-420.—The degree of deviation an individual displays from his culture and its relationship to psychopathology was investigated. The results showed that in general, length of hospitalization was correlated with greater deviation from social norms, but the best meaning of this result was discussed. At the same time, hospital physicians showed considerable deviation from social norms, and the meaning of this was discussed. Ramifications of the findings and ideas they stimulated for future research were presented.—G. H. Frank.

10781. Staehelin, Balthasar. Einige Beobachtungen und Betrachtungen aus einer psychotherapeutischen Behandlung. [Observations and considerations drawn from a psychotherapeutic treatment.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1958, 6, 355-371.—Only in exceptional cases are descriptions of psychotic states available after return to normality. An autobiographical report of transference during a psychotic phase is detailed from the center of psychotherapeutic treatment. Special emphasis is laid on the question of a possible "metaphysical" nature of man, an aspect neglected by modern biologically oriented psychology.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10782. Stockert, F. G. v. (Universitätsnervenkllinik, Rostock, Germany) Pathophysiologie einer im 48-Stunden-Rhythmus verlaufenden periodischen Katatonie. [Pathophysiology of a case of periodic catatonia with 48-hour cycles.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 183-188.—The author briefly reviews the literature concerning periodic catatonia, and presents one case of his own. The patient is a 58-year-old man whose first schizophrenic episode occurred at 18 years of age, who has been institutionalized repeatedly in the interim, and has been hospitalized continuously for the past 2 years. Already, at age 22, periodic stupor of 1-2 days duration has been observed. For the past 7 months he has exhibited 48 hour cycles, consisting of a period of stupor lasting, on the average, 29 hours which is followed by approximately 19 hours of relative lucidity. During the period of stupor total amount of urine is 3-4 times normal, sodium excretion is 3 times normal, nitrogen excretion follows Gjessing's formula. At the same time paper chromatography showed an increase of amino acids, peptides, and copper. English summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10783. Talland, George A. Perception of apparent movement in Korsakoff's psychosis. *J. Pers.*, 1958, 26, 337-348.—Perception of apparent motion was tested in a sample of 22 chronic Korsakoff patients and in a control group consisting of neurological patients without brain injury. Performance of the Korsakoff group was markedly inferior to that of the controls. Several theories are considered in attempting to account for the findings. 25 references.—A. Rosen.

10784. Tamkin, Arthur S. Rorschach card rejection by psychiatric patients. *J. consult. Psychol.*,

1958, 22, 441-444.—Chi-square tests for the relationship between Rorschach card rejection and the various personality traits did not reach an acceptable level of statistical significance, nor were any trends apparent. Rorschachs of psychiatric patients for whom concurrent MMPI data were available were randomly selected. The personality variables investigated as determinants of rejection were defensiveness, psychastenia, depression, pathology, and psychiatric diagnosis. No relationships were found between Rorschach card rejection and these variables. The 5 most frequently rejected cards (IV, VI, VII, IX, X) were in close agreement with other empirical studies. The results show that psychiatric patients experience more difficulty than do normals.—A. A. Kranish.

10785. Thorpe, J. G., & Baker, A. A. (Bonstead Hosp., Sutton, Surrey, England) *The effects of physical treatment on some psychological functions.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 865-869.—In 27 schizophrenic patients who had a course of 20 electroconvulsive shock treatments there was no evidence of impairment on tests of immediate memory, learning ability, or of intelligence one week after cessation, as compared with patients treated by chlorpromazine or insulin coma.—W. L. Wilkins.

10786. Thullier, Jean, & Refregier, Bernard. (Centre Psychiatrique Ste-Anne, Paris, France) *Variations de la resistance capillaire au cours des psychoses et des therapeutiques de choc.* [Variations in capillary resistance in psychosis and during shock therapy.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 107-112.—"Measurement of the capillary resistance in various psychoses; in schizophrenia and manic depressive psychosis it is normal (in schizophrenics, in a beginning attack somewhat lower) in senile dementia lower, in alcohol psychoses increased (more vitamin P and tannic acid in the wine!). Effect of therapy: one finds in electroshock treatment a definite increase, shortly after the shock, after 15 minutes again the initial values. Following the insulin-shock there is a marked decrease for a long time. Administration of glucose again causes an increase to or above the initial value. Capillary resistance and glycemia seem to be closely related. Vitamin C also has an influence upon the capillary resistance (it is usually decreased in psychoses, ref.). A metabolic product of adrenalin may also play a role. The importance of the autonomic system is emphasized." English summary.—M. L. Simmel.

10787. Trethowan, W. H. *Contributions of the psychologist to the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.* *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 175-186.—The psychologist's contribution should be complementary to that of the psychiatrist. Eventually the psychologist may be able to make significant contributions to the prevention of mental illness.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

10788. Van der Horst-Oosterhuis, C. J. *Visual depiction therapy in mentally disordered patients.* *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1958, 6, 205-220.—The affectively disturbed patient lives in a tension between 2 worlds, objective and subjective, created by his suppressed emotions. The schizophrenic lives almost exclusively in his subjective world. The patient's paintings introduce the

therapist into the subjective world.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10789. Venables, P. H. *Stimulus complexity as a determinant of the reaction time of schizophrenics.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 12, 187-190.—If in normal Ss' reaction time is linearly related to stimulus complexity, and if as complexity increases the slowness of schizophrenics becomes more marked, then the reaction time of schizophrenics is either: a linear function, having a steeper slope; or a positively accelerated curvilinear function. With a display having 1-8 equiprobable alternatives, there was no significant difference between the schizophrenics and controls in either slope or curvilinearity.—R. S. Davidon.

10790. Venables, P. H., & Tizard, J. (Inst. Psychiatry, London, England) *The effect of auditory stimulus intensity on the reaction time of schizophrenics.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1160-1164.—The paradoxical increase in reaction time typical of schizophrenics when visual stimulus intensity is varied does not occur with auditory stimulus intensity variation.—W. L. Wilkins.

10791. Vinar, Oldrich. (Prague) *Analogien zwischen schizophrenen Erkrankungen und der LSD-Psychose.* [Analogies between schizophrenic illnesses and the LSD-psychosis.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Leipzig, 1958, 10, 162-166.—Testing with association experiments, the Ivanov-Smolenski method, and the psychogalvanic skin reflex reveals identical pathophysiological mechanisms of higher nervous system activity in schizophrenia and LSD-psychosis. After injection of serpasil these disturbances disappeared in the LSD-psychosis. The subjective experience of a schizophrenic is phenomenologically very different from that of an experimentally induced psychosis in which the S never can feel the same profound isolation because of the ethically necessary preparatory instruction and separation from his usual environment. 18 references.—C. T. Bever.

10792. Wainwright, William H. (Cornell U. Medical Coll., NYC) *Cultural attitudes and clinical judgment.* *Int. J. soc. Psychiat.*, 1958, 4, 105-107.—2 female patients with schizophrenic reactions were presented consecutively to the resident staff of a private psychiatric hospital. Although the patients were very similar in symptoms, behavior, duration of illnesses, etc. the comments by members of the staff were vastly different in respect to prognoses. The author explains this differential in prognoses as due to the fact that the staff making the prognoses was so unlike one of the patients, an Italian Catholic of lower-class background, that they did not understand her and so made unfavorable prognoses. However, the staff was more like the second patient, an upper-class Protestant, and made favorable prognoses for her because, it seems they were better able to understand her and identify with her. The prognoses made by the staff members for the patients were, therefore, representative of their cultural biases and not the substantive facts of the cases.—R. M. Frumkin.

10793. Walton, D. (Winwick Hosp., Warrington, England) *The diagnostic and predictive accuracy of the Wechsler Memory Scale in psychiatric patients over 65.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1111-1118.—Repeating the test with senile psychotics is useful for

functional psychotics seem to improve and organics not to improve. Depression adversely affects score. Organics seem to have most difficulty with the learning of new materials.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

10794. Weatherly, J., & Deabler, H. L. (VA Administrative Center, Biloxi, Miss.) Five-year follow-up of schizophrenic identical twins one of whom was lobotomized. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 95-97.—A five-year follow-up is presented of schizophrenic identical twins hospitalized in 1944 at the age of 27, and after a lobotomy which was performed on one of them in 1952. The superior progress of the lobotomized twin is indicated.—*N. H. Pronko*.

10795. Weckowicz, T. E., Sommer, R., & Hall, R. (Saskatchewan Hosp., Weyburn) Distance constancy in schizophrenic patients. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1174-1182.—20 patients compared with 17 normals showed poorer distance constancy, this being related to their poorer size constancy. The result of poor distance constancy is that visual perception in schizophrenics is lacking in depth and so these patients live in a "flatter" world. 16 references.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

10796. Weinstein, Alvin D., Goldstone, Sanford, & Boardman, William K. The effect of recent and remote frames of reference on temporal judgments of schizophrenic patients. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 241-244.—"46 schizophrenic patients were compared with 80 control Ss with respect to their estimation of one clock second's duration under long and short anchor conditions, where anchor represented the extreme duration in a series. In addition, the interaction of recent and more remote anchors was studied." The findings suggested that the schizophrenic is likely to overestimate the duration of a clock second and that they responded only to the pulling effect of immediate anchors.—*A. S. Tamkin*.

10797. Williams, Moyra. (Cowley Road Hosp., Oxford, England) A test for residual mental ability in senile dementia. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 783-791.—Tests of memory, reasoning, and of manipulation of visuo-spatial relationships are scored partially in terms of the amount of help the aged S requires to solve the standard task. Results on 36 Ss in a geriatric unit suggest useful results on patients who might otherwise fall outside norms of routine psychometric instruments, especially aged persons with speech involvements.—*W. L. Wilkins*.

10798. Zamansky, Harold S. An investigation of the psychoanalytic theory of paranoid delusions. *J. Pers.*, 1958, 26, 410-425.—Study of the relation of paranoid delusion formation to unconscious homosexuality was attempted by a technique providing for measurement of object choice in terms of time spent looking at pictures of males and females in pairs and groups. 20 hospitalized psychotic males (almost all paranoid schizophrenics) with paranoid delusions were matched with 20 hospitalized male nonparanoid schizophrenics. Paranoid Ss spent significantly more time in looking at male pictures in male-female and male-neutral pairs, whereas they expressed verbal preference for significantly fewer male pictures. The author concludes that men with paranoid delusions have stronger homosexual impulses and demonstrate primary attraction to men

rather than avoidance of women as sexual objects. 19 references.—*A. Rosen*.

(See also Abstracts 9273, 9274, 9276, 10316, 10317, 10319, 10336, 10354, 10378, 10381, 10387, 10392, 10395, 10401, 10405, 10409, 10415, 10429, 10433, 10437, 10447, 10448, 10451, 10471, 10480, 10497, 10514, 10515, 10527, 10528, 10576, 10643, 10670, 10817, 10857, 10875, 10909, 11095)

#### PSYCHONEUROSES

10799. Angyán, A. J., Husár, I., & Nyirő, J. (Budapest, Hungary) Angaben zur Pathophysiologie der Zwangsnurose auf Grund objektiv-experimenteller Beobachtungen. [Data on the pathophysiology of obsessional neurosis on the basis of objective experimental observations.] *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig*, 1958, 10, 253-260.—18 obsessional neurotic patients were tested for primary and secondary conditioned defense reflexes. The pathologic changes of higher reflex adjustment conformed with the general phlegmatic depressive character, the preponderance of the second signal system, and the clinical symptom picture of obsessional neurosis. Russian summary. 16 references.—*C. T. Bever*.

10800. Bergler, Edmund. Principles of self-damage. New York: Philosophical Library, 1959. 469 p. \$6.00.—On the basis of psychoanalytic experience, masochism is held to be universal. Therapy can be effective only if the analyst clears up infantile memories and controversies with the mother. 27 clinical patterns based on masochistic-oral regressions are described.—*H. B. English*.

10801. Choubev, P. N. Infantile anxiety, the precursor of neuroses. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 349-354.—Psychoanalytic clinical experiences show neuroses originating in morbid anxieties, negative irrational fears of somewhat lesser intensity, incubating from earliest childhood. The conflict of id and ego results in anxiety and unless adjusted deepens with time and develops into neurotic behavior.—*G. Rubin-Rabson*.

10802. de Jarast, Sara G. El duelo en relación con el aprendizaje. [Mourning in relation with learning.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 31-35.—This paper presents the analysis of an 8-year-old boy with death phobia and learning difficulties. A female relative to whom the child used to relate very closely died suddenly when the child was 5 years old. The persistence of an ambivalent introjection of the lost object was due to an intense fixation on the oral level with consequent guilt feelings. The rebuilding of his inner world was only possible through a mourning process during which he aimed to get forgiveness, protection, and love from the incorporated object: mother's breast.—*M. Knobel*.

10803. Destunis, G., & Bethge, Charlotte. Ueber einen Fall von Chartophagie also Ausdruck einer neurotischen Reaktion. [Paper-eating as expression of a neurotic reaction.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 214-219.—In the case of an intellectually normal seven-year-old girl, paper-eating was the expression of an ambivalence in social behavior. Though paper-eating yielded to psychotherapy, tearing persisted.—*G. Rubin Rabson*.

10804. Ehrenwald, Jan. (11 East 68 St., NYC 21) **Neurotic interaction and patterns of pseudo-heredity in the family.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 134-142.—A study of 12 families, 2 of which are presented graphically in terms of intrafamily traits or attitudes, show a patterning or compounding of such traits which are explained on the basis of a nonbiological or pseudohereditary transmission of the behaviors in question.—N. H. Pronko.

10805. Evelson, Elna. **Una experiencia analítica: Análisis simultáneo de hermanos mellizos.** [An analytic experience: Simultaneous analysis of a pair of twin brothers.] *Rev. Psicoanal.*, Buenos Aires, 1958, 15, 16-21.—A pair of 8-year-old twin brothers is analyzed together in the beginning phase of therapy. Separation would increase their persecutory anxieties and they certainly showed that they had mutually compensatory neurotic traits. Simultaneous analysis favored the analytic approach and diminished their paranoid anxieties.—M. Knobel.

10806. Eysenck, H. J. **Hysterics and dysthymics as criterion groups in the study of introversion-extroversion: A reply.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 250-252.—This reply to Sigal, Star, & Franks (see 33: 10826) maintains that they arrived at an incorrect conclusion about the validity of the Maudsley Personality Inventory because of several logical errors. A discussion of these errors is presented.—A. S. Tamkin.

10807. Falstein, Eugene. **The management of the neuroses of adolescence.** In S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 125-148.—A consideration of the problems of psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy with adolescents, including specific techniques for handling certain kinds of cases and discussion of the dynamics involved. The problems of initiating therapy with adolescents is emphasized. The means by which the therapist works with parents of his patients is discussed.—C. R. Wurtz.

10808. Foulds, G. A., & Caine, T. M. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, England) **Psychoneurotic symptom clusters, trait clusters and psychological tests.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 722-731.—For 68 neurotic women psychological tests differentiated between hysterics and dysthymics regardless of personality type and other tests between hysteroids and obsessives regardless of diagnostic type. A diagnostic score derived from tests agreed with psychiatric diagnosis in 78% of cases. A double classificatory system might increase interjudge reliability and also provide psychologists with a set of measures which would vary with the patient's conditions and another set which would remain constant.—W. L. Wilkins.

10809. Gabriel, John. **Self-hate and neurotic breakdown.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 169-174.—Hate is a mental state which implies a desire to destroy the object hated. While aggression may flare up momentarily, hate is an enduring disposition. Self-hate manifests itself in both simple and extreme forms so pervasive that they led Freud to postulate an instinct to account for self-destructive activity. Cases of self-hate are discussed and interpreted in a manner which stems from Freud but at the same time departs from his analysis in significant ways.—P. E. Lichenstein.

10810. Grunberger, Bela. **Über-Ich und Narzissmus in der analytischen Situation.** [Superego and narcissism in the analytic situation.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 270-290.—Neurosis represents one of the possible ways of trying to restore the "original narcissistic situation." The ego defenses employed by the analytic patient are regulated by his superego that is complementary with the repressed narcissistic components. The dynamic relationships between the dissociated narcissistic components and the primitive superego (M. Klein) in relation to the developing ego are as complex as they are important in analytic work.—E. W. Eng.

10811. Guilmot, P., & Sorel, L. **Considérations critiques, neurologiques, psychiatriques et électro-encephalographiques sur le phénomène de la crise d'angoisse.** [Critical considerations, neurological, psychiatric and EEG on the phenomenon of the anxiety attack.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 65-85.—"In our EEG study, notwithstanding the simplicity of our examination, the proportion of the pathological abnormalities is greater among those patients than in a group of individuals not showing those troubles (statistics of Gibb), and especially among the individuals without psychiatric or neurovegetative defect (12 upon 16). There is no correlation between the psychiatric neurovegetative and EEG troubles using present techniques. Patients whose psychogenic incidence is dominant are the least affected from the standpoint of EEG." English and German summaries. 2-page bibliography.—V. Sanua.

10812. Hamilton, Max. (Leeds U.) **Treatment of anxiety states: III. Components of anxiety and their response to benactazine.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1062-1068.—13 variables were interrelated and 3 factors extracted; the third factor, accounting for 5% of the variance, showed significant differences between experimental and control groups.—W. L. Wilkins.

10813. Hargreaves, G. R., Hamilton, Max, & Roberts, Julian M. (Leeds U.) **Treatment of anxiety states: II. Clinical trial of benactyzine in anxiety states.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1056-1061.—Objective ratings and careful control of estimates of side effects make assessment possible and in this case the drug has statistically significant effects in only one of 13 comparisons.—W. L. Wilkins.

10814. Hoffmann, Gerhard. (836 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio) **Die Beziehung Zwischen Aktual-neurosen, Psychoneurosen und Realitätsprinzip.** [The relationship between actual neuroses, psychoneuroses and reality principle.] *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1958, 5, 24-27.—Actual neuroses were regarded by Freud as spontaneous physiological reactions to real traumatic events, whereas psychoneuroses were considered psychological defensive reactions to conflictful childhood situations. The author considers both kinds of neuroses to be different defensive mechanisms against basic anxieties, both having a physiological basis and a psychological meaning. The exaggerated importance which the neurotic attaches to avoidance of pain is the result of inadequate means of coping with external reality which for the neurotic is in conflict with his inner reality.—L. Katz.

10815. Illingworth, R. S. (Sheffield, England) **Obesity.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, 53, 117-130.—The common clinical features of obesity are set down and

recent work providing much of the underlying etiological basis for these is presented.—*M. C. Templin.*

10816. **Jenkin, Noël.** *Size constancy as a function of personal adjustment and disposition.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 334-338.—"A size-distance judging task was given to 40 men who were classified in 4 groups, respectively styled 'neurotic introverts,' 'neurotic extraverts,' 'normal introverts,' and 'normal extraverts.' Analysis of data from 4 distances under 2 conditions of judgment, i.e., objective and analytic, indicated that neuroticism was the major source of between-group variation. Under analytic conditions, neurotic persons tended to match the stimulus in terms of visual angle, and normals in terms of size." 15 references.—*A. S. Tamkin.*

10817. **Kloska, G.** (Köln, Germany, Budengasse 7) *Der Neurotiker im Farbpyramidentest.* [The neurotic in the color pyramid test.] *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1958, 5, 49-53.—An examination of 25 neurotics (4 schizoids, 7 depressives, 5 compulsives and 9 hysterics) with the color pyramid test indicated no significant deviations in their performances from those of a group of normals. Only the performances of the depressives differed from those of other neurotics and normals because of their increased use of the colors black and red. A factor analysis (Q technique) showed that color reaction is determined by factors in the selection process, stimulus registration (orality), and stimulus organization (retentivity) which cover up pure reactions.—*L. Katz.*

10818. **Krebs, G.** (Berlin-Dahlem, Miguelstr. 82) *Analytische Psychotherapie eines Zwangsnervotikers.* [Analytic psychotherapy of a compulsive neurotic.] *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1958, 5, 36-43.—A case history of a neurotic male patient of 24 with a dust phobia and washing compulsion is presented in detail, tracing and predisposition, development and precipitating conditions for the symptoms, and the personal meaning they had for the patient. The young man's inhibitions in 3 important drive areas, outlined by H. Schultz-Hencke, of ownership, status and aggression, and of love are illustrated and traced to early traumatic childhood situations and experiences. Marked improvement resulted from 2½ years of treatment.—*L. Katz.*

10819. **López-Ibor, J.** (Conseil Supérieur d'Investigations Scientifiques, Madrid) *Analyse structurelle de l'expérience de dépersonnalisation.* [Structural analysis of the depersonalization experience.] *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 630-638.—The notion of body image is usually falsely described. It is not a synthesis of all the sensations making up cutesthesia. The experience of the corporal self is primary and unique. It is not specifically localized, but is mobile and is found in that part of the body which is at that moment psychologically active. On this basis, partial forms of depersonalisation, studied by neurology as alterations of the body image, can be explained. The relations between body image, affectivity, and the vestibular nerve have been established. The crisis of anxiety in these phenomena is a question of different projections of the same nuclear experience, which is that of anxiety, with different temporal symptoms which function to transmit these crises.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10820. **Minkowski, E.** *Névroses animales et psychiatrie humaine.* [Animal neuroses and human

psychiatry.] *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 639-648.—The reactions of animals, either natural or conditioned, manifest disturbances of a neurotic or even psychotic character, based on "conflicts" between excitation and inhibition which are aroused by simultaneous contrary stimuli, shock, etc. These reactions consist fundamentally in either agitation or somnolence and stupor. These reactions parallel human disorders, but they are not "psychological" in the same sense. Some try to use the terms univocally, e.g., Pavlov's attempt to describe dementia praecox in animals in terms of symptoms of motor stupor, echolalia, echopraxia, stereotypy, etc. But human activity is characterized uniquely by dialogue, by a fond mental of psychiatric disorder which is more than organic. Man's body is not only body, but is linked inseparably to his person which is committed to the other in dialogue.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10821. **Moreira, Maria Ester.** *Fantasias Hétero Y Homosexuales Subyacentes A Un Síntoma Histerico.* [Hetero and homosexual phantasies underlying a hysterical symptom.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, 15, 36-40.—A report on an hypothesis drawn after a couple of sessions of house-building play and drawing of a 5-year-old girl with sensorimotor difficulties, anorexia, phobias, and behavior disorders. All these troubles are considered of hysterical nature with deep sexual roots.—*M. Knobel.*

10822. **Richter, Horst-Eberhard.** *Beobachtungen an 14 Kindern mit chronischer Obstipation.* [Observations of 14 children with chronic constipation.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 291-308.—Out of 14 children studied in connection with their severe chronic constipation, 12 children showed neurotic patterns of loss expectancy, abnormal power demands, and oral disturbances. These patterns appeared to be reactions to an upbringing that was hypochondriacally anxious and excessively strict, involving a type of mother that showed an excessive and ambivalently-toned interest in her child's eating and defecation.—*E. W. Eng.*

10823. **Roberts, Julian M., & Hamilton, Max.** (Leeds U.) *Treatment of anxiety states: I. The effects of suggestion on the symptoms of anxiety states.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1958, 104, 1052-1055.—For 34 anxiety patients, ratings before and after 2 weeks treatment, and later, showed that reassurance plus 2 inert tablets per day significantly improved symptoms, except for genitourinary and autonomic symptoms.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

10824. **Schottlaender, Felix.** *Rückzug der Liebe: Der psychosoziale Aspekt.* [Withdrawal of love: The psychosocial aspect.] *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1958, 12, 241-257.—Since neuroses develop as disturbed relationships between the child and members of his family, treatment that disturbs the current relationship with the therapist by an analytic-reductive emphasis on "transference" is not merely dubious but even dangerous. At the present time the bases for the neurotic person's entry into more satisfying relationships is not altogether clear, and in view of the incidence of personality disorders today we might consider what part the decline of religion has played in the increase of neurotic suffering.—*E. W. Eng.*

10825. **Sigal, John J., Star, Kolman H., & Franks, Cyril M.** *Hysterics and dysthymics as criterion groups in the measure of introversion-extraversion: A rejoinder to Eysenck's reply.* *J.*

*abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 381-382.—"Eysenck has accepted our results despite their alleged premature publication [see 33: 10806], but has disputed our interpretation of them. The most prematurely published result, using his criterion of sample size, showed psychopaths to be extraverted, as predicted by his theory. Presumably, he did not intend this to be a contentious point. A consideration of the other arguments advanced by Eysenck, some of which were supported by irrelevant data, enables us to reaffirm our original statement, namely, either hysterics and dysthymics cannot be used as criterion groups in the measure of introversion-extraversion, or the E scale is not a good measure of introversion-extraversion, or both statements are true."—A. S. Tamkin.

10826. Sigal, John J., Star, Kolman H., & Franks, Cyril M. *Hysterics and dysthymics as criterion groups in the study of introversion-extraversion*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 143-148.—The E scale (extraversion) and N scale (neuroticism) of the MPI (Mandley Personality Inventory) were given to an hyster-psycho-pathic group of 27 Ss and a dysthymic group of 25 Ss selected on the basis of unanimous diagnostic agreement among 3 psychologists. "The results suggest that either hysterics and dysthymics cannot be used in the described manner, or that the E and N scales do not measure introversion-extraversion and neuroticism, or that both statements are true." 18 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

10827. Vereecken, J.-L.-T.-M. *La névrome d'amputation et la douleur de fantôme*. [Amputational neuroma and phantom-pain.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 88-98.—Differential symptoms are noted. Phantom-pain begins almost immediately after the operation, is localized in the amputated member, is spontaneous, and influenced by emotional attitudes. Neuroma, however, is usually delayed 15 days or more after the amputation, often in direct relation to mechanical demands on the stump; it has a region of excitation ("triggerzone") from which the pain can spread to the whole stump and it usually occurs in poorly vascularized stumps. The more common explanations of each are given together with standard pharmaceutical and surgical procedures. Phantom-pain seems to be related to hypnotic suggestability and to be tractable to psychotherapy. 16-item bibliography.—W. W. Meissner.

(See also Abstracts 10216, 10320, 10345, 10371, 10471, 10477, 10478, 10514, 10515, 10526, 10527, 10884)

#### PSYCHOSOMATICS

10828. Alvarez, Walter C. *Psychosomatic medicine that every physician should know*. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1958, 6, 168-173.—Physicians fail to recognize neuroses as well as mild psychoses in their "nervous" patients depending too much on laboratory tests and too little on a thorough anamnesis. Pains and discomforts are "referred out" from the brain and often lesions, such as gallstones and uterine myomas, have nothing to do with the illness. Mental strain may cause flare-up of organic disease. Every able physician must be something of a psychiatrist. In large charity hospitals the young doctor sees only the wrecks of organic disease and

aside from major hysteria, no functional diseases.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10829. Blom, Gaston E. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston) *The reactions of hospitalized children to illness*. *Pediatrics*, 1958, 22, 590-600.—A discussion "of the emotional reactions of the hospitalized child to illness are determined by the nature and degree of stress from both realistic and unconscious sources and the balance of forces within the child, his parents, and the hospital environment which facilitate or impede adaptation."—M. C. Templin.

10830. Chertok, L. *Evolution des idées sur l'analgésie psychologique en obstétrique*. [Evolution of ideas on psychological analgesia in obstetrics.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopædagog.*, 1958, 6, 174-182.—2 methods of analgesia suitable to mass application date from 1933 and 1949, Read's and Velvovski's, respectively. The pain of parturition is the product of sociocultural influences. Fear-tension-pain is the underlying triad. Information, psychotherapy, and relaxation account for the resulting analgesia. The French hypnotic methods of the late 19th century were also effective in eliminating pain despite the vegetative signs of suffering. The Soviet authors do not agree with Velvovski as to the nature of parturition pain considering it a physiological phenomenon. A scientific explanation for the principles underlying psychological analgesia are still unformulated.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10831. Conger, John J., Sawrey, William L., & Turrell, Eugene S. *The role of social experience in the production of gastric ulcers in hooded rats placed in a conflict situation*. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 214-220.—40 male hooded rats were used in an investigation concerning the relation of social experience to ulcer formation in a long-term approach-avoidance conflict situation. The hypotheses were: 1. Animals placed in the conflict situation alone are less resistant to ulceration than animals tested with other animals present. 2. Animals reared in isolation are less resistant to ulceration than animals reared together. 3. Interaction effects between these 2 sets of conditions exist." The first hypothesis was confirmed at the .01 level; the second and third hypotheses were not confirmed, probably owing to the limitations in the sensitivity of the experimental procedures. 21 references.—A. S. Tamkin.

10832. Flarsheim, Alfred. *Ego mechanisms in three pulmonary tuberculosis patients: A contribution to the study of the psychosomatic process*. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 475-483.—It is posited that changes in ego functions comprise a "part of the chain of events whereby the loss of an object relationship is followed by a somatic illness." This view is illustrated by the content of psychotherapy sessions participated in by 3 women who earlier had suffered from tuberculosis. Ego depletion consequent to loss of supportive relationships was followed by the onset of the ailment. 17 references.—L. A. Pennington.

10833. Graham, David T., Stern, John A., & Winokur, George. *Experimental investigation of the specificity of attitude hypothesis in psychosomatic disease*. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 446-457.—The hypothesis states "that there is a specific relation between the attitude a patient develops toward the life situation disturbing him and the

symptoms he develops in response to it." An experimental test is provided by suggesting certain attitudes to normal Ss along with measurement of skin temperature changes. Hypnotized Ss were told to assume the desired attitudes previously found associated with hives (rise in skin temperature) and with Raynaud's disease (fall in skin temperature). "The difference between the temperature responses to the 2 suggestions was statistically significant." The results, in general, were in conformity with the predictions. These and other findings are discussed with reference to experimental and statistical methods.—L. A. Pennington.

10834. Greene, William A., Jr. **Role of a vicarious object in the adaptation to object loss: I. Use of a vicarious object as a means of adjustment to separation from a significant person.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 344-350.—Psychosomatic study of 150 patients with leukemia and lymphoma has suggested the Ss have reacted earlier to loss of significant persons other than in the expected ways via mourning or melancholia. Clinical data suggest this new mechanism is of 2 phases: (a) S does not grieve, he assumes the role of the lost object; (b) S uses someone in the environment as a vicarious object who, too, has suffered a similar object loss. These "proxy mechanisms" are sublimative and are used by many patients on a general medical service. If the adjustment fails the observation is that such patients develop "manifest somatic disease" such as leukemia and lymphoma. The author discusses the need for greater understanding of these proxy mechanisms in the study and treatment of somatic illnesses; he also discusses the mechanisms as operative among nurses, physicians, and others in related professional fields. 15 references.—L. A. Pennington.

10835. Hinkle, Lawrence E., Jr., Christenson, William N., Kane, Francis D., Ostfeld, Adrian; Thetford, William N., & Wolff, Harold G. **An investigation of the relation between life experience, personality characteristics, and general susceptibility to illness.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 278-295.—Medical, psychiatric, psychological, and anthropological studies of 100 selected foreign-born Chinese in the United States indicated that they differed "in their general susceptibility to illness in that 25% experienced about 50% of all episodes of illness over a standard period of time of young adult life." 2 groups of 10 Ss, of high-illness and low-illness incidences were more intensively studied. Here the results "suggest that the determinants of general susceptibility to illness are both genetic and environmental, but that the actual life situations met are less important than the way in which these situations are perceived. The more frequently ill perceived their life experiences as more challenging, more demanding, and more conflict-laden, and experienced more disturbances of bodily processes and of mood, thought, and behavior as a result of their efforts to adapt to a greater number of perceived challenges." The low-illness group tended to show an "unusual lack of concern when confronted by supposedly stressful situations. They were more concerned with fulfilling those social expectations which advanced their own interests." This study is one of several dealing with the same problems in different groups.—L. A. Pennington.

10836. Joseph, Edward D., Winkelstein, Charles, & Brown, Fred. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., NYC) **Some psychiatric observations of ulcerative colitis with report of a case.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 51-57.—A case of a patient with ulcerative colitis is presented as it was observed over a period of 10 years because of a clear history of 4 attacks of colitis and depression following well defined, nearly parallel life situations. Implications of the psychotherapeutic approach employed to other patients with severe psychosomatic difficulties is discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

10837. Kepcs, Joseph G., Robin, Milton, & Munro, Clare. **Responses to sensory stimulation in certain psychosomatic disorders.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, 20, 351-365.—"Groups of patients suffering from asthma, neurodermatitis, arthritis, and hypertension were (individually) given 3 types of stimulation: cutaneous, muscular, and olfactory. . . . After each type of stimulation the S was asked to make a drawing of anything that came to mind." Description by S of the drawings and free associations thereto followed. The data indicated that "by independent rating cutaneous stimulation produced the strongest emotional responses in dermatitis patients, muscle stimulation in arthritics, and olfactory stimulation in asthmatics. Hypertensives did not react strongly to any of the 3 stimulus situations. Thus, stimulation of the sensory modality appropriate to the particular psychosomatic disorder produces stronger affective responses than stimulation of other sensory modalities." Illustrative case reports are given along with a discussion of the findings at the level of theory.—L. A. Pennington.

10838. Kubany, A. J., Danowski, T. S., & Moses, C. **The personality and intelligence of diabetics.** *J. Amer. Diab. Ass.*, 1956, 5, 462-467.—40 juvenile diabetics in the late adolescence and early adult age range were administered the MMPI and the Binet Test of Intelligence. Although results of the study showed some abnormal deviations when compared to the adult general population, these differences disappeared when the Ss were compared to populations comparable in age. In respect to intelligence the Ss studied fell in the middle of the normal IQ range.—A. S. Artley.

10839. Markey, Oscar B. **Psychosomatic factors in behavior disturbances.** *J. soc. Ther.*, 1958, 4, 80-86.—"Though there is a continuing respect for specific organic explanations for the behavior disorders," this study of 50 case records, drawn at random from a city's juvenile court files, has failed unequivocally to establish such relationships.—L. A. Pennington.

10840. Meyerhoff, Horst. (Leipzig Cl, Ferd-Rhodestr. 16) **Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur Psychologie tuberkulöser Diabetiker.** [Experimental investigations of the psychology of tubercular diabetics.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 451-464.—Exploration, social history, Rorschach and a German adaptation of the MMPI were employed to obtain a personality picture of 100 tubercular diabetics ranging in age from 14-70 years. A specific personality structure emerges characterized by disturbances of emotions, drives, and social behavior. Further investigations are needed to distinguish the tubercular syndrome from the diabetic.—W. J. Koppitz.

10841. Nakamura, K. **Psychosomatic research on the effect of surgical operations upon the pituitary-adrenocortical system of patients.** *Folia psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 13-14.—Abstract.

10842. Pflanz, M. **Entstehung und Bedeutung von Vorstellungen über die Ursachen der Krankheiten.** [Origin and significance of concepts of disease causation.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 156-168.—In medicine, cause inheres in the first link in the chain of pathogenetic factors overstepping the boundaries of the psychosomatic organism. Later, moncausalistic systems have been abandoned in favor of a plurality of causes. In many diseases these are unknown leading to a heterogeneous etiology to fill the gap. The psychotherapist must attend to the individual, cultural, and sociopsychological elements involved. One quarter of patients suffering internal diseases mentioned psychological factors as well. Aetiological schemata are relative.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10843. Richmond, Julius B., Eddy, Evelyn, & Green, Morris. (Syracuse Memorial Hosp., N.Y.) **Rumination: A psychosomatic syndrome of infancy.** *Pediatrics*, 1958, 22, 49-55.—This study of 4 infants, with the syndrome of rumination, and their mothers suggests that "the syndrome develops in response to a disordered relationship between parents and baby."—M. C. Templin.

10844. Schellack, D. (Berlin-Schöneberg, Salzburgerstr. 10) **Grundsätzliches zur Psychosomatik von Darmkrankheiten, insbesondere des spastischen Colon. Teil I.** [Psychosomatic principles of intestinal diseases, especially of spastic colon. Part I.] *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1958, 5, 28-36.—The paper presents formulations about etiology and meaning of somatic symptoms based upon experience with 48 colitis patients. Constipation is more frequently found to be present in cases of psychogenic illness than many authors recognize. Diarrhea is often thought to be psychogenic when it is actually organically caused. Contrary to Alexander's opinion that psychogenic diarrhea in colitis is connected with the patient's repressed need to give and to make retribution, the author feels that the symptoms in colitis, which are constipation as well as diarrhea, are due to a repressed need to retain and not to give.—L. Katz.

10845. Schwabacher, Elsbeth D. (Berkeley, Calif.) **Interpersonal factors in rampant dental caries.** *J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent.*, 1958, 5(4), 97-107.—A fourth part (see 33: 1968, 8848) of Schwabacher's Master's Degree Thesis in which cases VIII through X are presented concluding Part III. All cases again are of patients with rampant dental decay and include medical, family, personal, educational, and marital history data along with social and emotional adjustment, and religious and sexual attitude statements.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

10846. Schwabacher, Elsbeth D. (Berkeley, Calif.) **Interpersonal factors in rampant dental caries.** *J. Amer. Soc. Psychosom. Dent.*, 1958, 5(4), 126-133.—A fifth part (see 33: 10845) of Schwabacher's Master's Degree Thesis is set forth presenting Chapter IV, in which all previous case history data are analyzed and interpreted for temporal relationships between rampant dental decay and emotional

upheaval. It is concluded that a "caries personality" may be defined. All 10 personality profiles and life charts additionally are presented.—J. H. Manhold, Jr.

10847. Störring, G. E. (U. Kiel) **Zur Psychosomatik von Angstzuständen.** [Psychosomatic considerations of anxiety states.] *Z. psycho-som. Med.*, 1958, 5, 1-12.—The physical aspects of emotions and their effects, among others, on heart and circulatory functions are discussed. The harmful effects especially of chronic, disowned anxiety is illustrated with detailed case histories. The author emphasizes that the pathogenic conflicts have an involved predisposition, are related not only to the patient's instinctual life, but are more strongly rooted in the affective and conative life of the individual.—L. Katz.

(See also Abstracts 10336, 10443, 10461, 10526, 10859)

#### CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

10848. Abashev-Konstantinovskii, A. L. **Problemy soznanii v svete klinicheskoi psichopatologii.** [Problems of consciousness in the light of clinical psychopathology.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 30-41.—Facts derived from clinical observation of pathological consciousness in patients with organic brain diseases are presented. These are held to illuminate the general problem of consciousness. Analysis of disorders involving consciousness indicates the importance of disorientation viewed as a defect in an individual's ability to reflect temporal and spatial relations and somatognostic disorders which are tied in with disturbances of the memory and intellectual processes. Acute disturbance of consciousness often results in marked impairment of intellectual activity which suggests the importance of utilizing the latter as an index of disordered consciousness. Derangement of voluntary activity can also serve as a criterion of disordered consciousness. Various patterns of pathological dysfunctions that may be observed permit the identification of 2 types of automatic reactions which depend on the extent of the dysfunctions.—I. D. London.

10849. Alajouanine, Th., & Lhermitte, F. **Des anosognosies électives.** [Some elective anosognosias.] *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 505-519.—Nonrecognition and negation of the dissolution of a sensory or sensorimotor function, provoked by a focal brain lesion, are called elective functional anosognosias. They have been abundantly shown to be disorganizations of the psychosensory function of the body image. Frequently they are based on an asomatognosia, in which the afflicted member is not recognized as belonging to the body. This agnosia is itself unconscious. Local organ repression, the adaptation reaction of Goldstein, and unconscious refusal to accept the illness are functions of psychosensory dissolution which bring on disorganization of associated functions, interruption of the consciousness of these functions, and a global reaction in personality structure. 36 references.—W. W. Meissner.

10850. Alajouanine, Th., Thurel, R., Houdart, R., & Nehili, J. **La lobectomie temporelle dans le traitement de l'épilepsie psychomotrice: Indications électro-cliniques; corticographie; résultats.** [Temporal lobectomy in the treatment of psychomotor epilepsy: Electro-clinical indications; corticography; results.]

results.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 265-308.—21 cases of temporal, non-tumoral epilepsy were studied. Cases were resistant to medical treatment and had undergone temporal lobectomy. Certain deceptive forms are indicated especially the forms suggesting parietal localization and the gyratory form of adversive pre-motor crises. The temporal centers are examined particularly those involved in frontal projections as well as bilateral centers. EEG data is reported. Macroscopic scars were found in 2 cases but more often the cortex was undamaged and the hippocampus without lesion. Partial results indicate that the incisions were not radical enough. Improvement of results should be sought in the rigorous excision of deep rhinencephalic structures. Stereotaxic surgery may offer a way of determining exactly what structures must be eliminated to effect the cure of temporal epilepsy.—W. W. Meissner.

10851. Barraquer-Bordas, L. **Des bases physiopathologiques de la "disintegration des fonctions motrices" dans la rigidité parkinsonienne.** [Some physiopathological bases of the "disintegration of motor functions" in Parkinsonian rigidity.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 217-222.—Disintegration of motor functions in Parkinsonism can be explained by a plastic excitation of the "myostatic antagonism." A fundamental role is probably played by an increase of supraspinal activation of the gamma-system of intrafusal innervation. This results in an increased "reaction of opposition" on which the exaggerated postural reflexes depend. Subpalidal surgery can condition a readjustment of supraspinal influences on the gamma-system which diminishes the consequences indicated.—W. W. Meissner.

10852. Benton, Arthur L. **Le temps de réaction chez les malades présentant des lésions cérébrales.** [Reaction time of patients with cerebral lesions.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, 8, 103-119.—Tests of simple reaction time and of choice reaction time were given to 30 nonpsychotic patients with cerebral lesions and to a control group. The reaction time in both situations were significantly longer for the patients, the two situations had no differential significance. Additional studies were made of the effects of fatigue, motivation, and success. Fatigue increased the difference between patients and control group. Under stress and relaxation the performance of the patients improved. They also improved where success and failure were declared.—W. W. Wattenberg.

10853. Bradley, J. Edmund, & Baumgartner, Ruth J. (U. Maryland, School of Medicine) **Subsequent mental development of child with lead encephalopathy, as related to type of treatment.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, 53, 311-315.—2 to 5 years after hospitalization 9 BAL-treated cases of lead encephalopathy showed similar general intelligence, inferior performance on visual motor tests, and greater frequency of visual-motor impairment than 9 EDTA-treated cases.—M. C. Templin.

10854. Brihaye, J. **Extinction d'un membre fantôme chez un amputé de jambe au cours d'une compression médullaire par hernie discale cervicale: Reviviscence du fantôme après exérèse chirurgicale de la hernie.** [Extinction of the phantom limb in a leg amputee following the compression of the spinal cord by a cervical disc: Return of the sensation after surgical removal of the hernia.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 536-539.—Clinical observation of a patient with a phantom limb which disappeared during a progressive compression of the spinal cord by a cervical disc and which reappeared after the surgical treatment and during the regression of the sensory disturbances. This observation point out the participation of ascending sensory impulses to the maintenance of the phantom limb.—V. Sanua.

10855. Call, Justin D. **Psychological problems of the cerebral palsied child, his parents and siblings as revealed by dynamically oriented small group discussions with parents.** *Cerebral palsy Rev.*, 1958, 9, 3-5, 11-15.—The author reports his psychiatric observations growing out of conducting free voluntary parent group discussions held over as much as a 2-year period. 11 of the problems commonly discussed are described, and descriptions of the nature of the development and progress of the 4 groups are presented. "The major psychological problems appear to stem from unconsciously-determined difficulty in perceiving the child's handicap and capabilities, and problems in parent-child separation and dependency." Further related studies are suggested.—T. E. Newland.

10856. Colle, G. **D'une dégénérescence spinocérébelleuse avec mouvements involontaires unilatéraux du type athétosique chez un débile épileptique.** [Spinocerebral degeneration with unilateral involuntary movement of the athetoid type in a feeble-minded epileptic.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 114-123.—"A case of epilepsy with feeble-mindedness is demonstrated, showing neurological alterations: right hemiparesis with athetosis, progressive cerebellar syndrome with hypotonicity and tendon-areflexia. The histopathological examination showed, on the one hand, a cortical atrophy of the cerebellum with degeneration of the pyramid-strings, and in a lesser degree of the Goll bundle, on the other hand, slight vascular lesions in the thalamic-region and in the Ammon's horns; these lesions were similar to those of the children's encephalopathies." English summary.—V. Sanua.

10857. Cordier, J. **Episodes psychotiques intercritiques chez les épileptiques.** [Psychotic episodes in epileptics.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, 58, 95-104.—Psychotic episodes on 9 cases of epileptics lasted from several weeks to several months. These start with depressions and progressive stupor intermingled with agitation and aggression. Contact with reality fluctuates. There is no relation between the psychic troubles and the etiology of the epilepsy nor with the EEG characteristics.—V. Sanua.

10858. Courville, Cyril B. **Vascular patterns of the encephalic gray matter in man.** *Bull. LA Neurol. Soc.*, 1958, 23, 30-43.—A new histological method for studying cortical vasculature is described "in which silver is deposited in sections of considerable thickness (250 microns) so that, after clearing these sections of their cells, one is able to gain a third dimensional impression of the vascular net." It is hoped that this technique will prove particularly useful in studying the problem of patchy loss of cortical nerve cells—a deterioration which occurs in such chronic states as mental deficiency, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, etc., and which may have its genesis in some circulatory impairment taking place within the gray matter itself. Photomicrographs of the intrinsic

circulatory system of the cerebral and cerebellar cortex and the basal ganglia accompany the text.—*R. C. Grudel.*

10859. Critchly, M. **Observations on anosodia-phoria.** *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 540-546.—Babinski first described "anosognosia" in 1914 and at the same time suggested the closely related notion of "anosodia-phoria." This denial of hemiplegia on the part of the hemiplegic may include affirmations of sensation and movement in the afflicted limb, or denials of ownership of the limb. Emotional attitudes towards the paralysis may incorporate morbid revulsion or hatred for the limb ("misoplegia"). Conversely, the hemiplegic may exercise a maternal attitude to the limb in a sort of "personification." Sometimes the 2 attitudes coexist. Terminology lags behind our hypotheses in the expression of not only morbid but normal states in regard to the image de soi.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10860. Daly, David. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) **Ictal affect.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, **115**, 97-108.—From a study based on 52 patients and a review of the literature, the varieties of ictal affect and associated phenomena are described and interpreted. 40-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10861. Daly, David D., & Thomas, Juergen E. (Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.) **Sequential alterations in the electroencephalograms of patients with brain tumors.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, **10**, 395-404.—Repeated EEGs were done on 38 patients with supratentorial tumors before operation. Initial patterns were normal in 17, showed focal arrhythmias in 14, diffuse dysrhythmia in 7. The usual course of development was the appearance and progression of focal arrhythmias. In a few patients diffuse dysrhythmias appeared first and focal arrhythmias developed later. Changes in the EEG may occur precipitously or develop very slowly.—*R. J. Ellingson.*

10862. de Garbarino, Mercedes F. **Dramatización de un ataque epiléptico.** [Dramatization of an epileptic seizure.] *Rev. Psicoanal., Buenos Aires*, 1958, **15**, 22-25.—During an analytic session a 12-year-old epileptic girl acts up a fit in which the anal contents of destruction appears to be clear as well as her making the therapist enter her own world.—*M. Knobel.*

10863. Delay, J., Verdeaux, G., Verdeaux, J., & Barande, R. **Electroencéphalographie et expertise médico-légale.** [Electroencephalography and medicolegal testimony.] *Encephale*, 1958, **47**, 1-30.—EEG patterns are discussed in relation to epilepsy, aggressive syndromes, and delinquency. The EEG is considered a legitimate means for the clinician to determine the pathological component of criminal behavior and ultimately to establish the criminal's degree of responsibility. Clinical results indicate: a high rate of epilepsy among offenders (94 per 1500); Ss with disturbed electrogenesis of the cerebrum constitute a special class of delinquents with alpha-frequency distribution skewed toward lower frequencies; three-fourths of epileptic offenders present antecedents of alcoholism, cranial trauma, somnambulism, enuresis, intellectual deficit, etc. There is need for integrating the EEG method with other techniques indispensable for psychiatric testimony.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10864. Engels, Claude, & Javal, Imo. **Les modifications de la perception consécutives à des lésions**

**cérébrales chez l'homme : Les recherches de H. L. Teuber.** [Modifications in perception following cerebral lesions in man: The investigations of H. L. Teuber.] *Ann. psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 107-117.—Teuber describes certain aspects of behavior changes due to cerebral lesions and is not concerned with elaborating an over-all theory of brain function. He believes these can be studied with the same rigorous and systematic methods applicable to psychophysiology or to the observation of ablation effects in primates. Work on people will, in addition, improve the understanding of experimental data derived from animals.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10865. Ey, Henri. **Les hallucinoses.** [Hallucinations.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 564-573.—Hallucinosis (hallucinatory psychosis) related to cerebral lesions has several diagnostic characteristics: precision and differentiation of figures, intrinsic anomalies in the images, partial structure and functional isolation of the images, awareness of unreality and critical reaction in the Ss, conditioned by a disintegration of the automatic functions of the perceptive analysers. The quasi-permanence and apparent integrity of consciousness seems to indicate alterations in the sense organs. Hallucinosis is often confused with alcoholic or syphilitic delirium. Not all hallucinations produced by cerebral etiology are hallucinoses, which are symptomologically and pathogenically distinct. The hallucinosis phenomenon depends on the disorganization of the "Gestalt" and its integration in the perceptive continuum. It is a partial disintegration of the phenomenal field at the periphery of the ego.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10866. Fazekas, Joseph F., Ehrmantraut, Wilfred R., Shea, James G., & Kleh, Jack. **Cerebral hemodynamics and metabolism in mental deficiency.** *Neurology*, 1958, **8**, 558-560.—The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was any measurable defect in cerebral hemodynamics or oxygen utilisation in 8 Ss diagnosed as mongoloid, and in a second group of 7 Ss with nonspecific mental deficiency. The values obtained on these groups were compared with normal individuals of comparable age. No significant difference between the data of the 3 groups were found. Because the energy requirements of the brain for intellectual activity may be too small to be detected by available techniques, the present findings do not preclude the possibility of the presence of biochemical imbalance in the defective groups.—*R. G. Gunter.*

10867. Fetzner, H. R. (Pfälzische Nervenklinik, Landeck/Landau, Germany) **Stickstoffbilanz und Anfallsgeschehen: Beitrag zum Stoffwechselproblem der Epilepsie.** [Nitrogen metabolism and epileptic fits: A contribution to the problem of metabolism in epilepsy.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 180-183.—3 hospitalized epileptic patients free of demonstrable abnormalities of function of internal organs, particularly kidneys, were maintained for 12 months on a standard diet containing 80 gm. protein per day. Results of daily urinalyses were correlated with incidence of seizures. During periods of high nitrogen excretion patients were relatively free of seizures, while fits became frequent during periods of nitrogen retention. There was no relationship between amount of nitrogen excreted and total amount of urine per day, and previously described preparoxysmal water

retention was found only rarely. English summary.—*M. L. Simmel.*

10868. **Fleiss, Arthur N.** (State U. N.Y. Upstate Medical Center) **Mental symptoms as phenomena of agnosia, apraxia, and aphasia.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 340-342.—A theoretical concept of neurophysiologic activity is offered in explanation of mental illness parallel to the neurophysiology pertaining to the phenomena of agnosia, apraxia, and aphasia.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10869. **Freyberger, Hellmuth.** **Zur Frage der Gruppenpsychotherapie bei primär organischen inneren Erkrankungen.** [Group therapy in primary organic internal disease.] *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 327-336.—12 obese females reduced considerably during group therapy. At the same time a marked emotional relaxation brought about by reciprocal identification and cathartic processes was noticeable. Certain psychological structural features of the endogenous adipose make group treatment effective. Affectivity is more enhanced than during individual psychotherapy.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

10870. **Funaki, Naoharu.** **An experimental study of conduction and interruption of epileptic convulsion.** *Folia Psychiat. neur. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 41.—Abstract.

10871. **Gal, Paul.** (Fairfield State Hosp., New-town, Conn.) **Mental symptoms in cases of tumor of temporal lobe.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1958, 115, 157-160.—A series of 61 patients with temporal lobe tumors was studied for occurrence of fits, personality changes, disorders of mood, schiziform psychosis, parietal mental symptoms, and psycho-organic syndrome. These are reported and discussed and a theory to account for them is proposed in terms of a damage to the functioning of the brain as a whole rather than in terms of a damage of a circumscribed part. 22-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10872. **Gastaut, Henri.** (Faculté de Médecine, Marseille, France) **The pathophysiology of grand mal seizures generalized from the start.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1958, 127, 21-33.—Starting from a variety of experimental conditions that provoke transient, generalized convulsions, a coherent, unifying conception is offered of the pathophysiology of grand mal seizures generalized from the start. 47 references.—*N. H. Pronko.*

10873. **Hanhart, Ernest.** **Ueber einfache Rezessivität bei "Mikrocephalia vera, spuria et combinata" und das herdweise Vorkommen der "Mikrocephalia vera" in Schweizer Isolaten.** [On the simple recessivity of "microcephalia vera, spuria and combinata" and on the localized occurrence of "microcephalia vera" in Swiss isolates.] *Acta genet. med. gemellolog.*, 1958, 7, 445-524.—Microcephaly is a syndrome with a very heterogeneous pathogenesis which often remains unclarified. Its etiology though occasionally purely exogenous, seems to be mostly hereditary in the sense of monomeric recessivity. 35 cases of verified or "almost sure" microcephaly in 23 sibships are reviewed. Main complications include epileptic fits, fits of excitement, and aggressive tendencies. Psychosis was not above the average in the kinships concerned. General spasticity, a symptom found regularly in their cases by other authors was

only met in a minority of the cases. 97-item bibliography. French, Italian and English summaries.—*D. A. Santora.*

10874. **Hasaerts, E., & Geerbruyden, V.** **Caractères et étapes de la détérioration psychique dans la leucoencéphalite sclérosante subaigüe.** [Characteristics and stages of psychic deterioration in subacute sclerosing leuencephalitis.] *Encephale*, 1958, 47, 31-72.—Certain psychic characteristics are common to every illness, and others, such as type of evolution and impairment of consciousness, are specific to the malady. In sclerotic leuencephalitis the mental disturbances are at first insidious and non-specific. During puberty these disturbances resemble dementia praecox and the deficient cortical syndrome is clear-cut. At school age the dementia is simple. It is global and progressive, affecting all mental functions. Problems of attention and consciousness are characteristic, marked by sudden eclipses of consciousness and an oscillating and variable state of wakefulness. Evolution by progressive thrusts is found in no other evolutive dementia. Each aggravation is accompanied by difficulties of consciousness, confusion, and generally weakened condition.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10875. **Heath, Robert G.** (Tulane U. School Medicine) **Correlation of electrical recordings from cortical and subcortical regions of the brain with abnormal behavior in human subjects.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 305-315.—Cortical and subcortical EEGs are presented from 4 patients with psychomotor epilepsy. Tracings were obtained by means of chronically implanted electrodes and during phases of disturbed and of relatively quiescent behavior. "The principle finding . . . has been the consistent correlation between the recording abnormalities in the septal region, rostral hippocampus and amygdala in association with pathological behavior without similar deviations from other structures where electrodes have been implanted. The degree of abnormality appears to be roughly correlated to the intensity of the disordered behavior. The sites . . . are those from which we have recorded abnormalities in schizophrenics patients . . . the recordings during markedly disturbed periods were more grossly abnormal in this group than in the schizophrenics. . . . It has been our experience that this type of abnormality is present in association with psychotic behavior no matter how it is induced."—*M. L. Simmel.*

10876. **Heilbrun, Alfred B., Jr.** **Vocabulary response as related to lateralization of cerebral lesion: An investigation of "latent aphasia."** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 57, 237-239.—The Wechsler-Bellevue Vocabulary of 3 groups was compared. 1 group had brain injury involving the left side, another had brain injury on the right side, and the third group was judged to be entirely free of cerebral pathology. Scoring was based upon mode of response rather than accuracy. There were no differences found between these groups, a refutation of Pichot's concept of "latent aphasia."—*A. S. Tamkin.*

10877. **Holowach, Jean; Thurston, Don L., & O'Leary, James.** **Jacksonian seizures in infancy and childhood.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, 52, 670-686.—114 cases of Jacksonian epilepsy received in the St. Louis Children's Hospital over a 5-year period are reviewed under the following headings: incidence, sex, race,

age at onset, heredity, etiology, clinical analysis of seizures, hemiplegia, mental retardation, the electroencephalogram, and air encephalograms.—*M. C. Templin*.

10878. Jéquier, Michel. **Sclérose en plaques tardive.** [Retarded multiple sclerosis.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 603-611.—The appearance of multiple sclerosis after the age of 50 is studied in the personal document of 3 patients in addition to others in the literature. Conclusions: (a) multiple sclerosis can put in a first appearance after the age of 50 (43 cases reported); (b) evolution of multiple sclerosis in these retarded cases can be chronically progressive or acute and shortly fatal, as well as by subacute outbreaks and remissions; (c) the anatomopathological picture of the 3 cases is exactly that of common multiple sclerosis; (d) after 50, multiple sclerosis seems to occur more often in women.—*W. W. Meissner*.

10879. Kamin, S. H., Llewellyn, C. J., & Sledge, W. L. **Group dynamics in the treatment of epilepsy.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, **53**, 410-412.—Discussion of a program using group sessions of parents and children in a pediatric epileptic-seizure clinic which has aided the parents in understanding and dealing with the children's problems.—*M. C. Templin*.

10880. Koch, Fremont P. (Los Angeles Children's Hosp.) **A nursery school for children with cerebral palsy: Five-year follow-up study of thirteen children.** *Pediatrics*, 1958, **22**, 401-408.—13 children with cerebral palsy attending a special nursery school between 18 months and 3 years were followed 5 years later to check on the original diagnosis and prognosis, to gain information on problems of children, criteria of selection for attendance, the conduct of the nursery school, and to obtain parents' evaluation of their child's nursery school experience.—*M. C. Templin*.

10881. Krüger, H. J. (Pfälzische Nervenklinik, Landeck/Landau, Germany) **Zur klinischen Therapie der Epilepsie mit Kationenaustauschern.** [Clinical therapy of epilepsy with cation exchange medication.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 292-298.—6 patients with severe epilepsy of many years' duration despite medication were treated for 11 months with a cation exchange preparation (masoten) and were carried during this time on a low sodium chloride diet supplemented by the administration of K-Ca (free of sodium chloride) to avoid hypopotassemia. Na, K, and Cl in serum and urine were continuously determined. The frequency of attacks decreased significantly under this regime, but recurred when after 11 months masoten was discontinued and a normal diet reintroduced. English summary. 22 references.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10882. Mall, G. (Pfälzische Nervenklinik, Landeck/Landau, Germany) **Zur Toxizität des Serums von Epileptikern: Vorläufige Mitteilung.** [The toxicity of the serum of epileptics: Preliminary report.] *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 263-269.—Trypsin digested serum of normals and of epileptic patients is injected into white mice. The serum of normals produced convulsions followed by death in 12% of the animals, while serum from all epileptic patients resulted in a 40% mortality rate of the animals. Serum from epileptics during periods of high convulsion incidence resulted in the death of 90%-100% of the animals. ". . . the toxic factor is derived from  $\alpha$ -and

$\beta$ -globulines. This is found in sick as well as in healthy persons. Since, however, the healthy total serum does not show a toxic effect, it is suspected that the healthy person has protective colloids, for instance albumins, that inhibit the precipitate decomposition with trypsin to toxic intermediary products. The nature of the toxic product is not clarified as yet." English summary.—*M. L. Simmel*.

10883. Mark, Henry J., Meier, Paul, & Pasamanick, Benjamin. **Variability of critical flicker fusion thresholds in brain-injured children.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, **80**, 682-688.—"2 experiments are reported comparing the thresholds of 10 children with pyramidal-tract damage with the thresholds and variability of 10 non-brain-injured handicapped children of comparable sex, age, and IQ distribution." Selected findings indicated that the brain-injured had "consistently larger V-scores, thus confirming the major hypothesis of increased intra-individual threshold variability in the brain injured." Also, the "differential reaction to the more difficult experimental conditions of peripheral (as compared with foveal) testing conditions proved to be one of the best discriminators. This apparent relative 'improvement' of the brain-injured under these conditions' was contrary to expectation." The use of psychophysical methods in the development of clinical techniques for the detection of minimal brain damage is discussed with suggestions for further experimentation.—*L. A. Pennington*.

10884. Massion-Verniory, L., & Cassiers, L. **Un cas de vol comme équivalent épileptique.** [A case of theft as an epileptic equivalent.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, **58**, 186-193.—The authors discuss the case of an epileptic in a psychomotor crisis who feels the compulsion to steal and the differential diagnosis between this type of kleptomania and the ordinary one. They show how the organodynamic theories of H. Ey allow for a better comprehension of the analyzed facts.—*V. Sanua*.

10885. Mettler, Fred A., & Orioli, Fernando. **Studies on abnormal movement: Cerebellar ataxia.** *Neurology*, 1958, **8**, 953-961.—What is meant by ataxia? Are there different kinds? There are only 2 forms of ataxia: spinal and cerebellar, and these must be distinguished from disequilibrium. Correlations are established between these types of ataxia and particular types of clinical diagnoses. Conditions under which ataxia appears in cerebellar disturbances are discussed.—*R. G. Gunter*.

10886. Novelletto, A. **Problèmes actuels de la myoclonie-épilepsie progressive de Unverricht-Lundborg.** [Present problems in progressive myoclonus-epilepsy of Unverricht and Lundborg.] *Encephale*, 1958, **47**, 223-252.—A detailed review is given of the symptomatology of myoclonus-epilepsy. Emphasis is placed on unresolved problems and obscure points of this clinical entity. Some tentative conclusions are drawn: (a) Mental difficulties call for more intense work. Psychosis prior to its confirmation as a fundamental factor was admitted with great reserve. (b) Different minor symptoms would seem to be more than merely equivalent accidental possibilities, without having to accept some evolution to a cerebellar or Parkinsonian syndrome. (c) Differential diagnosis has encountered errors especially in diagnosis of simple m.-e., m.-e. in association with

cerebropathy, or m.-e. underlying post-traumatic epilepsy.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10887. **Orchinik, C. W., & Petrie, A.** (Temple Medical Center) **Personality changes following thalamic and pallidal lesions compared with the effects of various cortical lesions.** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, **18**, 442-443.—This is a preliminary report on preoperation and postoperative studies of 18 patients who had undergone stereotaxic thalamic or pallidal surgery. Changes are similar to those observed with lesions in other parts of the brain and in opposite direction to those characterizing a neurotic population. The patient is less self-critical, finds it easier to shift from one type of task to another, writes more quickly, and is less suggestible. There are differences between patients with coagulation of the dorsomedial nucleus and those with coagulation of the globus pallidus. The latter show the same constellation of changes as patients after removal of the left temporal lobe and amygdala.—*M. L. Simmel.*

10888. **Philippopoulos, G. S., Wittkower, E. D., & Cousineau, A.** **The etiologic significance of emotional factors in onset and exacerbations of multiple sclerosis: A preliminary report.** *Psychosom. Med.*, 1958, **20**, 458-474.—A review of the pertinent clinical literature is followed by a discussion of the findings obtained when 40 patients and 40 matched control Ss were clinically studied (by interview, medical examination, psychological test, among other approaches). It is concluded that multiple sclerosis is multicausal in origin. No claim for its psychogenesis is made. "But it has been demonstrated that more often than is generally known emotional factors play a part and may precipitate not only exacerbations and relapses of an established condition but even its onset." Psychological study by use of projective tests failed to reveal a "particular dynamic constellation" of personality traits. The view that such patients are "hysterical in makeup" was not confirmed. 67 references.—*L. A. Pennington.*

10889. **Pitha, V., Masin, Z. D., & Polák, O.** **Quelques considérations pathogéniques et cliniques a propos de troubles trophiques dits centraux et surtout l'amyotrophie.** [Some pathogenic and clinical considerations in regard to trophic difficulties called central and especially amyotrophy.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 649-667.—There are certain flaccid central hemiplegias involving afferent innervation with localization of the lesion frequently in the parietal region. Central amyotrophic difficulties do not depend principally on ortho- or juxtapyramidal efferent innervation. But anatomical observations make it necessary to attribute the priordial pathogenic role to inhibition of diffuse afferent innervation, especially in the parietal lobe where it undergoes relative concentration. Other localizations are rare. Central amyotrophy often exhibits some less well known traits: localization at the proximal ends of the members, muscular hypotonia of repose, trophic difficulties in other tissues (skin, bone, connective tissue, etc.) forming a global trophic syndrome.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10890. **Sal y Rosas, Federico.** **Milieu géographique et terrain convulsif.** [Geographic milieu and convulsive terrain.] *Encephale*, 1958, **47**, 420-447.—There is a possibility of an influence of the geographic milieu on epileptic seizures. There seems to be a

propensity for convulsions in function of geographic latitude and elevation above sea-level. A comparative study showed these results: (a) The convulsion threshold is lower in inhabitants of Peru than of Europe or the U. S.; it is lower among sea-level Peruvians than among mountain-dwellers. (b) The frequency of epilepsy is greater in Peru than in temperate zones, also greater in coastal areas of Peru than in the mountains. (c) In 8 out of 9 investigations conducted, the representative group of Peru and that of the Peruvian coast were similar to essential epilepsy and some acute convulsive syndromes. 119-item bibliography.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10891. **Schlanger, Bernard B.** (West Virginia U.) **Results of varying presentations to brain-damaged children of an auditory word discrimination test.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, **63**, 464-468.—"Twenty-four children who were diagnosed as mentally retarded due to a brain defect were tested to ascertain whether they were able to withstand the attraction of extraneous background stimuli while participating in a simple choice technique test of auditory word discriminations. Two series of presentations, one 'live,' the other recorded were varied in terms of three types of background sound. The results demonstrated that the means within each series were practically identical, indicating that the experimental factor of the varying backgrounds did not effect the word choice of the subjects. A significant difference was found between the type of presentation with higher mean scores for the 'live' presentation in all types of background. A product-movement correlation of .59 between the total scores of the six tests and the M.A.'s was obtained. It was concluded that the perceptual dysfunctioning was a result of disturbed behavior as sequelae of cortical lesion rather than a general or specific auditory factor."—*V. M. Staudt.*

10892. **Scholz, W.** (Max-Planck-Institut, Munich) **Contribution a l'anatomie pathologique du système nerveux central dans l'oligophrénie phénypyruvique.** [Contribution to the pathological anatomy of the central nervous system in phenylpyruvic oligophrenia.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 668-680.—A case study is presented of a 23-month-old girl. Retarded growth was noticed 6 months after delivery. Anomalies were found in the nuclear chromatin of neurones consisting in nucleolar pallor and dispersion membrane. Incomplete peripheral tigrolysis was found in half the pyramidal cells, in most of the neurones of the thalamus and striated areas, and was particularly marked in the Purkinje cells and in the vegetative centers. Zones of cellular rarefaction and glial and mesenchymatous reaction were absent in the gray matter. Glial elements and proliferating astrocytes were abundant in the white matter of the hemispheres. Myelinization was retarded in most fiber tracts. Interference of aminoacid metabolism may have affected myelinization through inhibition of further development of glial elements.—*W. W. Meissner.*

10893. **Senz, Edward H.** **A terminology and differential diagnosis for brief seizures in infants and children, and the definition of petit mal.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, **53**, 441-445.—6 types of brief seizures, including petit mal, are described and differentiated in tabular form.—*M. C. Templin.*

10894. Shirai, Tadayoshi. **Experimental studies on recovery of paralysis after extirpation of cerebral cortex. Part I.** *Folia Psychiat. neurol. Jap.*, 1958, Suppl. No. 5, 48.—Abstract.

10895. Teuber, Hans-Lukas, & Liebert, Robert S. **Specific and general effects of brain injury in man: Evidence of both from a single task.** *AMA Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, **80**, 403-407.—The Aubert phenomenon is investigated by using normal control and brain injured Ss who are asked to set a luminous line to a vertical one under conditions of bodily tilt and room darkness. Constant errors in settings by normal Ss are enhanced after frontal lobe injury (specific effect). The general effects (non-localizable) of brain injury, regardless of location, are found associated with "starting position errors" wherein the S sets "the luminous line farther to the left when the line itself is moved in from a starting position on the S's left and farther to the right when the line is moved in from the S's right." These and other findings are discussed in reference to brain damage and perceptual processes.—L. A. Pennington.

10896. Thelander, H. E., Phelps, J. K., & Walton, K. **Learning disabilities associated with lesser brain damage.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, **53**, 405-409.—5 cases are presented from an habilitation program for brain-damaged children to emphasize that this group deserves the combined efforts of physicians, psychiatrists, educators, and others to help attain their optimum development.—M. C. Tempin.

10897. Treilles, J.-O. **L'hypertrophie des neurones olivaires et la signification des olives.** [The hypertrophy of olfactory neurones and the significance of the olfactory bodies.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 708-717.—Recent evidence indicates that the olive is a delicate vegetal-somatic mechanism derived from the last cranial nerves which innervate the organs derived from the branchial arches. It receives sensory collaterals carrying exteroceptive, proprioceptive, and interoceptive stimuli and seems to be a very early structure phylogenetically. Cellular hypertrophy follows a progressive pattern: simple hypertrophy; hypertrophy with gross morphological alterations, primarily dendritic; cellular disintegration, presence of the cell remains and residual clusters. The degenerative olfactory neurone is capable of a certain disturbed function which may explain the oro-branchio-respiratory dyskinesia which accompanies it. The degeneration is the trans-synaptic repercussion of a lesion in the central tegmental fascicle, specifically of the dento-olivary axons.—W. W. Meissner.

10898. Tucker, Jolyon S. (Medical Coll. Ala., Birmingham) **The electroencephalogram in brain-stem vascular disease.** *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1958, **10**, 405-416.—In 4 cases of brain-stem infarction and vascular insufficiency, the EEGs showed slow activity or sharp waves, most prominent in the intertemporal leads with a tendency to shift from side to side, and occasionally to appear paroxysmally in the prefrontal leads. The EEG may be useful in evaluating impending involvement of the structures supplied by the upper basilar artery.—R. J. Ellingson.

10899. van Bogaert, L. (Institut Bunge, Berchem-Anvers) **Réflexions sur un syndrome thalamique bilatéral.** [Reflections on a bilateral thalamic syndrome.] *Encephale*, 1957, **46**, 520-529.—Case history of a 78-year-old female with a typical

thalamic syndrome, including difficulties with tactile perception, cold hyperesthesia and heat hypoesthesia, facial synesthesia, vasodilation, unlocalized paroxysmal pain, hemiplegia, and a peculiar distortion of the body image in which the hemiplegic (left) side was eliminated. Macroscopic examination revealed softening in the superomedial sections of the right thalamus and a horizontal fissure of 1 cm. at the same place. Microscopic examinations revealed alterations in the ventromedial and dorsolateral thalamic nuclei and marked destruction of the myelinated fibers at the level of the median nucleus, the nucleus of Lys, and the inferior section of the paratrigeminal group. Anosognosia was accompanied regularly by a projection of pain to the unaffected side in a sort of algetic alloesthesia.—W. W. Meissner.

10900. van Reeth, P. Ch., Dierckens, J., & Lumineau, D. **L'hypersexualité dans l'épilepsie et les tumeurs du lobe temporal.** [Hypersexuality in epilepsy and the tumors in the temporal lobe.] *Acta neurol. Belg.*, 1958, **58**, 194-218.—"Four cases of temporal lobe tumor or epilepsy with hypersexuality are reported. The paroxysmal form consists of sexual urge, genital sensations, orgasms and sexual behavior during the aura of uncinate or psychomotor fits. Seizures were partially reproduced by drug activation. The site of the lesion determined by EEG, neurosurgery or post-mortem examination is temporal or rhinencephalic. Similar cases in the literature are reviewed and their exceptional character is emphasized. Recent data on rhinencephalic functions in the instinctual life are mentioned, in particular hypersexuality produced in animals by removing or stimulating this cerebral structure." English summary. 15-item bibliography.—V. Sanua.

10901. Vereecken, P. (Institut Psycho-Pédagogique, Amsterdam) **Un cas de désorganisation fonctionnelle limitée à une direction de l'espace.** [A case of limited functional disorganization in one spatial direction.] *Encephale*, 1958, **47**, 399-419.—A case of a 20-year-old girl is described. She suffered from encephalitis at 3 years. Spatial tests were normal except for inability to move the arm or draw in one direction. This resulted in strange distortions of spatial activities which seem to be constructive-apractic at first, but can be explained by the difficulties of that direction. The cause seems to be peculiar deviations of the right arm in pronation and adduction. A Jacksonian explanation is given that higher spatial structurations exist but are overthrown by primitive automatisms which are disinhibited. The lesion is probably in the left Brodmann areas 6 and 8.—W. W. Meissner.

10902. Vitale, Augusto. **La reazione di risveglio nell' EEG umano patologico.** [The waking reaction in the EEG of pathological man.] *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1958, **19**, 243-264.—The waking reaction provoked during the normal registration EEG in 70 Ss afflicted by different neurological disorders, permits the study of the behavior of the electrical activity of the brain, dependent on different anatomical and functional changes, during the activity of the ascending reticular system. English, French, German, and Italian summaries.—D. A. Santora.

10903. Wechsler, David. **Intelligence et fonction cérébrale.** [Intelligence and cerebral function.] *Rev. Psychol. appl.*, 1958, **8**, 143-147.—Observations

on both human and animal Ss suffering from cerebral lesions indicate that although difficulties in specific function is associated with circumscribed areas of the brain, general intellectual deficit is not linked to any particular center. The results of both experimental studies and clinical experience contra-indicate the possibility of localizing intelligence exclusively in the frontal lobes or any other part of the brain. Although for its functioning intelligence may depend more on the integrity of some regions than on others, one can say that it has no locale.—*W. W. Wattenberg*.

10904. **Wycis, H. T., & Spiegel, E. A.** (Temple U. School Medicine) **Parkinsonism with oculogyric crises: Stimulation and partial elimination of periaqueductal gray and mesencephalic tegmentum (tegmentotomy).** *Conf. neurol.*, 1958, 18, 385-393. —"In a case of Parkinsonism with oculogyric crises, lesions of the periaqueductal grey produced transient impairment of upward gaze associated with reduction of the crises. Stimulation of the tegmentum activated the tremor and lesions of this area (tegmentotomy) nearly abolished the tremor and markedly reduced the rigidity on the contralateral side." French and German summaries. 17 references.—*M. L. Simmel*. (See also Abstracts 9466, 10270, 10309, 10312, 10326, 10334, 10336, 10372, 10528, 10535, 10558, 10618, 10623, 10793, 10811, 10909, 10910, 10999)

#### PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

10905. **Blank, H. Robert.** **Blind spots in the professional worker about blindness.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, 52, 173-175.—"In dealing with the personality problems of the blind child or adult, we should counteract our proneness to preoccupation with blindness and examine the total person and his interrelations with his family and the community. . . . The psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker beginning work with the blind child would do well to begin with the hypothesis that personality problems among the blind have essentially the same causes as those among the seeing."—*N. J. Raskin*.

10906. **Casberg, M. A.** (U. Texas) **Rehabilitation a national resource.** *Amer. Arch. Rehabil. Ther.*, 1958, 6, 1-7.—The responsibility for rehabilitation lies with every member of society. "Only when citizens accept the handicapped as an integral contributing part of their community does the process of rehabilitation reach its fruition."—*L. Shatin*.

10907. **Cooper, William.** **The emotional problems of the physically handicapped child.** In S. Liebman (Ed.), *Emotional problems of childhood*. (See 33: 10495) Pp. 149-164.—The orthopedic physician's success in his medical treatment of physical handicap is influenced to a great extent by the child's social and emotional adjustment. Thus the physician must be prepared to recognize and provide for management of these aspects of the child's life as well as for the medical, surgical, and orthopedic treatment. Several "typical" cases are presented to illustrate the types of reactions observed in handicapped persons: 6 children, 3 adolescents, 3 adults. Etiology of emotional problems and management of emotional and social problems of the handicapped are discussed.—*C. R. Wurtz*.

10908. **Dean, Sidney I.** **Some experimental findings about blind adjustments.** *New Outlook Blind*,

1958, 52, 182-184.—"None of the tests used here (Bauman's Emotional Factors Inventory, MMPI, Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank, Sargent Insight Test) were able to differentiate adjustment by comparison of single scores; but comparisons of sub-scores indicate that the Insight Test more clearly delineates differences which could be attributed to blindness. This study indicated that the tests used are as applicable to blind persons as to the sighted."—*N. J. Raskin*.

10909. **Fisch, Mayer.** **Organic and psychiatric disorders of the aged blind.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, 52, 161-165.—"Experience with the aged blind has led the writer to feel that the problem area which is most often overlooked . . . is that of the client's mental status. There is . . . sensitivity to the emotional impact of blindness, to the nuances of family relationships, to the significance of environmental changes; but the function of that organ, the brain, which must perceive, assimilate, and initiate adjustments to these complex situations, is too often taken for granted." The likelihood of overt senile disorders of the blind is somewhat greater than among comparable sighted people because the loss of an important means of orientation is added to weakening memory and capacity for new learning. While it is not yet possible to alleviate or arrest brain changes in such cases, by attention to environment, emotional life, pharmacological aids and diet, seniles can be aided "to live out relatively undisturbed and sometimes productive lives."—*N. J. Raskin*.

10910. **Fleischer, Ernest, & Karl, Madeline.** **A physical evaluation form for classroom vocational guidance with the cerebral palsied.** *Cerebral palsy Rev.*, 1958, 19, 4-6.—The chart, devised for teacher use "for the purpose of assisting students toward a better concept of self and toward a more concrete understanding of the meaning of physical disability demands in employment," is aimed at nontechnical assistance in physical assessment. Items to be reported on consist of 45 aspects of physical behavior, 8 elements pertaining to work environment, and 9 personal qualities.—*T. S. Newland*.

10911. **Groth, Hilde, & Lyman, John.** (U. California, Los Angeles) **Adequacy of the residual sensory cues for psychomotor performance of arm amputees.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 323-328.—In a subject X treatment design 6 manipulation and/or tracking conditions were administered to 20 nonamputees and 15 unilateral amputees. Findings from the 2 visual motor tasks indicate all Ss received adequate pressure cues, all showed loss of response speed if gross movements with the prosthesis was required, and performance breakdown and confusion under additional task complexity.—*M. York*.

10912. **Heller, Morris F.** **Functional otology: The practice of audiology.** New York: Springer, 1955. ix, 225 p. \$5.50.—This book has been written to "show how the auditory functional examination and the rehabilitation of the acoustically handicapped patient can be integrated into otological practice." It is stressed that audiology can achieve maximum effectiveness only if the total personality of the acoustically handicapped person is considered. Special attention is given to voice and speech production and speech deviations associated with defective hearing. 88-item bibliography.—*C. M. Franks*.

10913. Hoffman, I. Louis, & Koehler, John W. (USAF Hosp. Westover AFB, Mass.) **Visual defects in military flyers.** *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 549-554.—"In a survey of 137 Air Force pilots and observers, the age groups over 30 showed the greatest proportion of visual problems. Myopia was the major visual defect. Administrative personnel were found to have a higher percentage of visual problems than pilots, observers, navigators and other active flying personnel. In 73% of the cases (seventeen) that could be followed over an average of 7.75 years there was a refractive change in the direction of myopia, the average amount being 0.6 diopters."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

10914. Huelsman, C. B. (Miami U., Ohio) **Some recent research on visual problems in reading.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, **35**, 559-564.—9 studies are reviewed. "... the author has hoped to show the contrasts and controversies apparent among recently published research on the interaction between visual skills and learning to read. The conclusions and implications differ widely: claiming that outline form perception skill is and is not related to learning to read, that tachistoscopic training does and does not contribute to attaining a more rapid reading rate, and that visual skills generally are and are not related to learning to read."—*E. G. Heinemann.*

10915. Hulse, Wilfred C. **Small children in segregated and nonsegregated school settings: III. Denial and infantilization: Two pitfalls in the choice of setting.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, **52**, 257-260.—A choice between segregated and non-segregated nursery school settings for a blind child must be based on his state of readiness. Parents and teachers who are involved in the choice are often unconsciously influenced by 2 tendencies, toward denial and toward infantilization. The most common form of denial professes that blindness is only a minor handicap, one easily overcome, and one which should be ignored in dealing with blind persons. Infantilization involves the denial of the blind child's capacities. (See 33: 10930)—*N. J. Raskin.*

10916. Kerina, Jane Miller. **Small children in segregated and nonsegregated school settings: I. The segregated setting: Positive values and problems.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, **52**, 249-254.—The segregated nursery school provides for the blind child the chance to learn at his own speed and an atmosphere of understanding of his particular needs. As a result, the child can begin to master the elements of his environment, achieve a feeling of accomplishment, become aware of himself as a person of value, realize his limitations, and become increasingly secure in personal relationship. The segregated setting is temporary and if the child has been treated honestly he should be able to move without undue fear into the integrated world.—*N. J. Raskin.*

10917. Kodman, Frank J., Powers, Theodore R., Philip, P. Philip, & Weller, George M. (U. Kentucky) **An investigation of hearing loss in mentally retarded children and adults.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, **63**, 460-463.—"From a sample of 208 institutionalized children and adults, 189 were tested individually for pure tone hearing sensitivity. The data were analyzed on the basis of a 30 db hearing loss criterion. The following are the major implications: 1. The incidence of hearing loss for the total sample was 21%; for the age group 7-19 years, the incidence of loss was 19%. The latter represents almost a four-fold increase over the estimate for our public school children. Further research is needed to verify the magnitude of the difference between the hearing sensitivity of the mentally retarded child and the child with normal learning ability. 2. The untestable subjects, who constituted 9% of the total sample, had mental ages from 1-4 years. PGR audiometry should be substituted for standard pure tone audiometry with these subjects. 3. It was recommended that a battery of hearing tests be used to determine the incidence of organic hearing loss in mentally retarded children and adults and that the data be analyzed in terms of a standard hearing loss criterion which would be adopted by investigators interested in the mentally retarded."—*V. M. Staudt.*

10918. Lende, Helga. **Federal legislation concerning blind persons in the United States and insular possessions.** New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1958. 32 p. \$25.

10919. Machover, S., & Heft, P. **The rehabilitation coordinator as a counselor.** *Amer. Arch. Rehabil. Ther.*, 1958, **6**, 25-28.—The coordinator acts as a patient counselor. He integrates the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation service with those of medical social work, clinical psychology, and special services. Thereby he helps the patient to accept his physical condition, determine possibilities ahead, and work toward maximal adjustment.—*L. Shatin.*

10920. Misrahy, G. A., Shinabarger, E. W., & Arnold, J. E. **Changes in cochlear endolymphatic oxygen availability, action potential, and microphones during and following asphyxia, hypoxia, and exposure to loud sounds.** *J. Acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1958, **30**, 701-704.—In order to evaluate the role played by endolymphatic hypoxia on deafness due to exposure to loud sounds, continuous recording of oxygen availability, action potential, and microphones were taken during asphyxia, "chronic hypoxia," and after loud sounds. Results show that hypoxia may play an important contributory role in the temporary losses of hearing following loud sounds. Possible mechanisms of auditory trauma are reviewed briefly.—*J. Pollack.*

10921. Moreno, Zerka T. (Moreno Inst.) **Note on spontaneous learning "in situ" versus learning the academic way.** *Group Psychother.*, 1958, **11**, 50-51.—The autobiography of Helen Keller is the basis on which the author points out that she was taught by a method "clearly related to the principle of spontaneity training in Psychodrama." It is suggested that psychodrama would be a profitable teaching technique for deaf-dumb and blind children.—*J. Schopler.*

10922. Myklebust, Helmer R. (Northwestern U.) **The deaf child with other handicaps.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, **103**, 496-509.—Difficulties in deaf child's learning may be complicated by the fact that he may be brain damaged with specialized language disorders, be mentally retarded, be emotionally disturbed, have motor disorders, have visual impairment, or have other deviant physical conditions, with the possibility that he may have more than one of these additional handicapping conditions. Data on 21 deaf children having unusual school learning and adjustment problems are presented as illustrative of the varying conditions.—*T. E. Newland.*

10923. Parker, Neville. (Brisbane Psychiatric Clinic, Australia) **Congenital deafness due to a sex-linked recessive gene.** *Amer. J. hum. Genet.*, 1958, 10, 196-200.—A family is described in which 15 members are deaf. Of these 14 are males. The analysis of the pedigree which involves 5 generations leads the author to the conclusion that this is due to a sex-linked recessive gene.—S. G. Vandenberg.

10924. Peterson, Warren A. (Kansas City Rehabilitation Experiment Community Studies, Inc., Mo.) **Communication problems of the counselor.** *J. Rehabilit.*, 1958, 24, 11-13, 22.—"This paper represents an effort to identify, describe and conceptualize problems of communication between patients and professionals in a rehabilitation setting." Among the problems discussed are those concerned with the social class of the patient, the demoralized patient, social and psychological therapy, professional specialization, and the problems of the passive patient.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10925. Prince, Jack H. (Ohio State U. Hosp.) **New reading material for sub-normal vision subjects.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1958, 35, 629-636.—The legibilities of prints having  $5' \times 5'$  letters separated by 1' or 2' arc spaces were compared for Ss with induced astigmatic errors and Ss with true subnormal vision. "The average differences in times of reading suggest that the larger spaces between the letters enable a given amount of print to be read in 20% less time than the same amount of print with the smaller spaces. . . . Further tests are . . . producing evidence . . . that such a form of printing . . . is far superior to any kind of special printing already in use for people with sub-normal vision."—E. G. Heinemann.

10926. Pudritzki, G., & Lessing, G. (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin) **Die optische Flimmerverschmelzungsfrequenz taubstummer und hörender Kraftfahrer unter dem Einfluss einer Fernfahrt.** [Optical flicker-fusion-frequency of deaf-and-dumb and normal-hearing drivers under the influence of a long drive.] *Z. Psychol.*, 1958, 162, 115-134.—In order to examine the question whether deaf-and-dumb persons should be allowed to or are even capable of driving, the flicker-fusion-frequency of 9 deaf and 11 normal-hearing persons was compared before and after a drive of 9-10 hours. The authors found that the flicker-fusion-frequency changed significantly less in the afflicted persons than it did in the normal ones. The difference between the 2 groups was also significant. Behavioral observations during the drive also disclosed differences between the 2 groups. The authors conclude that deaf persons differ in more than just the lack of hearing from normal persons.—K. M. Newman.

10927. Redkey, Henry. **Rehabilitation centers today.** Washington, D. C.: Dept. Health, Education, and Welfare, 1959. 231 p. \$1.00.—This book published by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation gives specific information on costs, services, staffing, disability groups served, etc. of 77 rehabilitation centers in the United States and Canada. First the centers are discussed as a group with attention to trends and practices in rehabilitation concepts. 20,000 individual facts about the 77 centers are recorded in tables in such a manner as to facilitate comparison between centers. The last part lists the centers alphabetically

by state and city with information on specialty of medical director, number of professional staff, case load, waiting lists, training affiliations, etc.—V. Sanna.

10928. Schmidt, Jürgen. (Iserlohn, Baarstr. 33) **Erste Grundlegung zur Entwicklung psychologischer Untersuchungsverfahren an Blinden.** [First foundation for the development of psychological methods to study blind persons.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 295-338.—The methodological and theoretical basis for investigations of blind persons is seen in the work of Gelb and Goldstein. The Halstead-Tactual-Performance-Test is considered as the most suitable test for the study of blind persons since it is complex enough to stimulate a real work situation and thus to evoke basic psychological and intelligence factors. The particular perceptual structure of the blind is emphasized.—W. J. Koppitz.

10929. Seifert, Karl Heinz. (Heidelberg-Schlierbach, Zechnerweg 1 a) **Untersuchungen zur Frage der Kompensation auf dem Gebiet des Handgeschicks.** [Compensation in the field of manual dexterity.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 465-490.—One way of obtaining information about the degree and the kind of compensation handicapped people are capable of accomplishing is a comparison of their performance with a normal control group. 80 deaf-mute children were compared with normal children cutting out paper figures and bending wires. No significant difference in performances of both groups could be found.—W. J. Koppitz.

10930. Shuey, Rebekah. **Small children in segregated and non-segregated school settings: II. The non-segregated setting: Positive values and problems.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, 52, 254-257.—2 blind children in a college demonstration nursery school became important members of their groups, entering into activities in a manner which made it difficult for student observers to perceive their disability. While adults tended to be over-protective and overly sympathetic, the sighted children were acceptant, matter-of-fact, and spontaneous in reaction to the blind children. The blind children enriched the educational experience for the sighted children and staff because of their greater awareness of nonvisual stimuli. By observing this interaction, education students became interested in blind children and saw what they could contribute to a sighted group. (See 33: 10916)—N. J. Raskin.

10931. Simmel, M. L. **The conditions of occurrence of phantom limbs.** *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, 1958, 102, 492-500.—Both the amputation and sudden denervation of a limb or extremity of an adult S usually leads to the imaginal persistence of the lost part as a phantom that maintains the completeness of the S's cognitive bodily schema. Phantoms seldom are found when the loss of the part was suffered before age 3 and almost always are found for losses after age 7 when the bodily schema has been cognitively established. Gradual loss, as in the absorption of digits in leprosy, may not result in phantoms; the cognitive schema has time to adjust itself. The feeble-minded have phantoms under these conditions when their education has passed the third grade, i.e., when they are able to form cognitive schemata.—E. G. Boring.

10932. Slipyan, Alvin. **Scope of study of the history and changes in disabled workers function-**

ing under competitive industrial conditions. Albertson, N. Y.: Human Resources Corp., 1958. v, 26 p. \$1.00.—The criteria for employment at Abilities, Inc. are a severe disability and a desire to work. The complete range of handicaps seems to have been represented. Tabular data and illustrative case reports deal with the effect of competitive employment on cardiac disabilities.—H. B. English.

10933. van der Horst, L. **Psychopathologie et dynamique psychique.** [Psychopathology and psychic dynamics.] *Encephale*, 1957, 46, 595-602.—Apraxia and agnosia have directed our attention to the meaning of spatial ordering in psychic events. Not only is the apraxic incapable of any actions involving certain directions as a peculiar character, but even of any action in which the perception of the direction dominates. Optic agnosia can be understood in these terms for the perception of directional relations and that of form are interrelated. This atrophied function of spatial ordering is similar to behavior in very young infants whose spatial orientation is undeveloped and to the behavior of some animals due to cerebral atrophy. Thus apraxia and agnosia may be due to insufficient development or atrophy of centers of spatial ordering. Normal function represents a further differentiation of the amorphous structure in pathological behavior.—W. W. Meissner.

10934. Vineberg, Shalom E. (VA Hosp., Oteen, N. C.) **Concerning job readiness.** *J. Rehabilit.*, 1958, 24, 9-10, 23.—Based on experiences in a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis but applicable to the treatment of the chronically ill and disabled, the author discusses the "attitudes toward work in people whose regular course of activity has been interrupted by illness." The relationship of the desire to work and rehabilitation are considered.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10935. Vojtová, Blanka. **Fürsorge für körperlich geschädigte Jugend: Ein Problem der Zusammenarbeit zwischen Ärzten und Pädagogen.** [Care of physically-handicapped children: A problem for doctor and teacher cooperation.] *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1958, 25, 220-226.—The complex medical and educational welfare program in Czechoslovakia for nervous diseases in children is described as are the details of motor re-education and the seriousness of the problems of perinatal encephalopathy for the teacher.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10936. von Noorden, Gunter K., & Burian, Hermann M. (Iowa City, I.) **An electro-ophthalmographic study of the behavior of the fixation of amblyopic eyes in light and dark-adapted state.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1958, 46(1, Part II), 68-77.—Dark-adapted amblyopic eyes behave like sound eyes in fixation ability whereas they show unsteady fixation movements when light-adapted.—D. Shaad.

10937. Wanecek, Ottokar. **Vom Denkerleben der Blinden.** [Ideation in the blind.] *Acta psychoter. psychosom. orthopaedagog.*, 1958, 6, 97-119.—Loss of sensory perception in the blind leaves ideation unmodified and processes are the same as in the seeing. Concepts of light and color are grasped and become relevant thought contents and the more intense as the original perceptive situation was emotionally stressed. The blind do not suffer under insuperable ideational limitations.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10938. Williams, Harold N. (Augusta Speech and Hearing Center, Ga.) **Communicating with the acoustically handicapped.** *J. Rehabilit.*, 1958, 24, 14-15, 17.—A brief presentation of methods and procedures with the acoustically handicapped including the expressive and receptive oral, the expressive oral, the literate manual and illiterate manual categories of individuals.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

10939. Wolman, Marianne J. **Preschool and kindergarten child attitudes toward the blind in an integrated program.** *New Outlook Blind*, 1958, 52, 128-133.—Anecdotal records were used in an 8-month observation of the reactions of sighted children toward 15 totally blind and 6 partially sighted children in nursery schools and kindergartens. It was concluded that an integrated program benefits all concerned, blindness does not prevent a child from being accepted by his sighted peers, and partially sighted children present more difficult problems.—N. J. Raskin.

10940. Worthington, Anna May. (Ohio Dept. of Education, Columbus) **Psychological implications of integration of deaf children with hearing children.** *Amer. Ann. Deaf*, 1958, 103, 467-472.—Such classroom integration can be successful to the extent that social maturity (with attending communication skills) and an "adequate academic achievement level" are present, and is affected by the sensitivity of teachers to such factors.—T. E. Newland.

10941. Yuker, Harold E., Taylor, Eugene J., & Viscardi, Henry Jr. **The disabled workers at Abilities, Inc.** Albertson, N.Y.: Human Resources Corp., 1958. vi, 24 p. \$1.00.—This second paper (see 33: 10932) presents some of the characteristics of the 300 employed at Abilities, Inc. based on a 24-item questionnaire filled out in 1957. The findings are presented in 22 tables, covering mode of travel to and from work, nature and extent of person's disability, previous work experience of the individual, and personal information such as age, marital status, type of living accommodations, and home ownership. Many disabled persons were not at all helpless, but are able to lead relatively "normal" lives—they marry, have children, own homes, automobiles, etc.; the capacity of a disabled person to work productively is not necessarily related to the type of disability or to time spent in hospital, to amount of work experience he has or to the length of time he was without employment.—M. F. Estep.

(See also Abstracts 9658, 10380, 10566, 10676)

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

10942. Bevington, W. G. (Queen Mary Park School, Edmonton, Alberta) **Effect of age at time of entrance into grade 1 on subsequent achievement.** *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 4, 6-16.—Ss were 640 pupils who completed all of first 6 grades in the Edmonton schools. This school system allows entrance to grade 1 of all children 6 years old before the first of September. All other children 6 years old before the last day of the following February may enter if they have a mental age of 5-9. Mental age (but not chronological age) at time of entrance is significantly and positively associated with differences in achievement, promotion, and social development. Normal chronological age groups received

more honor standings awards than underage groups even though average IQ for under age entrants was slightly higher.—*G. M. Della-Piana*.

10943. Brimacombe, A. K. (Guthrie School, Lancaster Park, Alberta) **The construction of a scale to measure adult attitude toward the Alberta educational system.** *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 4, 100-108.—Attitude statements were written for 5 categories: general value of education, discipline, teaching efficiency, curriculum, and costs. The third and final form was obtained by logical analysis of items and elimination of items having a low correlation with the total score. The final 25-item form was administered to a biased (unrepresentative) sample of 1000 adults through distribution by teachers, principals, and superintendents mainly to their friends and acquaintances. Due to limitations of the study with respect to the method of selecting respondents, results are used to ferret out hypotheses for future research.—*G. M. Della-Piana*.

10944. Engelman, Uriah Z. **The first national study of Jewish education.** *Jewish Educ.*, 1958, 29, 3-9.—In addition to a statistical phase (number of schools, their types, levels, auspices, enrollments, etc.) and a program phase (curricular aims, content, achievement) the study also includes a psychological phase. This phase is concerned with attitudes of children (toward their schools, their subjects, their teachers, etc.), of parents, of teachers, and of Jewish community leaders (toward school programs, goals, and methods). Pilot studies were conducted in Cleveland and Savannah to determine the effectiveness of instruments and methods of obtaining data. 33 communities throughout the United States were then selected as the final sample for various substantive aspects of the national study. Although much data is still being analyzed some illustrative findings are reported for the psychological phase. Most children in most communities find their studies in supplementary weekday afternoon schools to be harder than their public school studies. The major reason given by the children for this evaluation is that they find it difficult to learn the Hebrew language subjects. Nevertheless, this does not cause them to dislike the school. "The American environment and the American Jewish environment seem to contain built-in influences which motivate the children toward accepting the need of attending a Jewish school."—*J. A. Fishman*.

10945. Fishman, Joshua A. **Educational evaluation in the context of minority group dynamics.** *Jewish Educ.*, 1958, 29, 17-24.—Effective evaluation cannot be imposed by those higher in the status hierarchy upon those who are unfortunately lower. For a minority group, particularly for one whose educational efforts are largely supplementary to those of general American society, the evaluation of pupil achievement is not meaningful without evaluation of: (a) pupil attitudes toward the school in the light of their out-of-school behaviors and environmental rewards, (b) methods of instruction and their comparison with those in vogue in general American education, (c) the probability of functional implementation of studies in view of actual social recognition and support in the minority adult and peer society for the school's aims. Educational leadership in a minority group is faced by the task of coordinating

2 opposite functions: (a) the epitomization of former norms and planning for their attainment via the school and (b) sensitivity to change in group values and behaviors so that new educational content can be formulated. When only the first function is observed patterned evasion results and educational achievement and satisfaction drops precipitously.—*J. A. Fishman*.

10946. Siqueira, T. N. **Current trends in education.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1958, 16, 325-329.—In the present age of technological advance the objectives of education should be the development of the student's ability to apply principles to new and unforeseen situations and to educate him to use his increased leisure worthily. The present day emphasis of Freudian psychologists is criticized for, "they have created such a general scare of traumas and phobias and regressions and complexes that even ordinary parents and teachers are afraid to use their God-given right and authority over their charges." An emphasis on the social aspect of education at the expense of the individual is also deplored.—*D. Lebo*.

10947. Traxler, Arthur E. (Ed.) **The positive values in the American educational system: A report of the twenty-third Educational Conference, New York City, October 30-31, 1958.** Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1959. viii, 151 p. \$2.00.—The topics of the various speakers included: "the characteristics of the American comprehensive high school; comparisons between education in the United States and that in other countries, including Russia; ways of strengthening American education through a vigorous effort to raise the level of all education and a greatly expanded research program; the impact of recent scientific developments and of the humanities upon education; improvement of the teaching of basic skills in present-day schools; and procedures for improving student evaluation through maximum use of better test norms." John E. Dobbins explained the use of score bands for the interpretation of individual performance on the tests of SCAT and STEP. William M. Shanner presented the idea of individual pupil norms, called Anticipated Achievement, and based on nation-wide samples of pupils in the same grade, with the same chronological age and mental ability.—*C. Epstein*.

10948. Ulich, Eberhard. (Psychologisches Institut der Universität, München) **Zur Frage der Fünf-Tage Woche in der Schule.** [The question of a five-day school week.] *Z. exp. angew. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 428-450.—Preference for a five-day week was quite strong among the parents of 1190 pupils responding to a questionnaire, nearly half of the sample enjoyed already the free Saturday. The analysis of the results of the inquiry lead the author to refute the all-day school and to make proposals in order to keep half-day school without loss of teaching standards.—*W. J. Koppitz*.

10949. Wilson, John A. R. (U. California, Santa Barbara) **Differences in achievement attributable to different educational environments.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 52, 83-93.—A southern California city school system was compared with a British Columbia system. Intelligence, reading, arithmetic, and spelling were tested. Considering that the teachers in the California city have 2 years more training, that the classes are smaller, that the students have higher IQs,

that there is a year of kindergarten, and that there is more retardation in the California city, it would seem that the British Columbia city has the most favorable performance record. The California teacher training institutions should re-examine their training programs.—*F. Goldsmith.*

(See also Abstracts 9212, 9377, 10051, 10062, 10175, 10190, 10435)

#### SCHOOL LEARNING

10950. Barbe, W. B., Gannaway, V., & Williams, T. **Factors contributing to reading difficulties.** *Sch. Soc.*, 1957, 86, 285-286.—Children with reading difficulties come from all economic and social levels, have no particular ordinal position in family, and many show signs of mixed eye-hand dominance.—*E. M. Bower.*

10951. Bogojavlen'skii, D. N. **K kharakteristike protsessov abstraktsii i obobshcheniiia pri usvoenii grammatiki.** [On the character of the processes of abstraction and generalization in learning grammar.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 85-98.—The learning of grammar in the lower grades was studied in order to discern the "dependence of correct grammatical abstraction upon the actual sense of words and sentences and upon the ability to establish correct interrelations between the form and sense of a grammatical category." As a rule difficulties are experienced when the sense of word contradicts its grammatical meaning. Here "visual representations, connected with word-perception, slow down grammatical abstraction." Other difficulties result from one-sided generalizations when either a formal or semantic feature of a grammatical category should be distinguished by pupils who at the same time fail to consider them jointly. Accordingly various levels of abstraction are considered by the author. The problem of the specific nature of linguistic visualization and its role in the process of learning grammar are discussed. In the author's view it is necessary from the very beginning of school studies to make the pupils realize the unity of the 2-sided (formal and semantic) nature of linguistic phenomena.—*I. D. London.*

10952. Bond, Jesse A. (U. California, Los Angeles) **Analysis of observed traits of teachers rated superior in using speech as a teaching instrument.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 669-677.—Student teachers were rated on 32 traits related to teaching. Those who were rated superior in ability to use speech were compared with an unselected group. Mean scores on all characteristics were higher for the superior speech group than for the unselected group.—*M. Murphy.*

10953. Carpenter, C. R., & Greenhill, L. P. (Pennsylvania State U.) **Instructional television research: II. An investigation of closed-circuit television for teaching university courses.** University Park, Pa.: Pennsylvania State Univer., 1958. 110 p.—Are there differential effects, attributable to television, on the formation and modification of attitudes and value judgments of students? The experiments were done with well developed courses taught by experienced Pennsylvania State teachers. From the findings there was insufficient evidence to show that televising college courses results in any more significant changes in students' attitudes than other

accepted methods of instruction. A detailed cost analysis for the 1956-57 school year is presented. (See 33: 10955)—*R. T. Osborne.*

10954. Dow, Clyde W. **Integrating the teaching of reading and listening comprehension.** *J. Communication*, 1958, 8, 118-126.—"Approximately eighteen factors of reading comprehension that seem sufficiently similar to reading comprehension to permit integration or transfer" are discussed. A guide to teaching comprehension is included.—*D. E. Meister.*

10955. Dreher, Robert E., & Beatty, Walcott H. (San Francisco State Coll.) **Instructional television research: I. An experimental study of college instruction using broadcast television.** San Francisco, Calif.: San Francisco State Coll., 1958. 75 p.—Do students achieve the objectives of a college course as well when the learning experience includes instruction by television as when instruction is given by conventional class room methods? Regular college students were placed in groups taught by 3 different methods. The different methods of instruction yielded no significant group differences in achievement of educational goals as measured by marks or course examination. Professors found their telecourse assignments a challenging experience; however, students favored regular campus classes.—*R. T. Osborne.*

10956. Dumler, Marvin J. (Bethany Coll.) **A study of factors related to gains in the reading rate of college students trained with the tachistoscope and accelerator.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 52, 27-30.—This study pointed out that further research would be profitable in the following areas: the effect of personality deviations within a normal college population on reading rate increments, the permanence of reading rate increments, and the feasibility of using tachistoscopes in training clerical workers.—*F. Goldsmith.*

10957. Ford, C. T. **Attitudes of primary school pupils to written composition in 1945 and 1955.** *Aust. J. Psychol.*, 1958, 10, 208-214.—General attitudes to written composition expressed by children in 1955 were quite similar to those found in 1945. Composition is a relatively unpopular subject, particularly among boys. Reproduction of a story is more popular than narration and description. Results indicate an "urgent need for close scrutiny and considerable modification of composition programmes."—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

10958. Gilbert, A. C. F. (Princeton U.) **High school academic experience and college achievement.** *Psychol. Newslett., NYU*, 1958, 10, 56-64.—"The results of this study indicate where achievement in general at the University of Nebraska is concerned, students with different patterns of high school academic experiences earn different cumulative grade-point averages when these students earn more than two years of college credit."—*M. S. Mayzner.*

10959. Graves, Walter A. **Today's college students.** *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1958, 47, 498-500.—The increasing heterogeneity of the student population has resulted in increased concern over the characteristics of college students. Recently the University of Michigan has extended its research in growth and development to include the college years. Results of studies of 2 personality dimensions, security-insecurity and extroversion-introversion, have been utilized in ex-

periments in classroom organization. Students with the extroverted-insecure pattern were found to learn more easily in a teacher-centered classroom, while students described as introverted-insecure were apparently uninfluenced by teaching method. General personality dimensions were related to 2 kinds of motivation: affiliative need and achievement need. The student whose need for affiliation is stronger than his need for achievement will probably do better in a group-centered classroom. The class structure and procedure which is best for one type of student is not always the best for another.—R. A. Hagin.

10960. Harris, Albert J. **Lateral dominance, directional confusion, and reading disability.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 283-294.—This is a study of lateral dominance as related to reading disability. 316 cases of marked reading disability were compared with 254 unselected school children. At age 7, the most striking differences between reading disability and unselected groups are the higher proportions of the reading cases who show confusion in identifying left and right, and mixed hand dominance. It is hypothesized that this study showed positive findings, as opposed to previous negative ones, in that the tests used are more sensitive indicators of directional confusion. It was further found that ability to distinguish left and right and a clear preference for one hand develop slowly in a significantly larger percentage of reading disability cases than in unselected children, thus suggesting a special slowness in maturation.—R. W. Husband.

10961. Hilliard, Robert L. **Television and education.** *J. higher Educ.*, 1958, 29, 431-436.—A progress report on the increasing use of television for educational purposes indicating much has been accomplished but much more must still be done. Although television has been used in the classroom during the last few years, the full possibilities of in-class, closed-circuit television are just beginning to be examined. Cultural programs for adults, orientation programs, guidance programs, school-community relations programs are areas where educational television has much to offer.—L. G. Schmidt.

10962. Houston, Marietta, & Allen, David W. **Clinical experience in a psychiatric setting for sophomore medical students.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 483-492.—A clinical program for second-year medical students in the department of psychiatry of the University of California (San Francisco) is described in detail. Supervised experience with psychiatric patients, including interviews, case work-up, and conference reports is provided. Questions and problems raised by the students, and an appraisal of the program, are discussed by the writers. Spanish summary.—J. T. Cowles.

10963. Jennings, Helen Hall. **(Brooklyn Coll.) Sociometry in group relations: A manual for teachers.** (2nd ed.) Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1959. xi, 105 p. \$1.50.—This expansion and revision of the 1948 edition (see 23: 4197) is directed toward the teacher and others in group work. After an overview of group relations, with special reference to the educational situation, the writer discusses the sociometric test in some detail: its administration, making the sociogram, and following up the findings. Illustrations are given of various applications of the technique, with emphasis upon the

understanding and improvement of relationships within the group. General factors influencing choice behavior and a psychological theory of sociometric choices are also discussed. 52-item bibliography.—R. R. Clampitt.

10964. Johnson, Alfred Harold. **The responses of high school seniors to a set of structured situations concerning teaching as a career.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, 26, 263-314.—A descriptive study concerned with the status of teaching as a career. 170 high school students from one urban and 3 rural Ohio schools comprised the population. A projective instrument made up of 11 relatively unstructured situations dealing with teaching and with schools provided the basic data. A number of tables present the opinions and attitudes of the students toward the status of teaching as a career. Supplemental data from the Bell Adjustment Inventory, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and the Kuder Preference Record were obtained to examine the relationship of responses on them to the responses on the projective instrument.—E. F. Gardner.

10965. Kuvshinov, N. I. **K voprosu o samokontrole uchashchikhsia na nachal'nom etape proizvodstvennogo obucheniia.** [On self-control of pupils in the early stage of industrial training.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 107-116.—Recorded comparisons between skilled workers and pupils, beginning industrial training, reveal essential differences in self-control. Pupils tend to overlook checking their operations and to proceed in their work without having a clear idea of what precisely is to be done. Therefore, mistakes that are made are not detected in time. The inadequacy of pupils' self-control is attributed to lack of a clear conception of the main stages of the work-operation, appreciation of the intimate "interrelation" between the work process and the modification of the object worked upon, and automatism of work operations.—I. D. London.

10966. Levina, P. E. **Psichologicheskoe izuchenie neuspevaemosti mladshikh shkol'nikov.** [Psychological study of poor progress in pupils in the lower grades.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(4), 99-108.—The causes for poor progress in a given subject among pupils in the lower grades are considered. It appears that in the initial stages the main obstacle to good progress in reading and writing for some of the pupils is insufficient familiarity with the phonetic aspect of words. Under normal conditions the process of familiarization with the phonetic aspect of words begins in the preschool period and is only completed in the lower grades. If the proper course of this process is disturbed, its various elements may be affected, "speech-motor, receptor-link, etc." In case these elements are not formed at the proper time, the pupil may encounter difficulties in handling phonetic analysis. Deviations in the interaction of the receptor and speech-motor spheres are very often reflected in his pronunciation. Special psychological methods are available for detecting such deviations. They are of great practical importance for ensuring good progress in pupils.—I. D. London.

10967. Lutokhina, N. S. **Vypolnenie studentami psichologicheskikh zadani v protsesse pedagogicheskoi praktiki v shkole.** [Carrying out by students of psychological assignments in the process of practice teaching in school.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 168-

170.—The problems of dealing with the application of psychological knowledge by students engaged in practice teaching are discussed and ways of handling them illustrated.—I. D. London.

10968. McClendon, Paul I. **An experimental study of the relationship between the note-taking practices and listening comprehension of college freshmen during expository lectures.** *Speech Monogr.*, 1958, 25, 222-228.—Efficient listening comprehension, under conditions of immediate and delayed recall, was not found to be significantly affected by note-taking which recorded main points only or as many details as possible. Nor was such comprehension affected by customary methods of note-taking or by the absence of note-taking. Implication of these findings, based on 678 Ss, are presented.—D. Lebo.

10969. Mikulinskaia, M. IA. **Ispol'zovanie studentami znanii po psichologii pri prozhozhdenii pedagogicheskoi praktiki v shkole.** [Utilization by students of psychological knowledge while taking practice teaching in school.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(1), 164-167.—Practice teachers, as a rule, blindly accept the detailed directions of their supervisors in setting up their lesson plans and accordingly are unable to supply the psychological justification of what they propose to do. The author details how the Batumi Pedagogical Institute attempts to develop psychological sense along with independence in the pedagogical planning of student practice teachers.—I. D. London.

10970. Milerian, E. A. **K voprosu o politekhnicheskikh umeniakh starshikh shkol'nikov.** [On the polytechnical skills of older pupils.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 75-86.—Data are presented to show that older pupils, "if given composite technical tasks involving elements of construction, technology, and manual operations," can attain the level of development required of polytechnical education on the secondary school level; provided that a 2-stage development method be used for the purpose. First, the pupils must "apply their knowledge of physics in designing a certain device, in determining its technological requirements, and in its construction." Then, "more complexity [must be] introduced in the technical task given, [so that] the pupils have to estimate critically the device made and make further improvements on it."—I. D. London.

10971. Morris, Ben. **Personality study: Its aims and implications for students of education.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 75-86.—A course in human personality for intending teachers should express its aims in educational terms rather than in psychological or scientific terms. Such a course should have aims which are consistent with other courses which study education from a different point of view. Finally this course should be based upon the students' experiences with children, teachers, and themselves. 5 paramount aims for a course in human personality are described.—W. J. Meyer.

10972. Moser, Henry M., O'Neill, John J., & Wolfe, Susan M. **Tests of the aural comprehension of English by foreign students.** *USAF Operational Applications Lab. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-57, 10 p.—The capability of 2 tests in determining the understanding of English by foreign students is compared. They are the less time-consuming Lado Test, developed at the English Language Institute of the

University of Michigan and the military vocabulary slanted MDAP English Proficiency Examination, developed at Lackland Air Force Base. Experimental evidence analyzed after parts of these tests were administered to 45 foreign students representing 25 nationalities and varying backgrounds in English indicates approximate equality of usefulness with the Lado Test taking a slight lead in preference.—M. C. Benton.

10973. Patel, A. S. **When does visual teaching become valuable?** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1958, 16, 336-341.—Visual teaching becomes valuable when it is "so designed and presented that the learner may most ably see and understand." Consequently, "The workers in the field of visual education must themselves have vision to visualize beforehand what visual materials will be needed."—D. Lebo.

10974. Reid, J. F. **An investigation of thirteen beginners in reading.** *Acta psychol.*, 1958, 14, 295-313.—By structured interview and tests of cognitive level, 13 boys of 5 and 6 years of age were examined for reading ability. Many children were articulate concerning their reading methods and sources of difficulty. Tests of mental development showed no simple relationship with reading progress. Family history of handedness, speech development, preschool attitudes to reading and writing, quality of mother-child relationship proved to be predictive factors. The investigation points to the value of intensive interviewing of young children in providing information as a basis for improved methods of teaching reading.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

10975. Rogers, John R. (Ed.) **Discipline.** *J. Natl. Educ. Ass.*, 1958, 47, 368-381.—This journal supplement was designed to help teachers and administrators with the task of guiding students toward self-discipline. 7 authorities discuss various facets of discipline: "Child Development" (Ralph Ojemann), "The Role of the Parent" (James M. Patterson), "Preventive Discipline in the Classroom" (Adah Peckenpaugh), "The Principal's Viewpoint" (Delmer H. Battick), "Auxiliary Services" (Elmer H. Schultz), "The School Board and Discipline" (J. B. Johnson and R. B. Lynn).—R. A. Hagin.

10976. Rosskopf, Myron F. (Columbia U.) **The strategy of concept attainment.** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1958, 60, 1-8.—The formation of concepts by students is discussed and examples are given from mathematics.—H. K. Moore.

10977. Shoben, Edward Joseph, Jr. **The role of culture in the teaching of personality development.** *Sociol. Rev. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 1, 87-107.—In order for teachers and social workers to be successful in their respective professional capacities they must transcend to some degree this culture and their social class. Several ethnographic studies are cited to demonstrate the importance to the helping professions of an understanding of cultural and social class differences for optimal performance of their responsibilities. It is suggested that the student be exposed to a wide range of ethnographic materials and have wide familiarity with major theories of personality. Armed with these tools supervised field experiences are considered crucial.—W. J. Meyer.

10978. Sinclair, David C. **Medical education at Oxford.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 467-475.—Of the

33 colleges of Oxford University, 5 do not admit medical students and some of the remaining 28 "take them only sporadically," each college having its own admissions committee. Initial selection for the 4 years of preclinical work in the natural sciences is based on interview and written examinations; further selection based on application form, interview, and report from college tutor, occurs at the beginning of the 3 years of clinical work. After this, a series of examinations leads to the B.M. and qualification as a doctor. The course of study and the tutorial system in the faculty of medicine are described and critically commented upon. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles.*

10979. **Smith, Dietrich C.** **Broadening public understanding of animal experimentation by using small animals in the classroom.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 476-482.—2-years' experience of the Maryland Society for Medical Research in providing small animals for classroom projects to selected public school teachers is described. Principal advantages are cited in the increase of students' understanding of animals, their care, and use in scientific experiments, and in the stimulating of student interest in medical and related sciences. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles.*

10980. **Snyder, C. W.** (State U. New York Teachers Coll.) **Experiment in teaching Russian in Grade 3.** *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, 86, 353-354.—Children enjoy the process of learning to speak Russian and did so effectively. Parents found that the children used the language and displayed a great interest in Russia and its people.—*E. M. Bower.*

10981. **Sperry, Bessie; Ulrich, David N., & Staver, Nancy.** **The relation of motility to boys' learning problems.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1958, 28, 640-646.—9 latency period boys with learning difficulties all showed some disturbance in the area of physical activity. They are frightened children, afraid of knowing, deciding, doing. They show a sense of deprivation of autonomy. They vacillate between an active and a passive role but are comfortable in neither. Some use their restlessness in the classroom as avoidance with regard to the symbolic dangers with which they had invested schoolwork.—*R. E. Perl.*

(See also Abstract 10914)

#### INTERESTS, ATTITUDES, & HABITS

10982. **Baur, E. Jackson, & McCluggage, Marion M.** (U. Kansas) **Drinking patterns of Kansas high school students.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, 5, 317-326.—An analysis of drinking behavior in terms of membership and reference group theory, particularly in terms of family and peer group norms.—*R. M. Frumkin.*

10983. **Bendig, A. W., & Stillman, Eugenia L.** (U. Pittsburgh) **Dimensions of job incentives among college students.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 367-371.—Job goals at graduation were described, and 8 selected job incentive statements were ranked by college Ss. Factor analysis of intercorrelations among the ranked incentives yielded 3 factors tentatively identified as: need achievement vs. fear of failure, interest in the job vs. the job as an opportunity for acquiring status, and job autonomy of supervision vs. supervisor dependency. "A content anal-

ysis of incentive statements contributed by 29% of the ranking Ss ( $N = 267$ ) gave three major categories: opportunity to help others, job satisfaction, and job interest and variety."—*M. York.*

10984. **Cahalan, Don; Collette, Patricia, & Hilmar, Norman A.** **Career interests and expectations of U. S. medical students.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 557-563.—Findings of an interview survey of 1086 male medical students in 44 medical schools are presented. Type of practice preferred, reasons for choice, satisfactions and income expected, and confidence about future are summarized, with indication of differences in outlook between first-year and fourth-year students. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles.*

10985. **Cavan, Ruth Shonle, & Beling, Grace.** (Rockford Coll.) **A study of high school marriages.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 293-295.—"Despite their legality . . . early teen-age marriages are usually opposed by school officials and general public opinion." In Illinois "a survey questionnaire sought information on the frequency of marriages, and school policies and practices related [thereto]." 84 of 145 schools returned the questionnaires. "It was discovered that the percentage of High School students who married was small . . . girls outnumbered boys seven to one." 38% of the married boys and 65% of the married girls dropped out of school at the time of marriage. Details of the methods for dealing with the problem were reported, some officials considering it merely another problem with added features which needed solution. Some school counseling programs try to help the student with his problem before he marries.—*M. M. Gillet.*

10986. **Chown, Sheila M.** (Liverpool U.) **The formation of occupational choice among grammar school pupils.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 171-182.—". . . three aims: first, to investigate the applicability of Ginzberg's 'stages' to English Grammar School children; second, to compare the job knowledge . . . in 1955 with that reported . . . in 1927; and third, to compare the external influences in choice of occupation." Choices made below age 16 were made mostly in grammar school, girls deciding earlier. Only moderate congruence with the Ginzberg stages was obtained. Parents showed differential concern, favoring the boys.—*M. York.*

10987. **Greenberg, Herbert, & Hutto, Dolores.** (Texas Technological Coll.) **The attitudes of West Texas College students toward school integration.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 301-304.—Attitudes were assessed by means of the California F Scale and Integration Attitude scale in an attempt to determine the relation of school integration attitudes, authoritarianism, and school classification. ". . . it may be concluded that there is a generally positive attitude toward integration . . . thus easing the widely expressed fear . . . when integration comes." Discrepancy was obtained between student and parental attitudes.—*M. York.*

10988. **Holmes, Darrell.** (San Diego State Coll.) **An investigation of student attitudes which may be related to leaving college.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 52, 17-21.—The purpose of the study of entering freshman was: the formulation of an experimental attitudes inventory, and an analysis of the various scales for the purpose of identifying response patterns

which may exist among first semester students. The inventory included: vocabulary, students reactions to instructors, general education, attitude towards counseling, self-description, school environment, study problems, and reasons for attending college. The study suggests that an inventory of study habits might be as effective in identifying potential drop-outs as the present battery of attitude scales.—*F. Goldsmith*.

10989. Honkavaara, Sylvia. Comparison of the relation of color- and form-reactors at Harvard and London University. *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 23-24.—Using a modified Descoedres color-and-form test, the proportions of students at Harvard and London showed opposite trends. Form-reactors predominated at Harvard and color-reactors at London. The author ties this contrast to the English student being more intellectual, sensitive, shy, and individualistic; the American is practical and socially conforming.—*R. W. Husband*.

10990. Khomutova, M. A. Osobennosti poznavatel'nykh interesov shkol'nikov, sviazannykh s vyborom professii. [Features of pupils' learning interests connected with choice of vocation.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, **4**(1), 117-131.—The interests of senior pupils are not confined to those subjects which are felt to be directly connected with a chosen vocation. Other school subjects engage their interest, too. There is, however, a definite distinction between these two groups of interests in that, with respect to the latter, the interests are primarily nonutilitarian.—*I. D. London*.

10991. Malnig, Lawrence R., & Cristantiello, Philip D. A deeper look into freshman interests. *Cath. Counselor*, 1956, **1**, 6-9.—A nontest approach to the problem of assessing the interests of freshman college students is discussed.—*F. T. Severin*.

10992. Pauley, Berthold G. (Kanawha County Public Schools, Charleston, W.Va.) The effects of transportation and part-time employment upon participation in school activities, school offices held, acceptability for leadership positions and grade point average among high school seniors. *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **52**, 3-9.—The results of this study on seniors at 4 high schools in Kanawha County, showed that transportation adversely affected the number of school activities in which pupils participated, the number of elective school offices they held, and their acceptability for leadership to a significant degree. Part-time work adversely affected school activities, but not the elective school offices held. Neither transportation nor part-time employment significantly affected the grade point averages of the senior students.—*F. Goldsmith*.

10993. Schneiders, Alexander A. Emotional problems and academic performance in college students. *Cath. Counselor*, 1957, **1**, 4-7.—Discusses emotional maturity as the most important nonintellectual predictive criterion of success in college.—*F. T. Severin*.

10994. Teahan, John E. Future time perspective, optimism, and academic achievement. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, **57**, 379-380.—"The results of Eson's technique seems to indicate that high academic achievers are predominantly 'anteverts' in so far as their recent thoughts and conversations are

concerned, i.e., they tend to look mostly to the future. . . . Students high in future extension also appeared to be more optimistic."—*A. S. Tamkin*.

(See also Abstract 10968)

SPECIAL EDUCATION

10995. Eisman, Bernice S. (U. Colorado) Paired associate learning, generalization and retention as a function of intelligence. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, **63**, 481-489.—"In this study, superior, average, and retarded adolescents attending a public junior high school were compared with respect to speed of learning a 7-card paired-associate problem, stimulus generalization and retention over a one-week and one-month period of time. The groups were selected so that they differed primarily with respect to average IQ scores with no overlap between any two groups. No significant differences among the three groups were found with respect to any of the measures of performance. The possible reasons for this finding, differing as it does from those of most previous investigations, were discussed. The relative simplicity of the task here used, in comparison with those used in previous studies, was noted. It was concluded that retardation can probably not be considered the result of a unitary deficit and that differentiation among retarded individuals on the basis of performance on different learning tasks might be useful both to the practitioner in this area and to the systematic researcher. It was further suggested that IQ score alone is not a reliable predictor of learning in specific situations."—*V. M. Staudt*.

10996. Erickson, Marion J. (Ypsilanti, Mich.) Current trends and practices in the education of the mentally retarded. *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, **44**, 297-308.—After presenting the aims and objectives of education for the mentally retarded, the author presents a number of programs in operation, points out the advantages and disadvantages of each type of program, analyzes the various selections of pupils, significant trends in the direction of extending special services in the various ranges of programs, a trend to make the curriculum for special classes more functional, and the role of the parent and the community in the planning of special education facilities. 29 references.—*S. M. Amatora*.

10997. Halpin, Virginia. Basic issues concerning the education of children with cerebral defects. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, **63**, 31-37.—Some of the problems involved in planning a curriculum for mentally retarded children with cerebral injuries are discussed. The issues involved and the general aims for curriculum planning are presented. 30 references.—*V. M. Staudt*.

10998. Hannig, Paul, & Judas, Ilse. (Public Schools, Peoria, Ill.) Education for the emotionally disturbed. *Elem. sch. J.*, 1958, **59**, 90-96.—A variety of emotional problems are frequently present in the public school classroom. The authors analyze these as follows: understanding the dynamics of behavior, a child's illness grown out of disturbed relationships, good teacher relationships with the child, the teacher working with the disturbed child needs to develop new ways of looking at the child, the symptomatic behavior calls for a departure from traditional concepts of education, teaching the disturbed child

imposes a burden on the teacher, and a task for teachers and therapists.—*S. M. Amatora*.

11099. Katz, B. E. **Education of cerebral palsied children. The race of meprobamate: A preliminary evaluation.** *J. Pediat.*, 1958, 53, 467-475.—9 of 10 pupils with cerebral palsy in a relatively stable academic environment receiving meprobamate completed the school year with increased attention span, improved ability to learn, and scholastic progress beyond that anticipated from earlier observation.—*M. C. Templin*.

11000. Kolstoe, Oliver P. (Southern Illinois U.) **Language training of low-grade mongoloid children.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 17-30.—From the results of this experiment on the trainability of language in low-grade, mongoloid, institutionalized children, mongoloid children with IQ's below 25 do not seem to benefit much from training in language functions. Areas of needed research are indicated.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11001. National Education Association. **Exceptional children.** *J. Nat. Educ. Ass.*, 1958, 47, 608-623.—This special feature of the journal offers suggestions to teachers who face the challenge of teaching exceptional children in the regular classroom. Included are articles on the emotionally disturbed, the hard of hearing, the partially seeing, the crippled, and the mentally retarded, as well as a discussion of school responsibility for trainable children.—*R. A. Hagin*.

11002. Stevenson, Harold W., & Zigler, Edward F. **Probability learning in children.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 185-192.—Feeble-minded Ss performed at a higher level where the correct response resulted in either 33% or 66% reinforcement and at a level comparable to normal children with 100% reinforcement. In another experiment normal children were pretrained with 100% or 33% reinforcement and then learned a discrimination with 66% reinforcement: the 100% group made fewer correct responses during learning than the 33% group. 19 references.—*J. Arbit*.

11003. Wolinsky, Gloria F. (Hunter Coll.) **Some considerations of the role of the teacher in the special class.** *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1958, 63, 415-418.—The author considers "the complexities of the role of the teacher of the retarded in two institutional settings: The class for retarded children in a public day school and the residential custodial school for retarded children." It is indicated that if the teacher is to be effective he must have a clear understanding of "(1) the philosophy of the educational institution, (2) limits of permissible activity within this setting, (3) practical considerations as they concern the children to be educated." 19-item bibliography.—*V. M. Staudt*.

(See also Abstracts 10522, 10550, 10556, 10557, 10896)

#### EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

11004. Bushurova, V. E. **K voprosu ob analize vremeni v protsesse formirovaniya trudovykh navykov u uchashchikhsia VII-VIII klassov.** [On the analysis of time in the process of forming working habits in pupils of the 7th and 8th classes.] *Vop. Psichol.*, 1958, 4(2), 60-67.—Observations and experiments, in the course of industrial training at

school, establish the existence of 3 stages in the formation of tempo of mental filing: an adjustment stage, a stage of relatively constant tempo, and finally a stage when tempo can be voluntarily controlled. Different levels of development of the pupils' ability to analyze short time intervals (from 1 to 60 seconds) corresponding to the above stages are observed to obtain.—*I. D. London*.

11005. Feiser, Louis. **Recommendations for admission to medical school.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 682-686.—A preprofessional adviser, professor of chemistry, systematizes the preparation of recommendations of college students for medical school. Verbal characterizations of the student by his teachers, supplemented by certain biographical data, serve as background for a short interview on which major reliance is placed. Data are presented as evidence of the relation between premedical rating and student's acceptance by school of first choice, also between organic chemistry grades and such acceptances. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles*.

11006. Kapur, R. L. **Psychiatric aspects of educational guidance.** *J. voc. educ. Guid.*, 1958, 4, 119-122.—Guidance to be complete should account for the emotional needs of children and the dynamics which affect adjustment. School failure may be due to other than lack of intelligence or ability; test situations, in themselves, may be anxiety provoking. In teaching, knowledge is of little value without understanding; clinical psychology and psychiatry provide help in clearing the way for learning.—*W. L. Barnette, Jr.*

11007. McCabe, George E. (San Francisco State Coll.) **Guidance in the classroom: A series of hypotheses.** *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, 44, 213-218.—The author presents a tentative series of hypotheses on which he bases his present conclusion about professional practice in the field of guidance and his conclusions regarding desirable organizational structure for guidance in the public schools. Divided into 5 groups these include hypotheses regarding: personality, the helping process, guidance in the classroom, the process by which teachers are helped, and organization for guidance.—*S. M. Amatora*.

11008. Mitchell, John McK. **The significance of the 1956 institute on the evaluation of the student from a dean's viewpoint.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 552-556.—Interpretive commentary by a medical school dean on the significant points of this 1956 conference (see 32: 3345) on the selection of medical students. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles*.

11009. Ono, Kei. (Educational Research Inst., Chiba Pref.) **Shōgakkō ni okeru gakugyō fushinji no kenyū: (I).** [An investigation on the under-achievers in the elementary school.] *Jap. J. educ. Psychol.*, 1958, 5, 234-243.—A program of clinical treatment of underachiever is presented. It includes interview with S's parents, medical treatment if necessary, therapeutic counseling, individual guidance in school subjects, and others. A successful case is reported. English summary. 56 references.—*S. Ohwaki*.

11010. Sheerer, Elizabeth T. (U. Georgia) **Family life counseling with high school students.** *Marriage fam. Living*, 1958, 20, 290-293.—The author outlines "a few simple basic principles which most

successful teacher-counselors use . . . principles . . . applicable not only to counseling but to every human relationship. . . ." Several cases illustrate the procedure: "The student does most of the talking. . . . The conference aim is toward student growth through strengthening of his own powers of thought and judgment." The counselor accepts the attitudes and feelings of the one who seeks help, and even where "approval" is impossible shows that he (or she) believes in the student's motives and desires, and wishes to help each one solve the problem for himself.—*M. M. Gillet*.

(See also Abstracts 10340, 10500, 11020)

#### EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

11011. **Adkins, Dorothy C.** (U. North Carolina) **Measurement in relation to the educational process.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 221-240.—Fundamental concepts in psychological measurement are briefly reviewed such as predictive, construct, and content validity. Relationships to Skinnerian learning concepts are discussed as well as the relation of measurement to pedagogical concepts and practices. Adkins recommends the use of measurement to classify the difficulty level of all curriculum materials and the development of tests of absolute mastery.—*W. Coleman*.

11012. **American Council on Education. Committee on Measurement and Evaluation: Improving measurement in higher education.** *Educ. Rec.*, 1958, 39, 392-395.—Tests of various kinds will assume greater importance in resolving problems of admission, placement, instruction, and counseling. Emphasis is placed on professional preparation for test administrators, greater instruction of faculty and school administration regarding testing programs, and the use of profiles rather than single scores as basis for decisions. Suggestions are made for the extension and refinement of testing procedures.—*W. W. Meissner*.

11013. **Banham, Katharine M.** (Duke U.) **Maturity level for reading readiness: A check list for the use of teachers and parents as a supplement to reading readiness tests.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 371-375.—The Maturity Level for Reading Readiness checklist is presented. Evidence for its content validity is described and several concurrent validity studies are listed. Some preliminary normative data are also presented.—*W. Coleman*.

11014. **Belai, Louisa.** (Our Lady of Cincinnati Coll.) **A comparative study of the results of standardized tests and achievement at a liberal arts college for women.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 52, 94-100.—The graduating classes of 1948-1955 of Our Lady of Cincinnati College were tested by (a) the ACE Psychological Examination for Entering Freshman, (b) Cooperative General Culture Test for Entering Freshmen, (c) Cooperative General Culture Test, administered to sophomores, (d) Graduate Record Examination, administered to seniors. One of the main questions was to see if the test results revealed strong or weak points in the curriculum. While the field of literature was a strong point in the curriculum, a definite weakness was detected in the area of science. Steps were taken to improve physics and biology studies. The faculty became

more aware of the important role which test results can play in the improvement of instruction.—*F. Goldsmith*.

11015. **Bendig, A. W.** **Practice effects in "twenty questions."** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, 56, 261-268.—"Two groups of Ss ( $N=73$ ) participated in four modified 'Twenty Questions' games with one group having been given prior instruction on the questions used. Analysis of 'on target' responses gave no evidence of practice effects over the four games. A rectilinear decreasing gradient of mean 'on target' responses on the trials within each game was found for both groups with 99 per cent of the Ss being 'on target' on the second trial and only 88 per cent remaining 'on target' by the fifth trial. Significant differences among questions appeared only in the group given prior instruction."—*C. K. Bishop*.

11016. **Bendig, A. W.** (U. Pittsburgh) **Predictive and postdictive validity of need achievement measures.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 52, 119-120.—McClelland's hypothesis "that the measure of motivation has a higher relation to future than to past grades" was examined. 3 psychometric scales were administered to 110 male psychology students in the beginning of the semester: a vocabulary test, the forced choice Need Achievement scale included in Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, and the 4-picture Need Achievement measure by McClelland. Achievement data for these students were available. The result of the study suggested the opposite of the hypothesis.—*F. Goldsmith*.

11017. **Casey, J. E.** (Eastern Washington Coll. of Education) **Evaluating pupils in terms of improvement.** *Sch. Soc.*, 1958, 86, 263-265.—If improvement is used as a basis for grading, differences in scores on tests must be appraised with some caution. If standardized tests are used the curriculum should fit the test and the test the curriculum. Other problems are the homogeneity of the test, reliability of improvement, motivation, and the effects of individualized instruction.—*E. M. Bower*.

11018. **Clarke, S. C. T.** (U. Alberta) **The effect of grouping on variability in achievement at the Grade III level.** *Alberta J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 4, 162-171.—"This study finds that the extent of reduction in variability which can be achieved by grouping is not great. The most encouraging finding is that grouping by reading . . . reduced variability in both arithmetic and language achievement scores by twenty per cent." Tests used were the California Short Form Primary Mental Maturity Tests, California Achievement Tests (Primary Battery), and Gates Advanced Primary Word Recognition and Paragraph Meaning Tests. "The results of the present study would favor a reading test over an intelligence test, if the purpose of the grouping is to reduce variability in achievement."—*G. M. Della-Piana*.

11019. **Dunlop, G. M., Harper, R. J. C., & Hunka, S.** (U. Alberta) **The influence of transporting children to centralized schools upon achievement and attendance.** *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, 44, 191-198.—Using a controlled group and an experimental group composed of between 144 and 188 pupils each in grades 2, 4, and 6, the authors sought an answer to the problem of the influence of time spent in school upon achievements and attendance. The authors concluded that: no significant differences in

intelligence were found; no differences in attendance were found between grades 2 and 4, but differences became significant to the disadvantages of pupils transported at the sixth-grade level; and transported pupils of grade 2 were significantly lower in achievement than the untransported. No significant differences in achievement were found at the fourth- and sixth-grade levels.—*S. M. Amatora.*

11020. **Fischer, Hardi.** (Institut fuer Angewandte Psychologie Zuerich) **Ein Vergleich zwischen dem IST von Amthauer und dem PMA von Thurstone.** [A comparison between Amthauer's IST and Thurstone's PMA.] *Diagnostica*, 1958, 4, 25-32.—Comparative factorial study is undertaken between these 2 tests in order to ascertain applicable submeasures for a valid but shortened group instrument for Swiss standardization. Results suggest that the following may be utilized as measures of 4 factors: Similarities and Sentence Completion from the IST for verbal factor V; PMA Figures and Cards or IST Cubes for space factor S; PMA Letter Series, PMA Letter Grouping and IST Arithmetic for reasoning factor R; and the PMA Addition and Multiplication for number factor N. 122 male trade school students ranging in age from 14 to 16 years served as Ss.—*F. P. Hardesty.*

11021. **Flanagan, John C., Pumroy, Shirley S., & Tuska, Shirley A.** (American Inst. for Research, Pittsburgh) **A new tool for measuring children's behavior.** *Elem. sch. J.*, 1958, 59, 163-166.—After analyzing 5 requirements for a measuring instrument that might adequately measure the personal and social development of boys and girls, the authors described a recent project deemed both practical and efficient. The method consisted in specific observations by both parents and teachers in several cities. They were asked to look for 2 kinds of behavior: behavior that they felt should be encouraged and behavior that they felt should be corrected. Some 5000 incidents were reported and analyzed systematically. From this was developed a chart called a performance record. A final trial form of the new instrument was run on 93 teachers involving some 500 elementary school children.—*S. M. Amatora.*

11022. **Gronlund, Norman E., & Holmlund, Walter S.** (U. Illinois) **The value of elementary school sociometric status scores for predicting pupils' adjustment in high school.** *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, 44, 255-260.—In 1949 the sociometric status of 1073 sixth-grade pupils in 44 elementary schools in a midwestern city was determined. Later 53 high-status pupils and 49 low-status pupils in high school were identified. The authors analyzed the scores at the sixth grade level and compared them with the adjustment scores of these same people at the high school level. Results of the study are presented. Social acceptance by peers plays an important role in the development of leadership abilities.—*S. M. Amatora.*

11023. **Hoffman, Martin L., Mitsos, Spiro B., & Protz, Roland E.** **Achievement striving, social class, and test anxiety.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1958, 56, 401-403.—It was hypothesized that compared to working-class Ss, middle-class Ss would show little improvement in test performance under financial incentive. Tests used were a simple motor test and an intelligence test. Ss were high school

juniors and seniors. Results with both tests support the hypothesis that middle-class test performance is more highly generalized and less subject to improvement through increased striving for material reward. "The main difference between the two groups seems to be that while working-class striving and performance tend to rise uniformly in response to reward stimuli, in the middle-class reward-induced increases in striving may either raise the level of performance or touch off anxiety responses that lower it."—*H. D. Arbitman.*

11024. **Johnson, M. Clemens, & Lord, Frederic M.** (Educational Testing Service) **An empirical study of the stability of a group mean in relation to the distribution of test items among students.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 325-329.—Empirical data are presented showing that the procedure of assigning different items to different students provides a better estimate of the mean score of the group than the usual testing procedure. The new procedure has only a slight advantage in ranking several groups by mean score, and it is detrimental for evaluating individual student performance. When national samples are to be used and testing time is limited the new procedure seems especially promising.—*W. Coleman.*

11025. **Kirchhoff, Hans, & Schimming, Günter.** **Linkshändigkeit und die verbale Lese-Rechtschreibschwäche.** [Lefthandedness and verbal reading-spelling difficulties.] *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1958, 9, 256-272.—Reading weakness is linked to dominance of the left hand. The forcing of a change in hand dominance is often followed by a weakness for structuring of gestalten (Gestaltgliederungsschwäche) which appears as reading difficulty in an especially obvious manner. But not all reading difficulties have the same etiology. 4 groups are distinguished: as result of breaking, as the effect of latent dominance of the left hand, as a symptom of retardation, after a change in the method for learning to read. Careful differentiation is important for remedial treatment. 42-item bibliography.—*W. J. Koppitz.*

11026. **Nason, Leslie, J.** **Academic achievement of gifted high school students.** *Sth. Calif. educ. Monogr.*, 1958, No. 17. xv, 92 p. \$3.95.—4-page bibliography.

11027. **North, Robert D.** **An evaluation of the Step Listening Test for the independent school testing program.** *Educ. rec. Bull.*, 1958, No. 72, 61-67.—Scores on the Kuhlman-Anderson (sixth edition), Junior Scholastic Aptitude Test (Form DR), ACE (1954 college freshman edition), and cooperative and Stanford Achievement Tests are correlated with scores on the Sequential Test of Educational Progress (STEP) Listening Test. Norms and Spearman-Brown reliabilities are also reported for the latter. Since the listening test lacks adequate ceiling for superior pupils, an adjustment in grade placement levels for pupils in independent schools is recommended. Substantial correlations were found between the listening test and most of the other instruments, particularly the JSAT verbal (.76) and the English Test total (.71) scores. The author estimates that "factors specific to the listening test, as apart from the Cooperative Reading Comprehension Test and the American Council Psychological Examination, account for about 24% of the Test's variance."—*H. Gee.*

11028. Nunnally, Jum, & Husek, T. R. (U. Illinois) **The phony language examination: An approach to the measurement of response bias.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1958, 18, 275-282.—As a method of measuring response bias, randomly chosen foreign words were substituted for some of the meaningful components of test items. Administered as a regular test the responses to such "ambiguous" items demonstrate the predisposition of respondents to give answers of particular kinds. 2 illustrative cases are presented with the major finding being "that persons with more education tend to disagree with causal explanations of all kinds."—W. Coleman.

11029. Pasricha, P. (Central Inst. of Education, Delhi) **A comparative study of the written Hindi vocabulary of upper-middle and low S.E.S. children in Delhi schools.** *Indian Psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 3, 6-10.—Higher socioeconomic status in sixth, seventh, and eighth grade children was found to be associated with a wide range of vocabulary and more correct usage. Word count and usage was obtained from within composition on a common topic.—W. B. Webb.

11030. Rubenowitz, Sigvard. (Swedish Council for Personnel Administration, Gothenburg) **Predicting academic success: A follow-up study.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 162-170.—College freshmen were tested in 1954 in an effort to determine weights for tests and biographical data. 9 tests were administered, with a study habit inventory having highest validity with respect to grade average. The best combination of 7 prognostic variables yielded a validity coefficient of .77. 17 references.—M. York.

11031. Ryan, F. R., & Davie, James S. (Yale U.) **Social acceptance, academic achievement, and aptitude among high school students.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 52, 101-106.—The relationship of social acceptance to classroom grades and ACE scores was investigated among 326 students of 4 classes in a suburban senior high school: a small and positive relationship exists between acceptance and grades that is not consistent among the subgroups, and a lesser degree of relationship exists between quantitative aptitude scores and acceptance. Verbal aptitude scores do not correlate significantly with social acceptance.—F. Goldsmith.

11032. Spaulding, Geraldine. **Reliability and other data on the revised edition of the Junior Scholastic Aptitude Test, Forms A, B, and C.** *Educ. rec. Bull.*, 1958, No. 72, 75-79.—Forms A, B, and C of the revised Junior Scholastic Aptitude Test (JSAT) were administered to 200 pupils in each of grades 7, 8, and 9 in 21 independent schools. Distributions of verbal and numerical scores are presented separately for each form and grade. Correlations between the new forms and JSAT Form ER, which has been administered 6 months earlier, ranged from .75 to .90. Spearman-Brown reliabilities for the verbal and numerical scores of the new forms, found to range from .91 to .95, were very similar to reliabilities found with earlier forms of the test, indicating lack of effect on reliability from shortening the test from 8 to 5 subtests.—H. Gee.

11033. Stuckert, Robert P. **A configurational approach to prediction.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 225-237.—A nonmetric method for constructing instru-

ments for predicting scholastic success is described and evaluated by comparison with the multiple linear regression, Burgess unit-weighting, and Glueck methods. "The instruments based on the method of predictive configurations were equal to or superior to the others in two respects. First, they were easier to use in predicting for subsequent samples. . . . Second, the predictive configuration instruments were more accurate and efficient in predicting a criterion with either two or three alternatives. . . . The superiority of the configuration instruments was largely a result of their greater ability to predict certain categories of the criterion. They tended to be more accurate in predicting the criterion category containing the more heterogeneous portion of the sample."—H. P. Shelley.

11034. Thistlethwaite, Donald L. (National Merit Scholarship Corp., Evanston, Ill.) **The conservation of intellectual talent.** *Science*, 1958, 128, 822-826.—"Estimates of the number of highly talented students who fail to go to college are alarming. . . . In the present study, the amount of talent loss which occurs under existing conditions was estimated from the number of near winners in the 1957 program who failed to enroll in college. The study also sought to estimate the number of drop-outs who might attend college if additional scholarships were available." Major headings are: "Sample," "Estimates of Talent Loss," "Role of Scholarships in Reducing Talent Loss," "Factors Contributing to Talent Loss," "Discussion." Results are summarized in 3 tables. The "results do not justify complacency. There is clearly a need for the continuation of all current scholarship programs and for additional financial aid."—S. J. Lachman.

11035. Traxler, Arthur E. **Some data on the Results of the Sequential Tests of Educational Progress (STEP), Level 3, Form A, for small groups of pupils in two independent schools for girls.** *Educ. rec. Bull.*, 1958, No. 72, 69-73.—Spearman-Brown reliabilities ranging from .80 to .91 are reported for STEP Level 3, Form A, on data from 70 pupils in grades 7 and 8. Correlations ranging from .27 to .91 were found between the various STEP tests and corresponding subject marks. Interrrelations of 6 Level 3 tests based on scores of 37 pupils were .59 and higher. Since independent school student medians tend to correspond to published percentiles of 80-88, it is suggested that there is "a need for adjusting the STEP levels downward through the independent school grades in future use of the STEP series among independent schools."—H. Gee.

11036. Traxler, Arthur E., Spaulding, Geraldine, Hayes, Eleanor, et al. **Summary of test results.** *Educ. rec. Bull.*, 1958, No. 72, 1-59.—Test data in the 1958 achievement testing program of the Educational Records Bureau include scores on Cooperative Achievement Tests in languages, mathematics, sciences, and social studies, The World Book Company Evaluation and Adjustment Series, The Lincoln Diagnostic Spelling Test, Metropolitan Achievement Tests, Stanford Achievement Tests, and the Lincoln Intermediate Spelling Test. The testing program included also experimental work with the Sequential Tests Listening Test in that series. 8s were drawn from elementary and secondary grades of 271 inde-

pendent schools. 45 tables present score distributions for each grade tested, with medians and quartiles indicated and compared where possible with public schools results and results from earlier testing programs in independent schools. Results are similar to those for earlier testing programs, with "a slight tendency toward higher achievement this spring than in the preceding programs" except in foreign languages. Independent school student averages are significantly higher than public school student's "except in the languages and advanced mathematics, where only the more able public school pupils elect these subjects."—H. Gee.

11037. Walters, James, & Fisher, Clara. (Florida State U.) **Changes in the attitudes of young women toward child guidance over a two-year period.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **52**, 115-118.—Beginning in the fall of 1953 majors in the School of Home Economics at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College were asked to complete 2 inventories designed to measure attitudes toward the guidance of children: the Child Guidance Survey and the University of Southern California Parent Attitude Survey. Marked changes occurred over a 2-year period in the child guidance attitudes of a group of undergraduate women majoring in a program in family relations and child development. On both tests desirable changes in mean scores were noted. 15 references.—F. Goldsmith.

11038. Westover, Frederick L. (U. Alabama) **A comparison of listening and reading as a means of testing.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **52**, 23-26.—The Ss of this study were 198 students of the University of Alabama. The test was composed of 40 objective questions, some true-false and some multiple choice. One form of each test was administered by the instructor's reading the questions aloud twice. The other form of test was administered by giving each student a mimeographed copy of the test. There appeared no group differences among college students in performing on tests administered by listening and by reading. Some students do, however, show consistent differences in performance on similar tests administered by listening and by reading.—F. Goldsmith.

11039. Winthrop, Henry. **Scoring, validation, and construction problems in the picture recognition type of vocabulary test.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **56**, 269-279.—Appropriate methods are discussed for scoring vocabulary tests of the picture-recognition type such as the Ammons Full Range Picture Vocabulary Test. Problems inherent in validating and constructing such tests are described with suggested corrections.—C. K. Bishop.

11040. Yeomans, William N., & Lundin, Robert W. **The relationship between personality adjustment and scholastic achievement in male college students.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1957, **57**, 213-218.—The MMPI was given to the top and bottom quarters of freshman and senior classes. The poorer students were more maladjusted particularly in Psychopathic Deviate and Hypomania. Those in the top quarter of both classes scored significantly higher on the Mf scale than among men in the general population. Excepting Mf and Depression, the freshmen showed poorer adjustment than seniors.—C. K. Bishop.

(See also Abstracts 9355, 10046, 10645, 10992)

#### EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

11041. Allen, Robert M. (U. Miami) **The obfuscation of the school psychologist.** *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, **44**, 290-296.—There are many untrained persons in the school situation who encroach on the school psychologist's area of service. This adds to the difficulty of describing and assessing the psychological work in a school system. It befores the perspectives with regard to certification requirements for the position of school psychologist. It is an improper practice for supervisors and administrators to encourage classroom teachers to do their own psychological testing. The result is mechanical administration, scoring, and stilted obeisance to a numerical rating. The definition of the clinical psychologist's subject matter as given by APA describes the responsibility of the psychologist in the clinic and in the guidance center apropos to the school situation.—S. M. Amatora.

11042. Barr, A. S. (U. Wisconsin) **Problems associated with the measurement and prediction of teacher success.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **51**, 695-699.—Problems discussed are related to definition of the teaching process, choice of instruments, and the determination of criteria.—M. Murphy.

11043. Budd, William C., & Blakely, Lynda S. (Western Washington Coll.) **Response bias in the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **51**, 707-709.—Analysis of the results obtained for 225 students demonstrated that high scores on the MTAI are associated with the tendency to select extreme rather than moderate response positions on the items of the inventory.—M. Murphy.

11044. Fisher, Helen. (San Diego County Schools) **Teacher differences in professional reading.** *Educ. Admin. Superv.*, 1958, **44**, 282-289.—The study is based on an investigation of the reading habits of 50 teachers. Professional reading behaviors of these teachers were plotted in relation to possible influences, including interest in reading, experience and education, accessibility of material, and curriculum committee work. The top quarter of the group read at least 9 books during the year and 4 magazines monthly. They were alert for new materials, purchased them from time to time, and took advantage of materials that came their way. The lower quarter read no more than 3 books during the year and 2 magazines monthly. The group had taught a median of 6.6 years and attended college for a median of 4.4 years.—S. M. Amatora.

11045. Gould, Ronald. **Public support for education.** *J. Educ. Psychol., Baroda*, 1958, **16**, 316-324.—In this address of the president of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (meeting in Rome) the importance of public relations in creating a climate of opinion is stressed. 4 suggestions are made: (a) publicity should be soundly presented, "well-documented, factually accurate and sound in its judgments"; (b) "do not reply to all attacks. . . . Shrug off the less important"; (c) devise new methods "to show the public how children are being educated"; (d) ". . . high standards of professional behaviour produce the best of publicity. . . . I hope we shall return home from Rome . . . as missionaries for . . . the great task of winning friends and influencing people for . . . the

world's most priceless possession—the rising generation."—D. Lebo.

11046. **Manwiller, Lloyd V.** **Expectations regarding teachers.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1958, **26**, 315-354.—This investigation is concerned with whether teachers and members of boards of education agree on behaviors expected of teachers by the community. Areas of behavior included are: personal and family, social and recreational, economic, civic, and religious. Ss included 391 high school teachers and 134 members of boards of education from 27 high school districts in south central Wisconsin. An inventory constructed for this study requested personal data and opinions about expected behaviors. The author concluded that "Teachers and school board members, when taken as separate entities, as total groups, seemed to be in general agreement with each other on behaviors they thought the community expected of teachers." 28-item bibliography.—E. F. Gardner.

11047. **Massey, H. W., Vineyard, E. E.** (Panhandle Agricultural & Mechanical Coll.) **Relationship between scholarship and first year teaching success.** *J. teach. Educ.*, 1958, **9**, 297-301.—A follow-up study of first-year teachers showed them to be above average in scholastic achievement. Teachers who had systematically completed the college's teacher preparation leading to a certificate received a higher rating as a teacher than those with provisional or temporary credentials.—E. M. Bower.

11048. **Popham, W. James.** **Out-of-school activities of teachers as related to an index of their professional performance.** *Ind. U. Sch. Educ. res. Rep.*, 1958, No. 2, viii, 102 p.—Relationships between a variety of out-of-school activities and teachers' attitudes toward pupil-teacher relations were investigated in a sample of recent graduates of Indiana teacher-training institutions. "While it appears that some out-of-school activities, particularly those of a professional nature, were related to teacher attitude, the majority of a teacher's out-of-school activities were not." Reconsideration of participation records as a selection criterion for teaching applicants is recommended. 3-page bibliography.—R. A. Hagin.

11049. **Popham, W. James, & Standlee, Lloyd S.** **Out-of-school activities and professional performance of teachers.** *Bull. Sch. Educ., Indiana U.*, 1958, **34**, vii, 38 p.

11050. **Riesman, David.** **Interviewers, elites, and academic freedom.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1958, **6**, 115-126.—This is an adjunct study to the P. F. Lazarsfeld Teacher Apprehension Study supported by the Fund for the Republic. It was a qualitative study of interviewers and respondents pointing up the significance and meaning of behavior of both in relation to the larger Lazarsfeld study.—R. M. Frumkin.

11051. **Shaw, Frederick.** (Board of Education, NYC) **Evaluating an experiment in personal relations.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, **52**, 107-111.—An experiment in personal relations in New York City schools, called the "Staff Relations Plan" has been evaluated. It denotes a set of formal and well-defined procedures for a working relationship between school principal and faculty. It is an official document and ratified by the Board of Education and the pedagogic staff. The summary revealed that the plan had provided opportunities to resolve problems and complaints. Discuss-

sions at the various school levels suggested possible improvements. Many recommendations were incorporated into the revised version of the plan. In March, 1957, the teachers in the city's public schools ratified the new plan. Research played a vital role in revising the Staff Relation Plan.—F. Goldsmith.

11052. **Sleeper, William R.** (Central Michigan Coll.) **Storm warnings in Michigan: Student teaching.** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1958, **35**, 228-234.—The author analyzes the serious problems involved in securing improved professional laboratory experiences for the future teachers of the State of Michigan.—S. M. Amatora.

11053. **Standlee, L. S., & Popham, W. J.** **Participation in leisure time activities as related to selected vocational and social variables.** *J. Psychol.*, 1958, **46**, 149-154.—This study was designed to explore the relationships between the leisure time activities of 880 Indiana public school teachers and 5 variables. The variables most consistently related to Ss' leisure activities were sex, teaching level, and salary. Female Ss reported greater participation in school-related organizations, entertainment, hobby activities; males in sports activities. Married Ss reported greater participation in daily living and hobby activities, single Ss in entertainment activities. Ss in higher teaching levels reported greater participation in out-of-school employment, daily living, and sports activities. Ss in lower teaching levels reported greater participation in profession-related, school-related organizations, entertainment, and hobby activities.—R. W. Husband.

11054. **Standlee, Lloyd S., & Popham, W. James.** **Professional and academic preparation of teachers related to two indices of teaching performance.** *Ind. U. Sch. Educ. res. Rep.*, 1958, No. 3, iv, 17 p.—In an attempt to produce some objective evidence regarding the current controversy over preparation of teachers, the professional academic credit hours of 880 Indiana public school teachers were related to 2 indices of teaching performance—MTAI score and ratings by principals. Neither the professional nor the academic preparation was found to be related to these 2 indices.—R. A. Hagin.

11055. **Standlee, Lloyd S., Popham, W. James, & Mavrides, Efthimios.** **Preparation and performance of Indiana teacher-training graduates.** *Ind. U. Sch. Educ. res. Rep.*, 1958, No. 1, vii, 61 p.—Preparation and professional performance of a sample of recent graduates of 24 Indiana teacher-training institutions were studied through ratings by principals and responses on the Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory. The differences which these measures revealed, "are not sufficiently systematic, nor are the two performance variables sufficiently inclusive to warrant any conclusion regarding which size or type of teacher training is producing better teachers."—R. A. Hagin.

11056. **Thomas, Donald R.** **Who wants to be a teacher?** *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1958, **60**, 164-171.—"What I am suggesting is that teachers, rather than conforming to standard middle-class value patterns, have created a caricature of those patterns, and that this unreal system is, for them, the only reality in which they can exist."—H. K. Moore.

11057. **Thomas, Lawrence G.** (Stanford U.) **The attitudes toward democracy of Japanese**

**teachers.** *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1958, 32, 173-183.—This research was carried out in connection with Tokyo University between October, 1957 and July, 1958 to study the changes in the aims of Japanese education since the conclusion of American education. Problems analyzed are: individualism, paternalism, and pragmatic liberalism. A description is given of the construction of the questionnaire, the method of scoring, the questionnaire returns, and the hypotheses for further research.—*S. M. Amatora*.

11058. **Tolle, Edwin R., & Murray, Walter I.** (Brooklyn Coll.) **Forced choice: An improvement in teacher rating.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1958, 51, 679-685.—Steps in the construction of a forced-choice rating instrument are described with reference to contemporary techniques and their application to the rating of teachers.—*M. Murphy*.

(See also Abstracts 9248, 9299, 9311, 9328, 9344, 10500)

#### PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

11059. **Abbadie. La jeune fille devant son avenir.** [The young woman faces her future.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 223-231.—This is a discussion of results of a questionnaire returned by 1500 young women between the ages of 14 and 22. Information was requested on background factors of education, occupation, previous counselling, attitudes toward work and the role of women, as well as on future plans. The majority of respondents came from small towns, semirural or rural districts. Although most expected to work for at least a short period 82% looked forward to marriage. About one-fifth believed wives should not work except in cases of need while 36% saw no problem in a woman's returning to work at about age 40. Of those who planned to work, many took jobs for which they had not been trained; many had not had guidance or had not made use of it. Very few were interested in general problems of trade unionism or political action. The author suggests the need for further exploration of women's attitudes toward work as well as of the legal status of married women.—*F. M. Douglass*.

11060. **Baehr, Melany E., & Renck, Richard.** (U. Chicago) **The definition and measurement of employee morale.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 157-184.—This paper discusses briefly some of the theories concerning the structure of morale and, in particular, reports the results of three separate research investigations. The investigations aim at defining the broad social sentiments shared by the general population of industrial employees which are the basic dimensions of the work environment. The same five dimensions or factors were identified in each of the three investigations. The consistency of these results as well as their congruence with those obtained by others suggests that five of the basic factors in the structure of morale have been identified.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11061. **Bryan, Glenn L., Rigney, J., Bond, N., Jr., LaPorte, H., Jr., Hoffman, L., & McAllister, B.** **The role of humans in complex computer systems: Programming.** Los Angeles, Calif.: Univer. Southern California, 1959. 74 p.—Included in addition to an introduction and summary, are an overview of the

programing process, a section on the people who do programing, and a section on problems of managing a computer-programing operation. The latter section contains suggestions for minimizing opposition to computer programs. In the section on the people who do programing is information about personnel practices.—*B. T. Jensen*.

11062. **Dabas, Zile S.** **The dimensions of morale: An item factorization of the SRA Employee Inventory.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 217-234.—An orthogonal item factorization of the SRA Employee Inventory yielded one general factor, 5 sub-general factors, and 7 group factors. Comparison with other studies and with the 14 area scores of the inventory indicates that the general factor is the only one for which a score obtained by direct addition of responses is justified; attempts to measure group factors directly will fail because the group score will reflect as much sub-general and more general opinion than that directly connected with the factor per se. It is recommended that only an over-all score be employed, or that a more complex scoring system be derived, or that regroupings of the present SRA Employee Inventory be appropriately scored. The technical details of the item factorization are presented. 18-item bibliography.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11063. **Evans, K. M.** (University Coll., Cardiff) **Interest as a criterion of success.** *Indian psychol. Bull.*, 1958, 3, 1-5.—A review of British and American sources "make it clear that interest alone is not necessarily prognostic of occupational success. Nevertheless it is one factor which should be considered."—*W. B. Webb*.

11064. **Fitzpatrick, Robert, & Cullen, John W.** **Prediction of airman reenlistment.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent., tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-12, iv, 10 p.—"This study was designed to develop psychological measures to predict reenlistment vs. non-reenlistment of airmen. Interviews were used in the first phase to explore motivation, attitudes and personality characteristics that differentiate reenlistees from non-reenlistees." Written tests were administered to measure the interview characteristics in the second phase. 169 airmen were interviewed and 448 tests were administered to electronics, mechanical, and supply personnel nearing the end of their first enlistment period. The significance of differences in response to interview questions were determined by chi-square tests. After the testing phase, multiple correlations were obtained to predict reenlistment in each career field. Recommendations were cited for shortening battery to be given to incoming airmen whose future plans were to be checked throughout the period of their first enlistment.—*K. W. Colman*.

11065. **Guba, Egon G.** (Ohio State U.) **Morale and satisfaction: A study in past-future time perspective.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 195-209.—"Although morale and satisfaction are central to the study of personnel administration, acceptable definitions and adequate conceptual frameworks have not yet emerged to guide research on these two elements. The author attempts to provide operational definitions of satisfaction and morale and a framework for treating them. A central assumption is that time is a critical variable, i.e., that past experiences of a satisfactory character predispose the individual toward satisfactory experiences in a new situation, thus in-

creasing the probability of high morale. That is, high satisfaction ordinarily must precede high morale in point of time. A second assumption is that energy is a limiting and limited factor and that the amount an individual is prepared and able to expend is a function of the congruence between organizational demands and individual needs. An experimental study is designed to test the assumed positive relationship between satisfaction and morale in a given situation. Within the limitations of method the experiment seems to validate the hypothesis that there is a critical time and energy factor in morale and satisfaction."—*V. M. Staudt*.

11066. **Guilbert, Madeline, & Isambert-Jamati, Viviane.** *L'apprentissage et l'activité professionnelle.* [Apprenticeship and professional activity.] *Bull. Cent. Étud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 135-150.—"1024 women hospitalized in a Paris maternity ward following childbirth were the subjects of this study. . . . Fewer women cease their occupational activity either at marriage, or for personal reasons other than raising a family, among those with training than among those without it. . . . Women with vocational training hold their jobs longer than those without it. . . . Women trained for office work are those who most frequently continue in the same occupation. . . . Present employment coincides with training in 65% of the cases for women thoroughly trained in office work and in 21% of the cases for thoroughly trained women in the clothing trades."—*V. Sanua*.

11067. **Levine, Abraham S.** (Personnel Research Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel) *Reflections of a personnel research psychologist.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 161-178.—The author draws upon his navy personnel research experience and comments on a variety of problems and developments including: (a) the use of aptitude tests in reducing attrition in technical training, (b) the probability that biographical items will make a significant contribution, (c) the central importance of complex rather than specific factors in most practical situations, (d) the lack of predictive value of personality tests to date, (e) the use of ratings as criterion data, (f) the need for further research.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11068. **Marriott, R.** *Work motives and financial incentives.* *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1958, 40, 151-156.—Discussed are the assessment of the effectiveness of financial incentives and the changing view of industrial motivation. "It is an open question whether there would be a credit or debit balance if all the direct and indirect economic and social consequences of incentive payment systems throughout their history could be taken into account." In the area of non-financial incentives, social science and personnel management retain a potentially important voice.—*A. R. Howard*.

11069. **Palmer, Gladys L.** *Types de carrières professionnelles aux Etats Unis.* [Work-career patterns in the USA.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 151-156.—"The theme of the research program reported here is concerned with the issue of whether work histories in the U.S. reflect occupational interest and orientation, or whether the jobs held over a lifetime are considered to be merely ways of making a livelihood. Evidence from earlier studies of labor mobility indicates that the rate of mobility may vary but that patterns of occupational

mobility tend to be parallel in different places and different economic situations. . . . Our recent studies have emphasized the need for data on work attitudes to be analyzed together with the behavior patterns found in job histories . . . while most workers have 'settled down' to a career by age 35, if not 25, the emphasis of goals in careers may be modified as workers grow older."—*V. Sanua*.

11070. **Peffer, P. A., Margolin, R. J., & Connors, J. E.** *Integrative forces in the development and follow-up of a member employee program.* *Amer. Arch. Rehabil. Ther.*, 1958, 6, 8-14.—"We have attempted to show that the Member Employee program, as with any other therapeutic program, functions best in a 'Therapeutic Community' setting." It is a complex treatment effort.—*L. Shatin*.

11071. **Reuchlin, M.** *Théorie des décisions et psychologie appliquée.* [Theory of decisions and applied psychology.] *BINOP*, 1958, 14, 155-161.—This article deals primarily with an analysis and discussion of the book by L. J. Cronbach and G. C. Gleser (see 31: 2016). The author lists 6 French references on the subject of theory of decision.—*F. M. Douglass*.

(See also Abstracts 9284, 9316, 9376)

#### SELECTION & PLACEMENT

11072. **Adkins, Dorothy C.** *A commentary on multiple-choice test item criteria.* *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1958, 19, 296-298.—A critique of Wakefield's (see 33: 7029) comparison of 5-choice items vs. 4-choice items finds his "basis of comparison used and the conclusions reached open to question from several considerations." It is suggested that his "concept of the effectiveness of an item is faulty," that his results may have been contaminated, and this his approach ignores important aspects of writing.—*M. Brown*.

11073. **Alf, Edward F., & Gordon, Leonard V.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) *Validity of an experimental underwater demolition team selection battery for an officer sample.* *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-7. vii, 7 p.—Validation data against a pass-fail training criterion for 5 swimming, 5 physical fitness, and 3 personality tests on 55 officers is presented and compared with data previously reported (1959, 2248) for enlisted men. Only 1 swimming and 1 physical fitness test were valid for the officers, while 5 swimming and 4 physical fitness tests were valid for the enlisted men; 5 personality scales were valid for the officers as compared with 2 for the enlisted men. The small N and the restricted range in swimming ability probably account for most of the differences between the 2 groups. Emotional stability, as measured by personality tests, was predictive of success in the UDT program for both enlisted and officer groups.—*H. P. Kelley*.

11074. **Borton, William M.** (U. California, Los Angeles) *Correlates of occupational attitudes and consistency with motivational theories.* *Soc. Sci.*, 1957, 32, 159-165.—Attitudes of noncommerce and marketing college seniors and sales executives were studied by questionnaire to determine whether such motivational theories as desire to maximize pecuniary income, social approval, prestige, maintenance of optimum emotional states, early environmental condi-

tions, and effect of group opinion were related to their attitude toward the job of wholesale selling. Father's occupation was also considered. Principal findings were that familiarity with the occupation and desire for pecuniary maximization are not significant factors in formulating attitudes toward selling. The effect of early environmental conditions, the theory of striving for optimum emotional states, economic security, the use of inhibition and over-reaction to reduce tension, and social approval were significantly related to the attitudes under study.—*H. C. Cash*.

11075. **Bryan, Glenn L., Rigney, J., Bond, N., Jr., LaPorte, H., Jr., Hoffman, L., & McAllister, B.** *The role of humans in complex computer systems: Maintenance.* Los Angeles, Calif.: Univer. Southern California, 1959. 95 p.—"The present report deals with topics related to the performance of maintenance, and to the selection, training, and supervision of maintenance technicians." Sections include the following: "Maintenance Tasks and Techniques," "The Maintenance Man," "Important Maintenance Issues," and "Future Trends."—*B. T. Jensen*.

11076. **Bunting, J. Whitney.** *Educators appraise retired industrial personnel for academic life.* *Educ. Rec.*, 1958, **39**, 363-366.—In a survey of ranking managerial and professional employees of General Electric Company, 80% of the respondents felt that some academic job would be significant and rewarding to them. In another survey of college and university administrators, 95% approved of the use of retired industrial personnel as a source of academic talent. Specific recommendations are made for early retirement and guidance to facilitate transfer to the academic scene.—*W. W. Meissner*.

11077. **Byrt, W. J.** *Selection of operatives: The job requirements.* *Personnel Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1958, **14**, 23-29.—"Job requirements for any job may be classified under the broad headings of character, aptitudes, skills and health." The nature of these headings and their implications are discussed. The recording of job requirements in job descriptions and job profiles is very useful to the selector of new employees.—*J. L. Walker*.

11078. **Carp, Frances M.** *Relationships between airmen interests and career satisfaction.* *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-90, iv, 23 p.—This study is an attempt to validate a 264-item interest inventory for inclusion in the basic airman battery to improve prediction of general competence in the air force situation and in particular air force jobs. Assuming that satisfaction is related to effectiveness in a work situation it was taken as the criterion for this study. Responses of 842 airmen were validated against their answers to sample survey questions selected as indexes of satisfaction with the general air force situation and with particular air force duty. Predictive validity was not demonstrated for existing keys with general air force personnel or selected job specialty groups; item analysis did not result in new scales. 17 references.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11079. **Cliff, Rosemary.** *The weighting of variables for the enlisted-to-officer selection board.* *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-1, v, 20 p.—"To facilitate the processing of the large number of applications for the Integration, Limited Duty Officer, and Warrant Officer programs, the Selection Board formally specifies the factors to be

considered and the weight each factor should receive in determining which applicants will be selected. This paper recommends, describes, and discusses the use of weighted standard normal scores as a method of weighting selection variables. This method is computationally simple and will result in each variable receiving a weight that approximates the one specified by the Selection Board."—*H. P. Kelley*.

11080. **Crutchfield, Richard S., Woodworth, Donald G., & Albrecht, Ruth E.** (U. California) *Perceptual performance and the effective person.* *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-60, x, 85 p.—"An extensive psychological assessment of a group of 100 air force captains was made in order to develop a set of procedures which would identify those officers most likely to be effective in command and staff positions. This study presents data collected from 10 perceptual tests included in the program. The authors state that the purpose of this report is to show the potential contribution of such perceptual behavior to the assessment and understanding of personality.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

11081. **Dale, H. C. A.** (Medical Research Council, Cambridge) *Fault-finding in electronic equipment.* *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 356-385.—The article describes the task of trouble shooting pointing out that the logical way is not necessarily the "psychological" way. The author reports 7 experiments using laboratory tasks analogous to searching tasks of trouble shooting. The purpose of the experiments was to identify search behavior of untrained trouble shooters. Comments are made regarding training procedures. 35 references.—*B. T. Jensen*.

11082. **Flyer, Eli S.** (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) *A follow-up study of naval academy graduates who entered the Air Force.* *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-62, ii, 26 p.—In this study, navy midshipman training grades were related to air force retainability and to officer effectiveness measures. The retention rate in the Air Force of Annapolis graduates, 5 to 8 years after graduation, is about 73%. Annapolis graduates who resigned their commissions had lower physical training grades than those officers remaining on active duty, but differed in no other training proficiency measures.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

11083. **Fulkerson, Samuel C., & Sells, Saul B.** *Adaptation of the MMPI for aeromedical practice norms for military pilots.* *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-128, 6 p.—New norms for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory are presented which were derived from a sample of military pilots. The need for special norms for military pilots, the derivation of the norms, and suggestions for their use in aeromedical practice are presented. Pilots are distinctive with respect to motivation, selection, and the fact that they are members of a high hazard occupational group. Compared with the norms, pilots are more defensive (K), more prone to conversion symptoms (Hy), more hypomanic (Ma), and less introverted (Si).—*L. Diller*.

11084. **Gellerman, Saul W.** (Personnel Laboratory, Inc.) *The ethics of personality testing.* *Personnel*, 1958, **35**, 30-35.—Abuses of personality testing are discussed. Employers in their eagerness to investigate hidden motivations often violate the privacy of employees. The author cautions that safeguards must be instituted to protect the privacy of the

testee if the whole personality testing movement is not to be discredited.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11085. **Greer, Loyal F., Pearson, Wayne O., & Havron, Dean M.** *Evasion and survival problems and the prediction of crew performance: Predictor instruments.* *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-14, Suppl. I, iv, 29 p.—This article contains the predictor instruments and scoring keys used in this investigation. The procedures followed in developing the instruments and the results from their use are described in the technical report.—*A. Plankey*.

11086. **Greer, Loyal F., Pearson, Wayne C., & Havron, Dean M.** *Evasion and survival problems and the prediction of crew performance: CREW-SCAT problem form and manual.* *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-14, Suppl. II, 55 p.—This second part of the article (see 33: 11085) contains detailed information about the criterion evasion-and-survival field problem. Section A includes all the forms and observation sheets needed by the umpire to evaluate and critique a crew's performance on the problem. Section B includes instructions for planning and operating the Crew-Survival Capacity Test (CREWSCAT) and for training umpires. Suggestions of its applicability are given.—*A. Plankey*.

11087. **Hartley, Ruth E. (Ed.)** *Variables associated with acceptance of the Navy as a reference group.* *NYC Coll. Spec. Res. Proj. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 10, 29 p.—This 4-part report describes the development and validation of a measure of acceptance of the Navy as a reference group (N-A), and its use to test hypotheses involving relationships between reference group feelings for the Navy and (a) concepts of group membership; (b) "authoritarian submission"; (c) "cynicism"; (d) generalized satisfaction-dissatisfaction; (e) selected personal needs; (f) age; (g) education; and (h) ideas about employment outside the Navy. Based on the responses of 137 Ss significant correlations were found between N-A and (a), (c), and (g), respectively. Different constellations of needs were found to differentiate high and low Navy "acceptors" from those differentiating high and low college "acceptors." 20 references.—*F. P. Hardesty*.

11088. **Hoehn, Arthur J., & Lumsdaine, Arthur A.** *Design and use of job aids for communicating technical information.* *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-7, x, 34 p.—Preliminary studies were conducted to develop job instructions and informational aids in the training of skilled technicians for complex weapon systems. Results showed that film demonstrations support operational performance of shop work and instructorless on-the-job training in maintenance procedures. Design and fabrication of a prototype model of a special-purpose magazine-loading sound film projector was completed. 31 references.—*L. W. Cozan*.

11089. **Humphries, Michael.** (U. Toronto) *Performance as a function of control-display relations, positions of the operator, and locations of the control.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 311-316.—Interaction of the 3 title variables was investigated supplementing isolated studies of them. "Twenty-four groups of male Ss practiced for five minutes on the Toronto Complex Coordinator. Each group worked

on only one of the 24 combinations of experimental conditions. The results indicate that for the same apparatus, knowledge of the control-display relations alone is not sufficient to predict the relative levels of performance." 34 references.—*M. York*.

11090. **Huttner, Ludwig, & Stene, D. Miriam.** (Stevens, Thurrow, & Assoc., Minneapolis) *Foremen selection in light of a theory of supervision.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 403-409.—A supervisory selection battery was validated against a ranking-rating criterion of first-line supervisors at Pillsbury Mills. An effective and practical battery consisted of the Wonderlic Personnel Test and a Supervisory Aptitude test dealing with orientation toward people vs. things.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11091. **McJoynt, Joan R., & Crosby, E. L.** *The national intern matching program: 1957.* *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 635-640.—In its sixth year of annual matching of medical students' and hospitals' preferential choices for internship positions, the program now utilizes the IBM 704 for the analysis and checking of the 60,000 choices involved. Approximately 7000 students and 800 hospitals participated; with 55% of the 11,804 positions being filled by this objective matching technique; 90% of the students matched were the hospitals' first or second choices. Spanish summary.—*J. T. Cowles*.

11092. **Mandell, Milton M.** (U.S. Civil Service Commission) *Appraisals: A valid management selection tool?* *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 63-66.—The author feels that appraisals have not been of much use up to now in identifying potential managers. He suggests 5 basic steps to overcome their limitations as selection tools.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11093. **Merenda, Peter F.** (Walter V. Clarke Ass., Inc.) *The relative effectiveness of formal school and on-the-job methods of training apprentices in naval occupations.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 379-382.—To test the hypothesis that formal school training is a more effective method of preparing naval apprentices for the lowest petty officer level than is on-the-job training, advancement examination scores of Navy Basic Training School graduates were compared with those of nongraduates matched with respect to general ability level. 2 samples were independently drawn and studied. It was found that formal school training is a superior method to on-the-job training in developing the skills and knowledges required of petty officers, third class.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11094. **Moon, C. G., & Hariton, Theodore.** *Evaluating an appraisal and feedback training program.* *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 36-41.—There is a general impression prevalent among many companies that the evaluation of the effectiveness of a training program demands elaborate, time-consuming procedures. This study illustrates how meaningful results can be obtained from fairly simple measuring techniques.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11095. **Murray, Joan Fell.** *An experiment in changing the attitudes of employers toward mental illness.* *Ment. Hyg., NY*, 1958, 42, 402-408.—A description of a rehabilitation planning committee made up of employers for the purpose of acquainting them with mental patients and their problems with particular emphasis upon their employability. The need of employers to obtain factual information regarding the

ex-mental patient as a worker, his success on the job, his ability to work with others, etc. brought to light the need for careful study followed by an effective program of public information. Such a committee appears to be an effective wedge in opening the door to further exploration and community education regarding employment of the former mental patient.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

11096. Patin, J. Contribution à la psychologie différentielle des sexes par l'étude interne d'un test mécanique. [Contribution to differential psychology according to sex by an item analysis study of a mechanical comprehension test.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 229-241.—The T-15-A1 Mechanical Comprehension Test of the Center for Applied Psychology was systematically applied to male and female Ss. Certain questions are better answered by males than females and vice versa. A statistical study brings to light the recurrence of typical errors. A test which is better adapted for females is suggested by the study.—*V. Sanua.*

11097. Phillips, Philip B., & Neville, George M. (USN School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola) "Emotional G" in airsickness. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 590-592.—The concept of "emotional G" is proposed as an indicator of possible failure of early flight students to progress satisfactorily in training. "When anxiety is marked and motivation is poor . . . airsickness may be a manifestation of 'emotional G.' A new equation is offered to relate the direct proportion of the degree of anxiety and inverse proportion of the motivation."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

11098. Pickering, Edward J., & Roemmich, Herman. The modification of basic signalman training for optimum utilization of an automatic code keyer. *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-3, vi, 38 p.—"The specific purposes of the project were to (a) introduce into the Basic Signalman Course . . . a device designed to send visual code signals automatically, and (b) develop a course of instruction which would make optimum use of such a device. The major developments included (1) design of a course and methods for applying results of previous research on code learning, (2) development of a suitable training aid and appraisal of available devices, (3) revision of the course after empirical evaluation, and (4) determining the improvements made through statistical analysis of results." 30 references.—*H. P. Kelley.*

11099. Ravitz, Mel J. (Wayne State U.) Occupational values and occupational selection. *Nurs. Res.*, 1957, 4, 35-40.—The study seeks to analyze the broad social process of occupational selection. After presenting the specific hypothesis, the author analyzes the method involved, the findings significant at the 1 and 5% level of confidence for preferred occupational values, and those for opportunity to achieve values. The author presents a summary of findings, conclusions, a 38-item bibliography and tables presenting means on various items of occupational values, selected occupational values, and occupational opportunity percentages.—*S. M. Amatora.*

11100. Rimland, Bernard, & Steineman, John H. The NROTC Career Motivation Test: A comparison among differentially motivated groups of NROTC applicants. *USN Bur. Naval Personnel tech. Bull.*, 1958, No. 58-2, vii, 8 p.—Mean scores on

the Career Motivation Test (CMT) for these groups were compared: NROTC men who resigned to enter the Naval Academy, men who resigned to enter other armed service academies, applicants selected for NROTC, applicants not selected, and applicants who voluntarily withdrew from processing. Analysis of variance showed the means differed significantly; the order of the mean scores was the same as the order in which the groups were listed above. Each mean was significantly different from all the others except the 2 academy sample means, which did not differ from each other. The correlation between scores on the CMT and the Naval College Aptitude Test was -.09.—*H. P. Kelley.*

11101. Romier, Pierre. Le recrutement de la main d'œuvre Nord Africaine. [The recruitment of labor in North Africa.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 221-227.—The administration of various tests such as the Kohs cubes, etc., to North African workers in France revealed the following: the educated North African obtains identical scores as the European, he seems to age prematurely, length of employment is of minimal importance, inhibition during the interviews does not affect test performance.—*V. Sanua.*

11102. Seibert, W. F. (Purdue U.) A study of the Purdue Non-Language Adaptability Test. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 376-378.—This nonlanguage group test of mental ability intended for industrial use was administered to 62 male students. It correlated .367 with the achievement test criterion. Test performance was uninfluenced by visual acuity, but age variations among Ss resulted in a correlation of -.326. Age norms similar to those of Wechsler are suggested.—*M. York.*

11103. Sells, Saul B., Trites, David K., Templeton, Robert C., & Sequist, Maurice R. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) Adaptability screening of flying personnel. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, 29, 683-689.—Early results are presented of the operational field try-out of a personality test battery for adaptability screening of flying personnel in the United States Air Force since September, 1956. Cross-validation data based on primary pilot training and a few early cases of basic training, for more than 2000 student officers and cadets, yielded a correlation of .23 between the personal history blank, aviation interest key, and the pass-fail criterion. "With this test alone, reductions of training attrition from base rates could be expected of from 1 to 4 per cent at cutting scores representing from 5 to 20 per cent screening."—*J. M. Vanderplas.*

11104. Sharp, L. Harold; Helme, William H., & Boldt, Robert F. Prediction of success in administration and machine accounting jobs. *USA TAGO Personnel Res. Br. tech. res. Note*, 1958, No. 94, 18 p.—This study was one of a series evaluating aptitude area composites of the Army Classification Battery (ACB) for effectiveness in predicting performance in 7 jobs in the Clerical Occupational Area. Scores on the ACB, on ACB test composites, and on final grades obtained in army school courses prerequisite to assignment, were compared with supervisor and associate ratings of job performance of a total of 1301 men. Aptitude Area GT, General Technical, was as valid a selector for 5 of these jobs as was Aptitude Area CL, Clerical, currently in opera-

tional use, and slightly more valid for the 2 remaining jobs. A consideration of both job and prior school validity results indicates that substitution of GT as the selector for certain of these courses designated to train men in certain of these jobs would be justified.—*TAGO*.

11105. **Sherrill, Alvan C.** (Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp., Barberton, O.) **How to select a campus recruiter.** *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 76-82.—The author enumerates and describes the qualities which he believes are of paramount importance for the job of campus recruiter: keen interest in people, personal warmth, helpfulness and consideration for others, a fair measure of personal humility, adaptability, personal integrity, and capacity for hard work. In addition he must have a certain amount of knowledge: job experience, over-all knowledge of the company, knowledge of the company's personnel practices, knowledge of job-related activities, and knowledge of national and world affairs. Interviewing skills which involve his conversational ability, questioning ability, and listening ability are also important. The author feels that a training program cannot make a good recruiter out of a man who is not suited for it.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11106. **Siro, Eljas.** **Kouluiässä ilmenevä lievä vajaameliisyys ja palveluskelpoisuus armeijassa.** [Fitness for military service of males found mildly subnormal at school age.] *Acta Acad. Paedag. Jyväskyläensis*, 1958, No. 15. 1-89.—The military fitness of 226 soldiers whose records showed attendance in special classes in the schools of Helsinki was compared with that of a random sample of equal size of men of the same age and stature who attended normal classes. The controls were significantly superior in: (a) medical examinations regulations fitness classifications at induction and at the end of the war; (b) type of war time duty assignments; (c) number receiving promotions in rank (3 experimentals becoming corporals or sergeants, 59 controls achieving rank as commissioned and noncommissioned officers); (d) number of wartime decorations received. There was no significant difference between the 2 groups in the number wounded or killed in action, though there were differences in type of injuries sustained. The experimental group had a significantly higher crime rate, especially with respect to property and infringement against army laws. It is suggested that classification of men for army service would be more expeditious if these facts were taken into account and if then were assigned to auxiliary service from the start.—*A. G. Dietze*.

11107. **Spriegel, William R., & James, Virgil A.** (U. Texas) **Trends in recruitment and selection practices.** *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 42-48.—"The survey reported here describes the methods most favored by leading companies today and points out some interesting variations from the findings of similar surveys in earlier years."—*V. M. Staudt*.

11108. **Taylor, Calvin W., Smith, William R., Ghiselin, Brewster; Sheets, Boyd V., & Cochran, John R.** **Identification of communication abilities in military situations.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-92. vi, 57 p.—This research was designed to define the dimensions of communication abilities, to provide techniques for measuring performance in communication in military situations, and to determine test predictors of the communication abilities

thus defined and measured. A list of communication requirements was abstracted from descriptions of airman jobs. 22 existing and 29 new tests assumed to be predictive of these abilities were assembled. From their administration in 2 large test batteries to samples of airmen the data were analyzed for selection of predictors to include with criterion variables in a validation battery. 18 situation tests were constructed from which were derived 27 criteria of communication effectiveness in military situations. Significant relationships between predictors and criteria demonstrated the practicability of assembling either a general set of predictors or groups of specific predictors. There is evidence that communication abilities are more complex than categorization by communication channel (speaking, writing, reading, listening) implies; integrating abilities are predictive of effectiveness in all channels. 31-item bibliography.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11109. **Thompson, C. A.** **Development of the Airman Qualifying Examination, forms D and E.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-94, Pt. 1. ix, 14 p.—Forms D and E of the Airman Qualifying Examination were developed for field use in obtaining a set of aptitude indexes equivalent to indexes of the Airman Classification Battery. They were designed for administration at a single testing session and for hand scoring. 4 aptitude indexes are obtained with the instruments: Mechanical, Administrative, General, and Electronics. The item types used in the AQE indexes conform insofar as possible to the item types of the Airman Classification Battery, AC-2A. Each AQE index is standardized on the corresponding AC-2A index and uses the same form of converted index, a 20-step percentile scale. For administrative purposes the AQE and ACB indexes have been used interchangeably in determining personnel actions. The AQE and ACB have shown themselves substantially equivalent with one exception. When AQE is administered to a group before they receive the ACB their AQE scores tend to be lower. The practical importance of this difference will vary with the use of the instruments.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11110. **Thorndike, Robert L., Hagen, Elizabeth P., Orr, David B., & Rosner, Benjamin.** **An empirical approach to the determination of Air Force job families.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 57-5. vi, 46 p.—In order to explore a new technique for assessing job requirements, and for obtaining homogenous job families, the authors developed a job activities blank "which gave scores for 14 aspects of job requirements selected as being relatively independent." Each man indicated how often he did each of a series of specific activities. Profiles of job requirements for 25 AFSC's were determined and it was found that the method was only partly successful. This is attributed to difficulty in designing satisfactory items. The authors feel that this approach should be abandoned, as it does not have "useful, practical applications for the Air Force, unless more effective items are developed."—*K. W. Colman*.

11111. **Tupes, Ernest C., Carp, A., & Borg, Walter R.** **Performance in role-playing situations as related to leadership and personality measures.** *Sociometry*, 1958, 21, 165-179.—Scores in 6 role-playing situations by 221 officer candidates were

correlated with military performance and other criteria of officer potential. The conclusions: significant though low relationships obtain with measures of military performance, as well as with other performance measures; personality ratings by peers suggest that better adjusted persons were more proficient in role-playing; and the most effective method of scoring role-playing situations is the behavior check-list method.—H. P. Shelley.

11112. Wakefield, James A. **A reply to Dr. Adkins.** *Publ. personnel Rev.*, 1958, 19, 298-300.—An answer to Adkins' critique taking up her items point by point. (See 33: 11072)—M. Brown.

11113. Welford, A. T. **What is ergonomics?** *Personnel Mgmt.*, 1958, 40, 157-161.—Ergonomics, the technique of fitting the job to the man, is a term derived from the Greek. Literally, it is defined as "the customs, habits or laws of work." Some previous work in the field is mentioned and some current problems outlined briefly.—A. R. Howard.

11114. White, E. **Selection: Choice or chance?** *Personnel Pract. Bull., Melbourne*, 1958, 14, 15-22.—The element of chance in selection of new employees is lessened when the interviewer: is thoroughly familiar with job requirements, has a comprehensive knowledge of the firm's personnel policies, is a skilled interviewer, and knows how and where to recruit. Skillful introduction of the new employee into the company and to his job is an important part of the selection process.—J. L. Walker.

11115. Woodrow, A. P. **Some observations on the two-hand co-ordination test as a predictor of flying ability.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, 7, 116-124.—A test used since 1941 in the selection of pupil pilots is studied. The records of successful ( $N = 73$ ) and unsuccessful ( $N = 21$ ) students for a 3-year period are further examined. It is found that: there is a significant correlation between errors and quality scores obtained on the test, individual variables did not correlate with flying examination other than navigation, unsuccessful pupils are slower and have poorer coordination, administering the test under different conditions makes for significant differences in the score but the tester is not a factor. (See 30: 3574)—J. L. Walker.

11116. Yssel, G. J. **The reliability of preferences of 7-squares test patterns.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, 7, 137.—The 7-squares test is altered from its original creative form to one where visualization is the principle factor. 21 patterns were obtained for each of 19 testees. A high degree of consistency in pattern preference is found, encouraging further research.—J. L. Walker.

11117. Yssel, G. J. **The reliability of ratings of 7-squares test patterns on a scale: "Rigid-flexible-labile."** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res., Johannesburg*, 1958, 7, 135-136.—The 7-squares test was given to 183 pilot pupil applicants to determine if it could differentiate into the 3 groups indicated. Raters were trained and 4 independent ratings obtained. "The experiment has shown that it is possible to train raters of 7-Squares patterns so that an acceptable level of reliability of the ratings is obtainable." (See 33: 11116)—J. L. Walker.

(See also Abstracts 10740, 10755)

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

11118. Anikeeff, Alexis M. (9220 El Manor Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) **The effect of job satisfaction upon attitudes of business administration and employees.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 277-281.—Responses of 78 businessmen and 38 employees (characterized as satisfied or dissatisfied with their jobs) to a 40-statement questionnaire dealing with "issues of government control, unionism, personnel policy, profit distribution, and the free enterprise system" were compared. Biggest differences were found between "dissatisfied administrators and satisfied employees" while, in general, "job satisfaction or its absence was found less instrumental in fostering attitudinal divergence than membership in opposing occupational groups."—J. C. Franklin.

11119. Anikeeff, Alexis M. (9220 El Manor Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) **The effect of paternal income upon attitudes of business administrators and students in a school of business administration.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, 45, 271-276.—"Sixty-six business administrators and 133 business administration students were administered a 40-item questionnaire. An intercomparison of responses was made according to paternal income, as well as according to membership in a specific occupational group." Findings showed that "membership in a high paternal income group proved more influential in creating uniformity of responses than membership in the same occupational group. Maximum disagreement was found in the comparison between high paternal income administrators and low paternal income students."—J. C. Franklin.

11120. Balma, M. J., Maloney, J. C., & Lawshe, C. H. (General Electric Co. Cincinnati, O.) **The role of the foreman in modern industry: II. Foreman identification with management, work group productivity, and employee attitude toward the foreman.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 367-378.—An indirect measure of foremen's tendencies to identify with management was submitted to first line operating foremen in 28 manufacturing plants in the midwest. From management ratings, groups of foremen from each plant were identified as being leaders of relatively high-producing or low-producing work groups. In 19 of the 28 plants a short questionnaire designed to reflect attitude toward foremen was administered to the employees working under these selected foremen. Statistical analyses were undertaken to investigate the relationships between the major variables: management identification scores of foremen, productivity ratings of foremen's work groups, and employees' attitude toward foremen scores. Results and implications are discussed.—A. S. Thompson.

11121. Barrett, Richard S., Taylor, Erwin K., Parker, James W., & Martens, Leon. (Personnel Research & Development Corp., Cleveland, O.) **Rating Scale Content: I. Scale information and supervisory ratings.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 333-346.—4 rating-scale formats were used by the first and second line supervisors of 4 groups of clerical workers. The formats varied from unstructured to highly structured. The format incorporating trait titles and behavioral descriptions of scale steps demonstrated marked superiority over both more- and less-structured formats. This format demonstrated higher

interrater reliability, less halo, and less leniency than did the other formats. Variability was approximately equal for all formats.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11122. **Barrier, Christiane.** *Le travail en série: Stagnation ou répétition.* [Work in series: Stagnation or repetition.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 107-113.—". . . the less the desire to better oneself, the more bearable is the repetition of a series of tasks. A  $\chi^2$  test showed a significant relationship between the mere need for variety and the worker's desire to improve his know-how, without soon having to reach a "ceiling." And this need for continued improvement is, in turn, linked very closely to the worker's conviction that he is capable of holding more difficult positions."—*V. Sanua*.

11123. **Bennett, C. L.** *Defining the manager's job.* *Mgmt. Rev.*, 1958, 47, 77-83.—A report on an American Management Association survey of 140 companies regarding their experience with position descriptions on the managerial level is presented. 10 general ways in which these descriptions have proven useful are summarized. Included also from the survey is a discussion of some problems relating to description content, operational decisions, use of consultants, and program mechanics.—*A. J. Kubany*.

11124. **Bruce, Martin M., & Learner, David B.** (Dunlap & Associates, Inc.) *A supervisory practices test.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 207-216.—An experimental form of the test containing 100 questions was reduced to 64 items following early experimental work. Further validation studies reduced the content to the present 50 items. Concurrent validity data are offered. Test-retest reliability is .86. Split-half biserial reliability is .82. The Supervisory Practices Test correlated .27 with the total score of the Primary Mental Abilities Test and .56 with the total score of How Supervise? 20 references.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11125. **Bryan, Glenn L., & Rigney, Joseph W.** (U. Southern California) *An evaluation of a method for shipboard training in operations knowledge.* *U. Sth. Calif. Elect. Personnel Res. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 18, iv, 36 p.—"Conflicting requirements, and restrictions of the shipboard environment, which limit the effectiveness of training programs are discussed. A study undertaken to evaluate a possible shipboard training method that would supplement current procedures, and that would be widely applicable, is described, the results are summarized, and conclusions are presented."—*P. Ash*.

11126. **Coderre, H. L.** (Rohrer, Hibler, & Replogle) *Functional supervision.* *J. industr. Engng.*, 1958, 9, 417-420.—The author discusses the attitudes and abilities which a supervisor should have. These are discussed in relation to the growth of the organization. Specific implications for industrial engineers are pointed out.—*M. Payne, Jr.*

11127. **de la Mare, G. G., & Shepherd, R. D.** (University Coll.) *Ageing: Changes in speed and quality of work among leather cutters.* *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 204-209.—Leather cutting provides a research area where cognitive rather than manual skills predominate. ". . . marked fall-off in speed with increasing age which was found among cutters would tend to support the hypothesis that it is in these factors of perception, organization and

decision that the most important locus of slowing may be found."—*M. York*.

11128. **Ewart, E. S.** (Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio) *A survey of potential morale, motivation, and retention problems at ballistic missile sites.* *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-66. v, 36 p.—Potential morale, motivation, and retention problems among personnel at ballistic missile complexes are reviewed together with pertinent research findings in the military and industrial literature. This provides a framework for more effective evaluation of personnel actions. It is a major thesis of this report that in the area of improved management and leadership practices lies the greatest potential for enhancing morale and motivation to get things done effectively at ICBM complexes.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

11129. **Gauthier, Jacqueline.** *L'adaptation aux travaux spécialisés dans une petite entreprise.* [Adaptation to specialized work in a small enterprise.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, 7, 125-134.—"The observations here presented are based upon the author's personal experience with skilled piecework jobs. They show: how the skilled worker is often led to train his senses and see what he did not see before, to hear the specific sound produced by a stroke of the press, to adjust his touch and movements to both exteroceptive and proprioceptive stimuli; how he finally acquires a practical knowledge of the material used and of his machine—a knowledge which though limited, is sometimes more effective in the daily work of the shop than the knowledge of theoreticians . . . that the occupational adjustment can be properly made only within the framework of social adjustment."—*V. Sanua*.

11130. **Ghiselli, Edwin E., & Lodahl, Thomas M.** (U. California) *The evaluation of foremen's performance in relation to the internal characteristics of their work groups.* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 179-187.—In a study of the relationship between merit ratings assigned to foremen and the distribution of managerial traits within their work groups, measures of supervisory ability and decision making approach (DMA) were obtained from a self-description inventory administered to 18 four-man work groups and their foremen. 3 variables were found to be related significantly to the merit ratings assigned to the foremen: the foreman's own score on the supervisory ability scale, the difference between the foreman's score and that of the highest man in his work group on the supervisory scale, and the skewness of the distribution of DMA scores among the 4 men in the work group. The sum of these 3 variables was found to correlate .92 with the merit ratings.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11131. **Glickman, Albert S., & Vallance, T. R.** (USN Personnel Research Field Activity, Wash.) *Curriculum assessment with critical incidents.* *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 329-335.—Training improvement was sought from a Junior Officer Training Requirements Checklist sent to 340 high officials of destroyer-type vessels. The checklist had 10 forms, each with about 100 incidents. A "time expectancy for satisfactory performance" was determined for each incident with high reliability. "The findings indicate that the new ensign most frequently and most immediately will be called upon to draw on background relevant to human relations, leadership, and personnel

administration skills; technical skills are expected to be developed later."—*M. York*.

11132. **Griew, S., & Tucker, W. A.** (U. Bristol) **The identification of job activities associated with age differences in the engineering industry.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 278-282.—"Approaches to job study preliminary to modification of industrial equipment for use of older workers are discussed." 2 broad areas evolved from study of young and old groups: existence of redundant controls and scalar indicators upon machine tools, and stooping and closeness of attention.—*M. York*.

11133. **Groth, Hilde, & Lyman, John.** (U. California, Los Angeles) **Effects of surface friction on skilled performance with bare and gloved hands.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 273-277.—"The major purpose of this study was to assess the effects of surface friction upon three criterion measures of manipulatory performance: (a) prehension force, (b) time per transport, (c) total number of transports. These measurements were considered as indices of the following aspects of performance: (a) effort, (b) speed, (c) output rate." Results: a close relation of decreased surface friction and increased prehension force, obscured data on performance speed, and less output rate only at very low friction values.—*M. York*.

11134. **Hoppock, Robert.** (New York U.) **Can appraisal counseling be taught?** *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 24-30.—"The art of coaching is something that some men will never learn and others do not need to be taught. But between these extremes we can count the vast majority of managers who can be trained to do a better job of counseling their subordinates." A typical workshop program is outlined.—*V. M. Staudt*.

11135. **Hudson, W., Mokoatle, B., & Mbau, G. G.** **The influence of training and practice in the test of work performance of a small sample of African workers.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1958, 7, 88-94.—18 factory workers were given tweezer-nozzle, chopstick, and nutting machine tests daily for 21 days. They were trained for the first 11 days. ". . . worker attitudes appear to influence performance." (See 33: 4790)—*J. L. Walker*.

11136. **Hudson, W., & Murray, C. O.** **A methodology for job evaluation studies of tasks performed by Africans in four industrial enterprises.** *J. Nat. Inst. Personnel Res.*, Johannesburg, 1958, 7, 83-87.—Jobs were broken into elements having to do with mental and physical requirements, responsibility, nature of working conditions and training required. These were subdivided and numerical values assigned to factors. The use of multiple-regression technique was discarded and an exponential equation developed in order to "obtain the desired relationship between factor scores and wages."—*J. L. Walker*.

11137. **Judy, Chester J.** (Personnel Laboratory, Wright Development Center) **Field training versus technical school training for mechanics maintaining a new weapon system.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 384-388.—Comparison on job knowledge is made between B-52 mechanics receiving field training and those receiving technical school full-time for 2 months. After control for aptitude and maintenance experience by means of matched regression estimates, "there is no significant difference in job knowledge on the part

of mechanics exposed to the two training environments. Mechanics at higher levels of aptitude and experience benefit most from field training . . . lower levels of aptitude and experience benefit most from technical school training."—*M. York*.

11138. **Kelley, H. Paul.** **A study of preferences for type of naval air advanced training.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 16 01 11, Sub. 8, No. 1. iii, 15 p.—At the end of a "common core" of flight training students indicate their choices for type of specialized training. The results of this study indicate that stated preference should be weighted fairly heavily in making assignments to training in seaplanes. There is also the implication that a great deal could be done to influence preferences which should make it possible to bring the stated choices of the students more nearly in line with the necessary training quotas.

11139. **Kennedy, James E., & O'Neill, Harry E.** (U. Wisconsin) **Job content and worker's opinions.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 372-375.—A 71-item questionnaire was used to survey opinions of automotive assembly operators toward supervisor and the general work situation. In 4 production departments "no difference was observed in the favorableness of opinions . . . on two jobs of clearly different content. . . . The instrument . . . sensitive enough to show differences between assembly operators and utility men when utility men were singled out by management for special treatment and had their jobs further expanded."—*M. York*.

11140. **Lane, Robert E.** **Five incentive system hazards.** *Personnel J.*, 1958, 37, 217-218, 220.—Some of the hazards in incentive systems which may cause labor troubles and increase rather than decrease costs are: poorly set standards; lowering of safety and quality standards; creation of false rumors concerning management policies and objectives, (this can be overcome by explanation of company policies through special pamphlets and cooperation of foremen); tendency to regard an incentive system as a panacea for all management problems: payment of incentive premiums to employees who are not earning them by working at an incentive pace.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11141. **Larkins, John T., & Jewell, Donald.** **On-the-job training and proficiency of K-system mechanics.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-5. v, 20 p.—Describes research conducted in the maintenance personnel and training, specifically in the areas of proficiency and performance evaluation of flight-line maintenance personnel and methods for the improvement of on-the-job training for these personnel. Presents results of the evaluation of tests, paper-and-pencil trainers, trainers, and job aids. 17 references.—*L. W. Cozan*.

11142. **Lawshe, C. H., Bolda, Robert A., & Brune, R. L.** (Purdue U.) **Studies in management training evaluation: I. Scaling responses to human relations training cases.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 396-398.—Dimensions of employee-orientation and sensitivity are used in this study of methodology in human relations training. ". . . is the purpose . . . to describe a scaling procedure by means of which open-end responses to stimulus films can be reliably scored." After showing 3 films "several groups of academic and industrial Ss" wrote responses to questions relevant to the 2 dimensions of super-

visory behavior. 6 sets of responses were scaled by 16 judges, using a forced-distribution scheme. An abbreviated procedure was worked out and scale values obtained "indicate that the master scale method can be utilized with confidence."—*M. York*.

11143. **Lichte, William H.** (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Studies of the effect upon aiming-point identification of certain chart variables.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. developm. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-3, vii, 29 p.—The effect of skill, amount of information, and aspect-angle information of charts on navigator performance was studied using 0-15 photographs. Both aiming-point identification tests and a new city recognition test were used. "The data suggest that the navigator should have one small-scale (1:1,250,000) chart for navigational and orientational use and one large-scale (1:200,000) chart to aid in scope interpretation on the mission if the 5-inch scope is used." Further study is recommended for use of aspect-angle information and amount of information. 15 references.—*S. L. Freud*.

11144. **Lichte, William H., Miller, John G., & Borresen, Clarence R.** (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **The influence of chart scale and amount of information on aiming-point identification by experienced subjects.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. developm. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-2, vii, 24 p.—A series of charts varying in chart scale and amount of information was constructed. Following a chart-study period, B-47 navigator Ss indicated target locations on 0-15 scope photographs for 4 targets at 2 distances. Charts with larger scales gave best performance. Level of information had no over-all effect. "Use of bold, larger-than-scale symbols for cultural features should be considered in preparing charts."—*S. L. Freud*.

11145. **Likert, Rensis.** (U. Mich.) **Effective supervision: An adaptive and relative process.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 317-332.—Attempts to discover specific supervisory behaviors related to effectiveness of supervision have yielded frequently conflicting and inconclusive results. The response of a subordinate to a supervisory act depends upon the meaning of the act to the subordinate, not only upon the nature of the act itself. All of the perceptions, expectations, values, and interpersonal skills of the subordinate influence his response to each act of his superior. Supervision is, therefore, an adaptive and relative process in the sense that a supervisor, to be effective, must always adapt his behavior to fit the expectations, values, and interpersonal skills of his subordinates. Conversely, the subordinate must relate his behavior to the expectations, values, and interpersonal skills of his superior (or peers). Current managerial theory and practice with regard to supervision and supervisory training must be reappraised in the perspective of being an adaptive and relative process. 28 references.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11146. **Lintern, D. G., & Curtis, R. J. S.** **Work measurement and incentives.** New York: Pitman, 1958. \$5.00.

11147. **Lybrand, William A., Havron, M. Dean; Gartner, Walter B., Scarr, Harry A., & Hackman, Ray C.** **Simulation of extra-cockpit visual cues in contact flight transition trainers.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-11, xiv, 117 p.—A survey and analysis of research and opera-

tional evidence on pilots' visual cues in performing specified flight tasks was made. This was supplemented by: analysis of operational tasks involved and intensive interviews with pilots in transition training and instructor pilots; consultation with subject matter experts in training, visual perception, and engineering areas; and inspection of existing trainers and simulators having visual capabilities. A lack of reliable, empirically derived information on the nature and functioning of extra-cockpit visual cues was found. Recommendations for 5 types of training characteristics of prototype visual attachments to flight simulators were made. 41 references.—*S. B. Sells*.

11148. **Lybrand, William A., Havron, M. Dean; Gartner, Walter B., Scarr Harry A., & Hackman, Ray C.** **Simulation of extra-cockpit visual cues in contact flight transition trainers.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-11, Appendix 1, v.p.—This Appendix to AFPTRC technical Report 58-11 (see 33: 11147) consists of an extensive bibliography of military and nonmilitary references, including confidential publications with unclassified titles. An extensive final section contains abstracts of articles and studies which were reviewed in detail in this research.—*S. B. Sells*.

11149. **Minor, Frank J.** (Ohio State U.) **The prediction of turnover of clerical employees.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 393-402.—With a sample of 440 female clerical employees, self-reported biographical data were validated against length of service by developing weights on one half of the sample and cross-validating on the remaining half. Of 32 variables tested, 11 survived and yielded a composite correlation coefficient of .51.—*A. S. Thompson*.

11150. **Moser, Henry M., Dreher, John J., & Wolfe, Susan M.** (Ohio State U.) **Contribution of standard sequence to an air defense task.** *USAF Operational Applications Lab. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 56-73, iv, 19 p.—Typical air defense surveillance messages were read with elements in standard order and in random order to 2 groups of listeners. Each group practiced logging data in one particular type of sequence for 7 hour-long training periods, at which time the standard and random orders were interchanged to assess the performance of listeners on an unfamiliar type of presentation. A final proficiency test consisting of extremely rapid telling of messages in regular order was administered to both groups to evaluate the 2 types of training.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

11151. **Mumford, Enid M.** **Participant observation in industry: An evaluation.** *Occup. Psychol.*, 1958, 32, 153-161.—To elicit required work-group information, the more general methods of cross-section survey and experimentation were deleted in favor of participant observation. Industrial groups were unaware of being part of a research set-up, and "it was possible to assess motivations behind behaviour as the behaviour occurred." The advantages of greater insight into data interpretation are weighed against difficulties in recording, loss of objectivity, and data-gathering restriction.—*M. York*.

11152. **Myers, James H.** (Prudential Insurance Co.) **An experimental investigation of "point" job evaluation systems.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 357-361.—3 raters evaluated a sample of 82 jobs on 17 requirements. The study aim was to determine extent

of influence through manipulation or forcing by evaluators. Both forced and unforced conditions were used. 5 factors emerged from the analysis in both conditions, with the 3 predominant factors in each being similar. "Forcing had the effect of increasing the job level variance from 86% in unforced ratings to 98% in forced ratings."—M. York.

11153. Ohrmann, O. A. (Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, O.) **The leader and the led.** *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 8-15.—The problems of work and authority are discussed. Patterns of leadership are described. The author presents some propositions on managerial authority. In general it is felt that "The superior-subordinate relationship must start from the basic promise that the manager is in charge of work, not people."—V. M. Staudt.

11154. Richlin, M., Federman, P., & Siegel, A. I. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) **Development and application of technical behavior check list criteria to the Selected Emergency Service Rate program for jet aviation machinist's mates.** Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.: 1958. iv, 68 p.—The measurement of the effects of the SESR program on the quality of the technical performance and the development of a criteria instrument applicable to the measurement of the proficiency level of the jet aviation machinist's mates who were graduated from the Naval Air Technical Training Command. The results suggested that the emergency program graduates were equal and possibly superior in proficiency to the graduates of the previous, longer, more general training program.—P. Federman.

11155. Roach, Darrell E. (Nationwide Insurance) **Dimensions of employee morale.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 419-431.—Employee opinion surveys should be diagnostic as well as evaluative. To determine some of the dimensions underlying specific responses, a 62-item employee opinion survey was subjected to a modified centroid factor analysis. 12 factors emerged from the analysis. One was identified as a general bias or "halo" factor, another as a general attitude toward supervision, and the remaining 10 factors as pride in company, intrinsic job satisfaction, and satisfaction with each of the 8 following conditions: setting up and enforcing job standards, supervisory consideration, work load and pressure, interest in and treatment of the individual, administration of salaries, communications, development and progress, and co-workers.—A. S. Thompson.

11156. Rock, Milton L. (Edward N. Hay & Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.) **Profile of one company's management.** *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 49-55.—Interesting data on age, salaries, educational level, intelligence, and aptitudes of the management team of a large gas and oil corporation are presented.—V. M. Staudt.

11157. Sacco, C., & Biasutti, B. **Una inchiesta aziendale sui problemi umani del lavoro.** [A survey of human problems in factory work.] *Boll. Psicol. Sociol. appl.*, 1956, No. 17-18, 32-44.—Observations and interviews with 42 Italian brick-factory workers, dealing mainly with satisfaction on the job and personal interests and preferences outside the job situation, show that psychological factors and feelings of personal involvement play a basic part in job satisfaction. Output is not related to any of the other

factors considered except feeling that one's work is appreciated.—L. Steinor.

11158. Seale, Leonard M., & Webb, Wilse B. **Accident data, instructor comments, and student questionnaire responses as indicators of transition training problem areas.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 14 01 11, Sub. 7, No. 1. ii, 7 p.—Accident data, student responses to questionnaires, and instructor comments gathered from students' training records were collected on students undergoing transition from one type of propeller aircraft to another and from propeller to jet aircraft. The data were analyzed with the objective of identifying training and human engineering problem areas occurring during transition training. The results indicated that the major student transitioning difficulty in the jet aircraft was with air and ground procedures whereas the major problem areas for those students transitioning to a different propeller-driven aircraft were take-off and landings. The findings were discussed in a post hoc manner within the transfer of training model.

11159. Shepherd, R. D., & Walker, J. (University Coll., London) **Absence from work in relation to wage level and family responsibility.** *Brit. J. industr. Med.*, 1958, 15, 52-61.—Men at different wage levels in an iron and steel works were studied. Overtime decreases at higher wage levels. Men at higher wage levels lost more time through absences. Absence was higher for single men. Those with 2 dependents had a minimum of absences. There was a progressive increase of absences for workers with more than 2 dependents.—H. Silverman.

11160. Siegel, A. I., Federman, P., & Richlin, M. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) **Post-training performance criterion development and application: The SESR program: Commissioned and petty officer opinions.** Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. ii, 25 p.—A series of interviews was held with a small sample of supervisory fleet personnel in order to determine reactions to the Selected Emergency Service Rates program. Problems in assigning the specialized man in accordance with his specialty were evident, opinion was divided regarding the technical superiority of the SESR program trained individual as compared with the graduate of the previous training program, and few morale differences were evidenced between the products of the 2 training programs.—P. Federman.

11161. Siegel, A. I., Richlin, M., & Federman, P. (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) **Development and application of technical behavior check list criteria to the Selected Emergency Service Rates program for air controlmen and parachute riggers.** Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1958. iv, 75 p.—This is the second of a series of studies (see 33: 11154) on the post-training performance of enlisted personnel in certain naval aviation ratings. Those air controlmen (towermen) who received the older more general training showed significantly superior performance to those who were graduated under the shorter and more specialized Selected Emergency Service Rates training program. Conversely, there were no statistically significant differences between the 2 groups of parachute riggers compared.—P. Federman.

11162. **Siegel, A. I., & Wolf, J. J.** (Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) **Techniques for evaluating operator loading in man-machine systems.** Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1959. vi, 96 p.—A psychological-mathematical model was synthesized which may permit an improved analysis and prediction of the effectiveness of man-machine systems. The model was applied to the pilots' task in landing an F4D aircraft on an aircraft carrier. The predictions from the model indicate that many conditions necessary to the eventual fruition of a final model have been met.—*P. Federman.*

11163. **Smith, Edward L.** (Ceriver Division, Celanese Corp., Rock Hill, S.C.) **Personality and job satisfaction.** *Advanc. Mgmt.*, 1958, 23(8), 23-27.—The proportion of generally maladjusted persons employed in business is examined, along with procedures and devices which have been and might be used to detect them prior to employment. It is suggested that more extensive utilization of psychological counseling and related services would be of great value to the business and to society as a whole. 26 references.—*A. A. Canfield.*

11164. **Solem, Allen R.** **An experimental test of two theories of involvement in role playing.** *J. Psychol.*, 1957, 44, 329-337.—Role playing is becoming a widely used training method, to provide insight into attitudes and feelings, to reproduce certain essential features of real life settings, and to furnish practice in interpersonal relations. This study tests the merits of 2 theories of involvement in role playing: first, that identification is a conscious, deliberate process, not unconscious; and second, that there is no person with whom to identify, but rather a model or idiosyncratic image. 2 experimental and a control situation were worked with 546 supervisors from various industries. The conclusion was that role playing was based on situational forces, not identification with a role image; and that role playing situations can be created which, for training and experimental purposes, reproduce various real life situations.—*R. W. Husband.*

11165. **Stagner, Ross.** (Wayne State U.) **The gullibility of personnel managers.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 347-352.—The author describes a demonstration of the ease with which persons, in this case personnel managers, can be convinced of the accuracy of a test by giving a faked personality analysis consisting of ambiguous or generalized statements which apply to anyone.—*A. S. Thompson.*

11166. **Stagner, Ross, Chalmers, W. E., & Derber, Milton.** (Wayne State U.) **Guttman-type scales for union and management attitudes toward each other.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 293-300.—A systematic study of scale preparation for industrial relations purposes is reported. 14 multiple-choice items were presented to 41 officials. Unidimensionality on at least 7 items was confirmed by the analysis. "The refined scales are valuable instruments for substantive research on union-management relations at the plant level."—*M. York.*

11167. **Stoltz, Robert K.** **Management development: Where does it stand today?** *Mgmt. Rev.*, 1958, 47, 4-8, 64-72.—An evaluation of the programs of 3 major companies are reported. The main point of discussion centered around performance appraisals.

Programs fail because managers do not have a common understanding of the program's guiding principles. Evolutionary changes relating to objectives, appraisal techniques, and authoritarian-participative approach as well as the problems that operating men and management development specialists most frequently cited are discussed.—*A. J. Kubany.*

11168. **Tupes, Ernest C., Borg, Walter R., & Carp, A.** (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) **Relationships between an impromptu speech and criteria of military success.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 383-391.—A 10-minute impromptu speech test can be administered and scored by inexperienced personnel with a minimum of training. Scores yielded by the test are satisfactorily reliable and sufficiently valid against later criteria of performance to permit fairly efficient screening if used as a selection device. Relationships between the speech scores and other assessment measures provide estimates of its construct validity and indicate that persons who do well on the speech test are those with relatively high verbal fluency, effective intelligence, and social maturity.—*A. S. Thompson.*

11169. **Warren, N. D.** (U. Southern California) **Psychological aspects: Part of symposium on job simplification versus job enlargement.** *J. industr. Engng.*, 1958, 9, 435-439.—The author discusses job enlargement as a possible solution to boredom caused by job simplification.—*M. Payne, Jr.*

11170. **Willingham, Warren W.** **A note on peer nominations as a predictor of success in naval flight training.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 16 01 11, Sub. 1, No. 14. ii, 5 p.—Previous research has indicated that peer nominations can add unique variance to the prediction of success in the Naval Air Training Program. The purpose of this study was to determine the validity of several different peer nominations and to evaluate the effectiveness of summing several ratings. 2 peer nominations were found to predict success equally well. One of these, leadership, is currently included in the grading system of the United States Naval School, Pre-Flight. The data indicate that additional peer nominations would not improve prediction of success in the training program.

11171. **Wirdenius, Hans.** (Swedish Employers Confederation, Stockholm) **Supervisors at work: Description of supervisor behavior.** Stockholm, Sweden: Swedish Council for Personnel Administration, 1958. 340 p. S. Kr. 35.—A methodological study of observations at instants separated by random intervals (snap-reading) for measuring the behavior of first-line supervisors. Measures to be used for selection, training, and assignment of this occupational group. This study is done primarily in the textile industry with a minor study in housebuilding industry, all in Sweden. Phases of technique evaluated are: agreement of observer scores (high), reliability thereof (fairly good), illegitimate interobserver communication (none), observer influence on Ss (not serious), and minimal observer inference categories. One and 2-man observer teams were used. 6 pages references.—*E. Q. Miller.*

(See also Abstracts 9254, 9312, 9432, 10558, 11061, 11075, 11093)

## INDUSTRIAL &amp; OTHER APPLICATIONS

11172. **Anderson, Nels, & Nijkerk, K. J.** (UNESCO Inst. for Social Sciences, Cologne) **International seminars: An analysis and an evaluation.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, **3**, 229-250.—"Although some 1,200 international organizations use seminars extensively in carrying out their work, there have been few systematic attempts to evaluate their effectiveness and the conditions that distinguish them from similar meetings of a national character. In this study the authors attempt to gauge the effectiveness of seminar management by observation of twenty-four international seminars, attended by experts from fifty-seven countries. Owing to the different substantive character and goals of the seminars, it was difficult to establish a common measure of effectiveness, and effectiveness was finally defined as the ability of the seminar to develop into a homogeneous, face-to-face working group that could agree or disagree in an atmosphere of cordiality. The major findings and some of the problems of the research study are outlined, particularly the sensitivity of several international organizations to being evaluated by members of another international organization."—*V. M. Staudt*.

11173. **Gordon, M.** (California Inst. Technology) **Leadership for production.** *J. industr. Engng.*, 1958, **9**, 420-423.—The author summarizes some of the research findings on leadership, indicating their limitations.—*M. Payne, Jr.*

11174. **LeMaitour, L. M.** **Utilisation du questionnaire de Bernreuter pour les examens de cadres et agents de maîtrise.** [The utilization of the Bernreuter questionnaire for testing workers and foremen.] *Bull. Cent. Etud. Rech. Psychotech.*, 1958, **7**, 207-210.—The usefulness of the Bernreuter test in industry is discussed. It can orient an interviewer or confirm his subjective evaluation of the candidates. Norms obtained on French workers are given and some statistical findings.—*V. Samia*.

(See also Abstracts 9277, 9617, 10212)

## INDUSTRY

11175. **Auble, Donavon, & Britton, Nancy.** **Anxiety as a factor influencing routine performance under auditory stimuli.** *J. gen. Psychol.*, 1958, **58**, 111-114.—"The results of this study indicate that level of anxiety is directly related to routine performance under distracting noise. The most anxious individuals performed significantly better under noise than they did under quiet conditions, while the least anxious individuals performed better (although not with statistical significance) under quiet conditions."—*C. K. Bishop*.

11176. **Bailey, A. W.** (USN Research Laboratory) **Simplifying the operators task as a controller.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 177-181.—Reference is made to "quicken" by which an operator gets immediate knowledge from the system of the effects of his behavior instead of having to wait for conventional instrument feedback. 2 laboratory studies of the effect of "quicken" upon helicopter control indicate that "pilot-helicopter stability" was increased while pilot physical output was reduced.—*B. T. Jensen*.

11177. **Bamford, Harold E., Hanes, Lewis F., Ritchie, Malcolm L., & Wilson, Summitt E.** **The**

**operation of manned spacecraft.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-225. vii, 112 p.—Many different technological specialties contribute to the design and operation of a man-spacecraft system. In an effort to expose the essential interconnectedness of their contributions, a survey is made of the problems involved in the control of manned spacecraft. These problems fall naturally into three categories. (a) The fundamental conditions of space travel are a vehicle, a propulsion system, and an energy source. Each of these elements is examined in connection with the requirements for escape, deep-space operations, and descent. (b) The spacecraft is an artificial environment. As such, it must protect the crew and its other contents from the hazards of space. In addition, it must provide for the ecological interactions upon which the crew's survival depends. (c) The control of the system must be allocated between the crew and the residual system. This allocation is held to be the central design problem in the control of a man-operated system. 4-page bibliography. 153 references.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11178. **Bogart, Betty K. (Ed.)** (Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio) **Guide to aircrew personal and aircraft installed equipment.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-259. xii, 59 p.—This catalog contains new and old Aero Medical Laboratory end-items of special interest to aircrews and includes information on special high-altitude and long-range flight clothing, personal- and aircraft-installed oxygen equipment, survival kits, life rafts and preservers, parachutes, in-flight feeding systems, survival food packets, and aircraft-installed food service equipment. A brief description of 94 items is included; there are 104 photographs. This technical note is intended as a supplement to air force supply catalogs and Air Force Manual 64-4, "Handbook of Survival Training and Personal Equipment Personnel."—*R. V. Hamilton*.

11179. **Bouisset, S.** **Les principales étapes d'une étude physiologique des conditions de travail en atelier.** [The principal stages of a physiological study of shoproom working conditions.] *BINOP*, 1958, **14**, 149-154.—Man's role in a task is complex since it is both intellectual and physiological. Lack of understanding of this complexity may lead to serious consequences such as physiological deterioration, psychosomatic disorders, accidents, and absenteeism which may be attributed in part to excessive fatigue associated with unfavorable working conditions. Industrial psychology contributes to improvement of working conditions in various forms of professional activity. A request for the industrial psychologist's evaluation of working conditions may be made for one of 3 reasons: poor quality of work, insufficient production, worker dissatisfaction or poor health. Such a study uses numerous techniques: interviews, statistical analyses, physical and physiological evaluations, and analyses of operations performed. Recommendations derived from this kind of study may be adapted to specific situations as a means of alleviating conditions.—*F. M. Douglass*.

11180. **Bradley, James V., & Wallis, Ronald A.** **Spacing of on-off controls: I. Push buttons.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-2. iv, 17 p.—36 students pushed the center one of 3 buttons when arranged vertically and horizontally, with diameters

of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and 1", and with different spacings ranging from  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{6}{8}$ " between edges. They were scored for time to reach and push the button, the number of times they touched the adjacent buttons, and number of times they operated the adjacent buttons. Their performance was more efficient in all 3 respects when the buttons were arranged horizontally than when they were arranged vertically. Operation time improved rapidly with increasing distances between centers of the push buttons up to intercenter spacing of one inch and slightly thereafter. Touching errors decreased with increasing push button diameter when spacing between edges was held constant. Touching errors also decreased with decreasing diameter when spacing between centers was held constant. It was concluded, therefore, that if controls can be spaced no more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " between centers,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter push buttons are desirable, but if intercenter spacing of 2 or more inches is permissible, 1" diameter push buttons may be as efficient as smaller ones.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11181. **Bryan, Glenn L., Bond, Nicholas A., Jr., & Hoffman, Lyle S.** (U. Southern California) **Time required to trouble shoot a radio receiver as a function of type of information provided.** *U. Sth. Calif. Elect. Personnel Res. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 21, v, 34 p.—2 experiments on electronics trouble shooting are reported. In the first, the extent to which the difficulty level of a problem depends on the size of deviations of check readings provided was studied. In the second, 4 different conditions of information (between maximum and minimum) were tested. Reducing the size of check reading discrepancies below the point where they are recognizable makes the problem virtually insoluble; increasing beyond this point does not shorten time required for a solution. On the information conditions, interpretive information beyond that needed to make a basic "normal-or-abnormal" decision was of little benefit.—*P. Ash*.

11182. **Bryan, Glenn L., Bond, Nicholas A., Jr., & LaPorte, Harold R., Jr.** (U. Southern California) **An analysis of problems related to scheduled maintenance of electronic equipment aboard naval ships.** *U. Sth. Calif. Elect. Personnel Res. tech. Rep.*, 1957, No. 22, v, 40 p.—A critical analysis of the problem of preventive maintenance of shipboard electronics equipment is presented beginning with a list of the main difficulties involved in carrying out current maintenance doctrine under shipboard conditions. A set of maintenance principles is evolved and a hypothetical maintenance system based on a computer approach is presented.—*P. Ash*.

11183. **Bryan, Glenn L., Bond, Nicholas A., Jr., & LaPorte, Harold R., Jr.** (U. Southern California) **Electronics pre-arrival inspections: A field study.** *U. Sth. Calif. Elect. Personnel Res. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 23, vii, 92 p.—A descriptive and analytic treatment of the prearrival inspection of shipboard electronic equipment is presented outlining certain managerial and motivational problems connected with inspections and indicating alternatives to present procedures. The data are based upon interviews and questionnaire responses from 133 personnel involved in inspection and maintenance.—*P. Ash*.

11184. **Buffa, Elwood S., & Lyman, John.** (U. California, Los Angeles) **The additivity of the**

**times for human motor response elements in a simulated industrial assembly task.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 379-383.—The aim was an "attempt to resolve the differences and extend the applicability of the additivity concept to more complex motion patterns which might be expected to influence the interaction of the motion elements composing it." Time measurements were made in a light manual assembly task requiring 16 motion elements in the incomplete cycle for 16 male Ss. The results indicated "total incomplete cycle times predicted from data obtained in the complete cycle did not differ significantly from times actually measured even though there was evidence of interactions among the motion elements and the variables of discrimination and hands-used (one-handed versus two-handed performance)." Additivity is thus concluded to be a valid concept.—*M. York*.

11185. **Camp, Robert T., Jr.** **The perception of multiple-choice intelligibility items in the presence of simulated propeller-type aircraft noise.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 18 02 99, Sub. I, No. 73, iii, 51 p.—The per cent correct word intelligibility of multiple-choice tests was obtained from listener responses in the presence of 47 db SPL of room noise and 4 levels (98 db, 108 db, 118 db, and 124 db SPL) of simulated propeller-type aircraft noise. A wide range of signal-to-noise ratios was tested at each noise level. An exponential curve was fitted to the data from each noise condition. The fitted curves were consolidated into one family showing mean word intelligibility as a function of speech level with ambient noise level as the parameter.

11186. **Chiles, W. Dean.** **Effects of high temperatures on performance of a complex mental task.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-323, iii, 5 p.—10 Ss were tested on a complex mental task during one-hour exposures to different dry bulb/wet bulb temperature conditions—85°/75°, 90°/80°, 110°/90°, and 120°/90°F. Differences in performance among these temperature conditions were not significant. However, under 120°/105°F only 3 out of 5 Ss completed the session and there was an increase in errors.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11187. **Cohen, Jerome, & Dinnernstein, Albert J.** **A comparison of a linear scale and three logarithmic scales on the time for check reading.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-63, iv, 17 p.—Paid volunteer undergraduates were given the approximate dial reading orally before being shown a marking on one of 4 types of dials presented in a tachistoscope. They were asked to close the shutter as soon as they decided whether or not the reading given them was correct to the nearest marked interval on the scale. Under these conditions, there were few errors on any of the scales. There was no reliable difference in the time taken to read the linear scale and the  $\log \sqrt{10}$  scale but it took longer to read the other 2 scales, namely the  $\log 10$  and  $\log 10^2$  scales. The reasons for the increased time in reading these 2 scales seemed to be that they were more skewed and there were changes in the meaning of the graduation marks on these scales.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11188. **Cohen, Jerome, & Dinnernstein, Albert J.** **Flash rate as a visual coding dimension for information.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-64, iv, 13 p.—10 undergraduate Ss were used to

determine the relationship between flash frequency of a light and the ability to correctly identify the various rates. The 9 rates studied varied from one flash per 4 seconds to 12 per second. The rates were presented by a high intensity blue-white strobotron tube masked to a point source. An analysis revealed that no more than 5 discriminable steps of flash rate could be utilized for encoding information. A further recommendation is that these 5 steps be spaced logarithmically to maximize discriminability.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11189. **Cohen, Jerome, & Senders, Virginia L.** The effects of absolute and conditional probability distributions on instrument reading: III. A comparison of a linear scale and two scales with expanded central portions. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-65. iv, 14 p.—Paid student volunteers were shown dials in a tachistoscope for .8 second and then drew the location of the pointer on paper. 16 students were shown dials with linear and sigmoid scales and an equal number of students were shown dials with linear and expanded scales. More accuracy was obtained in reading the linear than the sigmoid scales but there was no significant difference between the linear and the expanded scales. More accuracy was obtained on all scales when the readings were in a regular order, increasing or decreasing, than when they were random.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11190. **Davis, Hallowell, (Ed.) Project ANEHIN: Auditory and non-auditory effects of high intensity noise. Final report.** *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 13 01 99, Sub. 1, No. 7. viii, 226 p.—Carrier flight-deck personnel aboard 2 United States Navy carriers and a group of shore-based jet aircraft personnel were tested by pure tone audiometry, by various psychological and psychomotor performance tests, and by psychiatric interviews. Analysis of sick-bay calls was also made. No clear positive effects, either auditory or non-auditory, of exposure to noise were shown by any of the tests. It is unsafe, however, to extrapolate from present noise exposures to the more severe exposures that must be anticipated in the future. 2 other undesired effects of high-intensity noise, in the opinion of the investigators, are: interference with communication and decrement in performance of personnel during actual exposure.

11191. **Debons, Anthony, & Crannell, Clarke W.** (Rome Air Development Center) The legibility of "scotchlite" versus other materials. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, **42**, 389-395.—Under nighttime conditions with spotlight illumination of digits, target placards were read by male college students. Sets of 5 digits were exposed for 4 seconds per set. Scotchlite background for black digits was found superior to that of white paint or aluminum, at viewing distances of 330 and 500 feet, and viewing angles of 90°, 60°, 40°, 27°, and 18°. Scotchlite was also superior at extreme viewing angles for all distances, varying from 144 to 500 feet. A second experiment demonstrated superiority of Scotchlite digits superimposed on a black background for extreme angles at a 250-foot distance and at all angles for the 500-foot distance.—*M. York*.

11192. **Dieckmann, D.** (Max-Planck-Institut für Arbeitsphysiologie.) A study of the influence of vibration on man. *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 347-355.—Effects on a man of horizontal and vertical vibration of a platform are reported. 8 figures are included to

show how different parts of the body move with respect to the platform and a railmotorcar. At 5c/s resonance phenomena in the body are shown. A non-logarithmic strain scale is presented.—*B. T. Jensen*.

11193. **Faunce, William A.** (Michigan State U.) Automation in the automobile industry: Some consequences for in-plant social structure. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1958, **23**, 401-407.—"This paper reports an attempt to discover the effects of the introduction of automatic transfer machines upon interaction patterns in an automobile engine plant. The findings . . . and their implications for some recurrent themes in industrial sociology are considered."—*G. H. Frank*.

11194. **Fletcher, John L.** (USA Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Ky.) Hearing losses of personnel exposed to impulse and steady state noise. *USA Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1958, No. 355. ii, 9 p.—Hearing losses of personnel exposed to impulse and steady noise for 1-79 months are of the same magnitude and type. For those who are exposed over 80 months, steady noise exposure appeared to produce somewhat greater hearing losses than impulse noise. Aparent screening effects were noted in the 1-79- and 40-79-month exposure groups.—*R. V. Hamilton*.

11195. **Forrest, Jess; Wade, Edward A., Carter, W. K., & Slechta, R. F.** Light-weight seating: Design research on a nylon net seat. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-309. v, 33 p.—20 Ss were used to give subjective judgments regarding comfort during the development of a nylon net seat for use on extended missions. Seat comfort is essential in long missions to prevent excessive fatigue which reduces efficiency. 18-item bibliography.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11196. **Friedmann, Georges.** Hygiène mentale et conditions modernes de travail. [Mental hygiene and modern working conditions.] *Hyg. ment.*, 1958, **47**, 189-206.—Actual working conditions have been thoroughly studied by psychologists but the psycho-social environment created by modern technology has been rather neglected, particularly the influence of business organization and methods of production on the worker. Interchangeability is a factor which creates an almost pathological depersonalization. A greater effort could be made to apply psychological discoveries, e.g., the Zeigarnik effect applied to breaks in the working period. Dissatisfaction, whether conscious or unconscious, is wide-spread and becomes more frequent in lower working classes. How it is related to technological development and the structure of modern society needs greatly to be examined.—*W. W. Meissner*.

11197. **Gerathewohl, Siegfried J., & Stallings, Herbert D.** (USAF School Aviation Medicine, Randolph AFB, Tex.) Experiments during weightlessness: A study of the oculo-agravie illusion. *J. aviat. Med.*, 1958, **29**, 504-516.—"To investigate visual illusions during flight, an F-94C type aircraft was flown through various maneuvers. They included turns, push-overs, pull-ups, and aileron rolls producing accelerations of different directions and magnitude, as well as short periods of weightlessness. The observer induced a strong visual after-image and described its apparent motion and displacement associated with the maneuver. Increase of radial acceleration was found to be associated with an apparent downward movement, and subgravity or weightless-

ness, with an apparent upward movement of the visual after-image. This latter phenomenon was called the 'oculo-agravic illusion.' 18 references.—J. M. Vanderplas.

11198. Hanna, T. D., & Libber, L. M. (USN Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pa.) **Development and test of pneumatic seat cushions: Evaluation of prototype seat cushions.** *USN Air Material Cent. Lab. Rep.*, 1957, No. 321. v.p.—8 types of seat cushions were evaluated. The results of a questionnaire indicated that operationally the most beneficial seat cushion assembly was the pulsating type covered with "Triloc." This tridimensional fabric is helpful in relieving thermal discomfort and in minimizing perspiration under the buttocks and thighs.—P. Federman.

11199. Holmes, D. S. **Notes on work sampling sample size.** *J. industr. Engng.*, 1958, **9**, 242-243.—A method is presented for taking a small-sized-work sample to see whether or not a full-sized study should be undertaken.—M. C. Payne, Jr.

11200. Howland, Daniel. (Ohio State U.) **An investigation of the performance of the human monitor.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 57-431. iv, 15 p.—2 groups of 12 Ss each were required to monitor for a continuous 4-hour period 4 voltmeters which presented readings that were randomly assigned from a normal distribution with a mean of 12 volts and a standard deviation of 2 volts. Ss were instructed to note shifts in the mean of each voltmeter reading. One group kept a written log of the voltmeter readings, the other group kept no records. Results indicate that Ss who kept a log made fewer false reports of shift, more often failed to report a true shift in the mean, and took more time when they did report a true shift. The difference in performance between Ss who kept a log and those who did not increased during the last 2 hours of the observation period.—R. V. Hamilton.

11201. Kerr, Willard. (Illinois Inst. Technology, Chicago) **Complementary theories of safety psychology.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1957, **45**, 3-9.—"On the basis of the evidence . . . and the author's own estimates, the variance in accident rates among industrial personnel . . . distributes . . . according to the following pattern: Accident proneness 1 to 15 per cent; Ind.vidual goals-opportunity-alertness 30 to 40 per cent; and Adjustment stress 45 to 60 per cent. Constructive thinking . . . should assist industry to escape the defeatism of the overly-emphasized proneness theory and better understand and control accidents." 24 references.—J. C. Franklin.

11202. Kidd, J. S., & Kinkade, Robert G. **Air traffic control system effectiveness as a function of the division of responsibility between pilots and ground controllers: A study in human engineering aspects of radar air traffic control.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-113. vii, 25 p.—This experiment evaluated the inclusion of airborne navigational aids in a radar approach control system. A comparison was made between systems in which all changes in flight path were initiated by the controller, pilots initiated changes in speed and altitude, and pilots initiated heading changes as well as changes in speed and altitude. Heterogeneity of aircraft types was also studied by the inclusion of single-type, 2-type, and 4-type problems. 9 relatively novice controllers partic-

ipated under each of the 9 experimental conditions; the order of conditions was different for each controller. The major results were as follows: (a) significant improvement in system performance, as measured by such criteria as control time, was obtained by providing airborne position information equipment; (b) superior system performance occurred for mixed aircraft types, in the sense that relative delay was reduced.—M. B. Mitchell.

11203. Kidd, J. S., Shelly, Maynard W., Jeantheau, Gabriel, & Fitts, Paul M. **The effect of enroute flow control on terminal system performance: A study in human engineering aspects of radar air traffic control.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-663. vi, 32 p.—The purpose of the experiment was to determine the effect of regularization of approach traffic in time, place, and sequence upon the safety and efficiency of a terminal system. Enroute flow-control facilities were simulated by pre-programming arrivals at the terminal boundary. The terminal system was manned by a 2-man pattern-feeder control team. 4 experienced United States Air Force controllers participated in combinations to form six 2-man teams. The control zone included 2 landing fields and each controller handled aircraft destined for each of these fields. 28 aircraft were handled in 15.75 minutes under various experimental conditions. The results and conclusions of the experiment are as follows: (a) traffic input regularization in time, place, and sequence relative to the controller who accepted the traffic had an insignificant effect on terminal system performance; (b) human controllers can provide the flexibility necessary to accommodate widely varying input entropy. 15 references.—M. B. Mitchell.

11204. Kraft, Conrad L., & McGuire, James C. (Ohio State U.) **Suitability of the installation of the illumination system for the experimental rapcon center, Bldg. 206, WPAFB.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-29. iii, 13 p.—This is a technical note giving the specifications for the illumination system of the new experimental radar approach control center at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.—R. V. Hamilton.

11205. Kraft, J. A. (Lockheed Aircraft Corp.) **Industrial approaches to human engineering in America.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 301-306.—The author mentions ways in which human engineering programs become established and that they are either line or staff agencies using skills from many professions. He also describes future prospects for human engineering.—B. T. Jensen.

11206. Lichte, William H. **Psychological studies of the content and methods of presenting charts and maps for radar observers and navigators.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-3. 28 p.—Summarizes psychological experiments undertaken to provide insights into the types of information derived from radarscope displays; develop test of navigator performance; and analysis of the influence of certain chart variables on performance. Discusses 2 techniques developed for measuring performance.—L. W. Cozan.

11207. Lifson, K. A. (Dallas, Tex.) **Production welding in extreme heat.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 345-346.—Welding performance (as measured by cost per unit) was correlated with temperature maxima during

a period including extremely hot weather. No relationship was found.—*B. T. Jensen*.

11208. **Malt, Ronald A., Cassells, Joseph S., & Smith, Donald D.** Effect of the Valsalva maneuver on circulation time. *USN Sch. Aviat. Med. proj. Rep.*, 1958, Proj. No. NM 18 03 11, Sub. 5, No. 13, ii, 10 p.—Arm-to-tongue circulation times in conjunction with a Valsalva maneuver at 40 mm. Hg for 15 sec. were determined in 189 young men. In 112 Ss the 20% sodium dehydrocholate indicator was injected just as the Valsalva maneuver was begun. Circulation times ranged from 13 to 31 sec. The frequency distribution was tetramodal, means 14.6 sec., 18.8 sec., 24.2 sec., and 29.5 sec.; within the respective modes lay 9.8%, 42.9%, 35.7%, and 11.6% of the sample. In 77 Ss the indicator was not injected until an expiratory pressure of 40 mm. Hg had been attained. The range was 14 to 33 sec., and the frequency distribution bimodal, means at 14.7 sec. (9.1%) and 24.6 sec. (89.9%). It is possible that the lowest mode in both cases may represent Ss with large patent foramina ovalia. The tetramodal nature of the first distribution is probably consequent upon differences in the manner in which the Valsalva maneuver was initiated. 18 references.

11209. **Martz, E. P., Jr.** Visibility detection and recording of objects against a sky background. *J. Soc. Mot. Pict. Engr.*, 1958, 67, 228-231.—Detection of objects of small apparent angular size against a sky background is influenced by factors including relative luminance of the object, atmospheric attenuation, background luminance of scattered light, and capabilities of the eye, each of which is analyzed. Detection is believed most dependent upon relative contrast and is directly comparable to the astronomical problem of photographing stars.—*R. L. Sulzer*.

11210. **Mengelkoch, Robert F., & Houston, Robert C.** Investigations of vertical displays of altitude information: I. Comparison of a moving-tape and standard altimeter on a simulated flight task. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-384, vi, 24 p.—20 experienced, instrument rated pilots flew a standard program of maneuvers in a modified C-8 Link-type trainer. Each pilot flew once using a standard altimeter with index marks placed for every 20 feet and once using a vertical reading altimeter having a moving tape with index marks placed for every 100 feet. Ss were scored ever 5" for accuracy in maintaining the designated altitude. Under these conditions performance was superior using the standard altimeter.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11211. **Mengelkoch, Robert F., & Houston, Robert C.** Investigation of vertical displays of altitude information: II. The effect of practice on performance of a simulated flight task using a moving-tape altimeter. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-385, vi, 21 p.—It was thought that the experienced pilots used as Ss in Part I of this study (see 33: 11210) might be performing simulated maneuvers in a modified C-8 Link-type trainer more accurately when using a standard altimeter because they were experienced with the standard altimeter. Therefore, 14 of the 20 experienced pilots used in Part I were given 2 more sessions. The first, a practice session, consisted of another trial on the flight task and 30 minutes of supervised practice using only the vertical

display altimeter. The second session consisted of repeating the same maneuvers used in Part I but reversing the order of using the vertical and standard altimeters. Probably due to familiarity with the trainer, there was improvement in accuracy of maintaining the designated altitude for both types of altimeters, but the differences were now even more in favor of the standard altimeter.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11212. **Mengelkoch, Robert F., & Houston, Robert C.** Investigations of vertical displays of altitude information: III. The effect of an expanded scale on performance of a simulated flight task using a moving-tape altimeter. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-549, vi, 23 p.—10 of the pilots used as Ss for Parts I and II of this study (see 33: 11210, 11211) and 12 Air Force pilots attending the University of Illinois performed the same standard program of maneuvers in a modified C-8 Link-type trainer that were used for the first 2 parts of this study. This time, however, the scale on the moving-tape vertical altimeter was increased from 1.5" to 2.375" per 1000'. Under these conditions the new Ss performed as accurately using the vertical altimeter as when using the standard altimeter. The 10 "experienced" Ss seemed to perform better on the standard altimeter, but when one S who misunderstood the altitude assigned and his running mate were eliminated, the difference disappeared.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11213. **Moore, R. L.** (Road Research Laboratory, Middlesex, England) Headlight design. *Ergonomics*, 1958, 1, 163-176.—After mentioning some of the problems of headlight design, the author describes Anglo-American and continental systems. These were compared in a number of tests for both objective and subjective aspects. The article concludes with a description of polarized lighting for automobiles and comments upon its advantages and disadvantages. 15 references.—*B. T. Jensen*.

11214. **Moser, Henry M., Kirkconnell, Thomas W., & White, Susan M.** (Ohio State U.) An interim report on international language for aviation. *Ohio State U. Res. Found. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 46, iii, 16 p.—Rules for the establishment of an international language for aviation proposed by the United Kingdom are discussed, but short English phrases with minimum morphological and syntactical bases are recommended. In the appendix, present and proposed phraseology for the usual aviation language are compared.—*J. J. O'Hare*.

11215. **Nicklas, Douglass R.** A history of aircraft cockpit instrumentation 1903-1946. *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 57-301, x, 111 p.—This report is an historical review of aircraft cockpit instrumentation from 1903 to 1946. Emphasis is given the informational presentations to the pilot. An attempt is made to show how information is sensed, transmitted, and displayed and to point out the principles related to these. The report also deals with the evolution of instruments and with their combination, simplification, and arrangement. In the main, the report concentrates on instruments used in operational aircraft. 23-item bibliography. 390 references.—*M. B. Mitchell*.

11216. **North, J. D., Lomnicki, Z. A., & Zaremba, S. K.** (Boulton Paul Aircraft, Ltd.) The design and interpretation of human control experiments.

*Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 314-327.—Part I deals with design problems in human factors experiments, discussing meta-information, noise, and bias. Attention is called to the fact that learning is not steady and that this must be considered. In Part II are described some experiments in tracking behavior, using a target simulator and analogue computer which apparently controlled target presentation on the basis of operator performance while accumulating data. These experiments utilized design considerations mentioned in Part I.—B. T. Jensen.

11217. Olson, Howard C., Goss, Albert E., & Voiers, William D. **Recognition of vehicles by observers looking into a searchlight beam.** *HumRRO tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 49. iv, 43 p.—Vehicle detection and recognition in night armor operation was subjected to experimentation, with stress on effects of searchlight illumination. Offensive and defensive results are outlined. They should be considered in development of night armor doctrine and included in training manuals.—R. Tyson.

11218. Raudsepp, Eugene. **The industrial climate for creativity: An opinion study of 105 experts.** *Mgmt. Rev.*, 1958, **47**, 4-8, 70-75.—Experts contacted for this survey were all connected in one way or another with industrial creativity. The overwhelming majority expressed general dissatisfaction with the industrial climate for creativity. Some of the factors inhibiting creativity are: a preoccupation with the immediate payoff, a lack of status and prestige, an overemphasis on "group think," and a generally negative attitude toward creative people. Typical panelist comments are presented as well as suggestions for management.—A. J. Kubany.

11219. Roberts, Howard L. **Some aspects of the application of television to the tracking of guided missiles.** *J. Soc. Mot. Pict. Engr.*, 1958, **67**, 475-477.—Test missiles are tracked optically because that method is accurate but range is less than radar, radio, etc. Can TV equal the low object contrast detected by the human eye? While experiments have not exhausted possible systems, to date Navy studies have at best exceeded theodolite operators by 11% in range, too small a gain to justify the increased costs. Later tests sometimes yielded this level of gain in haze but gave performance inferior to the human tracker on clear days.—R. L. Sulzer.

11220. Schendel, A. H. **Optical tracking instrumentation.** *J. Soc. Mot. Pict. Engr.*, 1958, **67**, 237-241.—Instruments presently in use, including cine-theodolites and tracking telescopes, are described and illustrated, and data reduction problems and possible future developments are discussed.—R. L. Sulzer.

11221. Sells, S. B. **Human flight behavior in groups.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 6-58. 21 p.—. . . a survey of research on group behavior oriented to problems of aircrew proficiency. A common semantic problem was clarified . . . involves the distinction between terms . . . leadership and morale. . . . Approaches to utilization considered were the structural approach, group dynamics, and the group as a man-machine system. . . . The profound influence of group behavior factors in authorities consider the immediate application of the program and the continued support of research." 41 references.

11222. Siegel, A. I., Stirner, F. W., Baker, R. C., Brown, F. R., & Fox, B. H. **(Applied Psychological Services, Wayne, Pa.) Caution and warning light indicators for naval aircraft: VIII. The application of recent research to aircrew station signaling indicator systems.** Wayne, Pa.: Applied Psychological Services, 1958. ii, 14 p.—Visual signal investigations and the application of the findings to warning-cautionary signals for pilots. Some of the suggestions also offered were: elimination of the "warning-cautionary" dichotomy; standardization of light signal indicators placed within the 30° cone of vision; systematic grouping of light signal indicators outside the 30° cone of vision; utilization of mechanical indicators and flags for indicating a condition of performance, operation of essential equipment, or to attract attention for routine purposes; increase of the size of legends on legend type indicators from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. (See 33: 4974)—P. Federman.

11223. Taylor, Ellis R. **Migraine in its aeromedical aspects.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Rep.*, 1958, No. 8-58. 22 p.—The migraine syndrome was discussed as to its natural history, the individual attack, the patterns of recurrence, the pathologic physiology, related syndromes, detection, diagnostic criteria, therapy, prognosis, and aeromedical considerations in regard to disposition. 3 case summaries are presented to demonstrate the concepts currently employed at the School of Aviation Medicine Aeromedical Consultant Service. Problems requiring further study were discussed. 24 references.

11224. Warren, Neil D., Schuster, Donald H., French, Robert S., Latina, Robert J., & Nelson, Raymond A. **(Lackland AFB, Tex.) Development and evaluation of a troubleshooting aid for flight-line maintenance of a complex electronic system.** *USAF Personnel Train. Res. Cent. developm. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-1. vi, 29 p.—An investigation was made of the feasibility of developing an effective and logical troubleshooting aid for complex electronic systems for use by relatively inexperienced flight-line mechanics. The electronic system used was the K Bombing-Navigational System. A field trial using a trouble-locator in booklet format indicated the practicality of this type of aid and an integral part of position oriented handbooks.—S. L. Freud.

11225. Wood, Carlos C. **(Douglas Aircraft Co.) Human factors engineering.** *Ergonomics*, 1958, **1**, 294-300.—Human factors engineering is not new but is continuing to grow, experience with missiles points to the need for "great additional sophistication." 6 essential features of effective human factors engineering are described. This includes discussion of kinds of information needed and criteria for evaluation of recommendations. Relationships between human factors engineers and hardware engineers in system design are discussed.—B. T. Jensen.

(See also Abstracts 9241, 9374, 9455, 11088, 11136)

#### BUSINESS & COMMERCE

11226. Cranston, Pat. **Listener opinions of radio-TV advertising claims.** *Journalism Quart.*, 1958, **35**, 285-290.—Questions designed to evaluate the credibility of 15 examples of "objectionable" advertising copy and the credibility of radio and television advertising in general were presented to 1500 Ss.

The data indicated a high degree of credulous acceptance of radio and television advertising. However, it was found that "exaggerated, gimmicked or misleading claims and the abuse of comparative prices in copy lowered listener credulity . . . confidence-lessening copy when used extensively by advertisers in a specific business category has a carry-over effect lessening the general credulity of advertising claims by all advertisers within the category."—D. E. Meister.

11227. Ferracuti, Franco. **Fondamenti psicologici dei sondaggi tra i consumatori.** [The psychological basis of marketing research.] *Boll. Psicol. Sociol. appl.*, 1958, No. 25-30, 27-44.—The function of the psychologist in marketing research is presented through an analysis of the most relevant literature in this field. The concept of motivation is historically analyzed and presented in its bearing on marketing research. The long article includes a detailed presentation and critique of methods of research (interviews, questionnaires, projective and psychophysiological technique) and concludes with a short review (based on the APA code) of deontological norms and social responsibility of the psychologist engaged in marketing research.—L. Steinor.

11228. Harris, Douglas H. (Purdue U.) **The effect of display width in merchandising soap.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 283-284.—3 Indiana supermarkets were used for selection by 90 shoppers. Increase in display width did not increase choice of that product under self-service conditions.—M. York.

11229. Kenyon, G. Y., & Pronko, N. H. (U. Wichita) **Identification of cola beverages: V. A visual check.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1958, 42, 419-422.—"A group of 210 [college] Ss was asked to identify 45 tachistoscopic slides presented at 1/400 sec. exposure." Slides of bottles, bottle caps, and type-written brand names of 3 leading colas were presented singly, in pairs, or as triples. Ss showed a greater accuracy in responding to the brand names Coca Cola, Pepsi Cola, and R. C. Cola in that order. Identification varied with respect to slide category. The findings are related to previous studies, supporting the hypothesis "that identification . . . is more related to the extent and specific nature of advertising than to taste."—M. York.

11230. Thayer, Paul W., Antoinetti, John A., & Guest, Theodore A. (Life Insurance Agency Management Ass.) **Product knowledge and performance: A study of life insurance agents.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1958, 11, 411-418.—2 forms of a life insurance knowledge test were administered to a sample of life insurance agents at a 3-month interval. Performance data covering a 4-year period were related to knowledge scores and to improvement from first to second testing. Insurance knowledge scores predicted insurance lapse ratio (an index of the proportion of insurance dropped by policyholders after initial payments). Improvement from one testing to the next predicted agent survival in the insurance industry but not in the company. The data tend to support the value of technical training.—A. S. Thompson.

(See also Abstract 9524)

#### PROFESSIONS

11231. Abdellah, Faye G. (U.S. Dept. Health, Education, & Welfare) **Methods of identifying**

**covert aspects of nursing problems.** *Nurs. Res.*, 1957, 6, 4-23.—3 methods were used in the study: picture-story (15 black and white photographs similar to the TAT but illustrating a nurse and patient in a hospital situation), free-answer method, and direct questioning. 2 test situations, one research hospital and 3 home situations were used to collect data; and a third test situation to validate the data, one general hospital. Data were collected during a 6-week period from a sample of patients and professional health workers. All interviews were recorded. Discussed are: rationale for the study, validation of abstraction, analysis of each of the 3 methods, implications for the curriculum, implications for improved clinical teaching, recommendations related to the research study, and further research needed in the area.—S. M. Amatora.

11232. Kirchner, Wayne K., & Dunnette, Marvin D. (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., St. Paul) **The successful salesman: As he sees himself.** *Personnel*, 1958, 35, 67-70.—The authors describe "a new method of personality testing that has uncovered distinct differences between successful and unsuccessful salesmen—and may possibly help to identify the personality traits underlying success in other occupations."—V. M. Staudt.

11233. Meyer, Burton. (Syracuse U.) **Development of a method for determining estimates of professional nurse needs.** *Nurs. Res.*, 1957, 4, 24-28.—The author describes a technique developed to estimate growth quantitative needs. Adaptation of the general method to deal with specific problems are given: rationale of the method, procedure and main steps involved, determining the units of measurement, determining the needs, application to special problems.—S. M. Amatora.

11234. Mitchell, William C. (Harvard U.) **Occupational role strains: The American elective public official.** *Admin. sci. Quart.*, 1958, 3, 210-228.—"A suggestive facet of organizational behavior concerns the type of role strains engendered by given occupations or occupational settings. A neglected area of study in this context is the practice of politics as a vocation. The author uses role analysis to develop a conceptual scheme for analyzing role strains among elected political officials. Seven general sources of strain are suggested, and typical reactions of politicians to them are analyzed. The conflicts that often exist between and among the politician's several roles are considered, and the conditions under which conflict is most likely to occur are outlined. Finally, five research hypotheses are set down, and some practical advantages of further research in this framework are suggested."—V. M. Staudt.

11235. Nimkoff, M. F., & Grigg, C. M. **Values and marital adjustment of nurses.** *Soc. Forces*, 1958, 37, 67-70.—". . . one interpretation of the results would be that values characterized by a highly rational, critical, and empirical attitude toward experience have functional value in marriage and are favorable to marital adjustment, whereas an outlook among nurses that is chiefly economic or utilitarian or practical or materialistic is dysfunctional in marriage and promotes marital maladjustment."—A. R. Howard.

11236. Parker, Beulah. (U. California, School of Medicine) **Psychiatric consultation for nonpsychi-**

**atric professional workers: A concept of group consultation developed from a training program for nurses.** Washington, D.C.: Dept. Health, Education, and Welfare, 1958. 23 p. \$25.—Theoretical concepts concerning the role and function of a psychiatric consultant in reaching a stated goal in the in-service training of public health nurses. A comprehensive analysis of nominal scale data derived from the author's consultative experience provides a generalized view of the nurses self image and role image; level, focus, content, and handling of group discussion.—C. W. Page.

**11237. Slager, W., & Ballinger, C. M. Language problems of foreign physicians.** *J. med. Educ.*, 1957, 32, 526-528.—Tests are listed which are suitable for screening the oral, aural, and written English proficiency of foreign physicians (and others) who come to the United States for advanced clinical training. Names and addresses of centers for intensive English training courses are also given.—J. T. Cowles.

**11238. Stevens, Phillipa B., & Halpert, Priscilla W.** (VA Hosp., Houston, Tex.) **The nurse's Thursday in a psychiatric ward.** *Nurs. Res.*, 1957, 4, 29-34.—This is a complete analysis of a case study based upon observation of every action recorded according to prearranged classes in consecutive intervals of one minute during several 24-hour periods, during which an opened and a closed psychiatric ward were surveyed on 3 days of the same week, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. The analysis of the present case includes all observations in the closed psychiatric ward on Thursday. Analyzed are: method of the study, analysis of quantitative data, analysis of qualitative data, comment and summary.—S. M. Amatora.

(See also Abstracts 10390, 11091)

#### MILITARY

**11239. Kerckhoff, Alan C. (Ed.) The reactions of a group of former air force lieutenants to two years of civilian life.** *USAF Personnel, Train. Res. Cent. tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-12. vii, 60 p.—Reactions of 344 former air force lieutenants in civilian life were studied by questionnaires 2 years after the end of a single tour of duty. Findings were: the ex-lieutenants were generally quite satisfied with civilian life; they had not found civilian life so different from the Air Force as expected; their attitudes were more favorable toward the Air Force; very few were interested in returning to active duty due to a greater sense

of freedom, self-determination, and opportunity for advancement in civilian life.—A. Plankey.

**11240. McReynolds, Jane.** (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.) **Aptitude levels in the enlisted manpower pool of the Air Force.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, 1958, No. 58-63, Pt. 1, v, 30 p.—This is the first in a series of reports designed to provide estimates of the aptitude levels of enlisted personnel in the Air Force. This study utilized data collected in a sample survey of the United States Air Force. Distributions of aptitudes were obtained by career fields, by re-enlistment plans, by terms of enlistment, by skill level, and by grade.—R. V. Hamilton.

**11241. Thompson, C. A.** (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **Aptitude differences related to region of enlistment of basic airmen.** *USAF WADC tech. Note*, No. 58-65. iii, 19 p.—Regional differences in mean performance on aptitude variables were found with basic airman samples tested in 1950 and 1953. This study examines trends in over-all regional differences for a 1957 basic airman sample. Regional differences on specific variables are examined in terms of AFQT mental category. The variables are the Armed Forces Qualification Test, the 5 Airman Classification Battery Aptitude Indexes (AC-2A), and the individual tests of the Airman Classification Battery. The territorial sample's performance was atypical of the performance of continental samples.—R. V. Hamilton.

**11242. Warrington, Willard G., & Saupe, Joe L.** **Spatial abilities and selected elements of air force technical jobs.** *USAF WADC tech. Rep.*, 1958, No. 58-491. viii, 44 p.—In an attempt to validate the Air Force Spatial Survey Test, perceptual elements were selected from 20 air force technical jobs. A 27-item 3-dimensional performance-type Perceptual Elements Test was fabricated in an attempt to use these elements as a criterion instead of on-the-job performance. The Ss were given written instructions and recorded their choices on an answer sheet without manipulating the "performance" test materials. The Ss, 273 high school male juniors, were given the Otis and a short mechanical experience questionnaire in addition to the spatial survey and Perceptual Elements tests. The total score on the spatial survey test and each of its 5 subtests, and the Otis all correlated significantly with the total on the Perceptual Elements Test used as the criterion. Since there was little difference, however, between the correlations for the total spatial survey test (.74) and the Spatial Manipulation A subtest (.72) with the criterion test, this subtest might be enlarged and used alone for future validation attempts.—M. B. Mitchell.

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